Also, a bill (H. R. 17364) granting an increase of pension to Nellie L. P. Earlewine; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 17365) granting an increase of pension to Malinda J. Messenger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17366) granting an increase of pension to Addie P. Funk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 17367) granting an increase in pension to Anna Milholland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 17368) granting a pension to Velma Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 17369) granting a pension to Mary C. McKarnin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 17370) granting an increase of pension to Sterling G. Hunter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17371) granting a pension to James G. Elza; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17372) granting a pension to Luticia C. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

10326. Petition of Peoples Personal Liberty League, favoring the modifications of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10327. Petition of Speers Sand & Clay Works (Inc.), for the impeachment of Judge Elliott Northcott, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10328. By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Petition of State Council of California, Junior Order United American Mechanics, approving House Joint Resolution 473; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

10329. Also, petition of United Irish Societies of San Francisco, Calif., through its president, Bernard Naughton, as citizens of this Republic, celebrating the birthday of our first President, George Washington; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

10330. By Mr. HULL of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Chippewa County Farmers Institute, in meeting at Stanley, Wis., favoring the Brigham bill and protesting against the ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding the use of palm oil in oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10331. Also, petition of Grant Local, No. 139, Farmers Union, Neillsville, Wis., favoring the Brigham bill and protesting against the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding the use of palm oil in oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10332. Also, resolution of the Hillside Dairy Co., Stanley, Wis., favoring the Brigham bill and opposing the recent ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to the use of palm oil in oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10333. Also, petition of citizens of Sparta, Wis., favoring the Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10334. By Mr. HOPE: Petition of Alta C. Jennings and 49 others, of Brownell, Kans., urging the passage of House Joint Resolution 356; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10335. By Mr. LUCE: Petition of residents of Massachusetts, urging passage of bill exempting dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

10336. By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: Petition of Mrs. J. S. Bailey, president Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Bennington, Kans., and citizens of Bennington, Salina, and Solomon, Kans., favoring the Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10337. By Mr. WOLVERTON of West Virginia: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Shinnston, W. Va., by Mrs. Lloyd Tetrick, president, and Miss Josephine Harmer, secretary, urging Congress to enact legislation providing for the Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10338. By Mr. YATES: Petition of East Side Manufacturers Association, through S. S. Eagle, president, Granite City, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 3969, known as the Capper-Reed bill; to the Committee on Education.

10339. Also, petition of Margaret McShone, 1240 West Vine Street, Springfield, Ill., protests the passage of Senate bill 4582, introduced by Senator F. H. GILLETT; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10340. Also, petition of Miss Alice Boynton, president Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Chicago, Ill., urging the passage of House bill 16975, as in her opinion it will equalize the laws relative to discrimination against married women; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

10341. Also, petition of many citizens of Springfield, Ill., urging the passage of the Sparks-Capper amendment to the Constitution relative to the 7,500,000 unnaturalized aliens in the United States; to the Commitee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931

(Legislative day of Tuesday, February 17, 1931)

The Senate met at 9 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

INVESTIGATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I desire to proceed in order, and for the time being I decline to yield to anyone.

I submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Is there any Senate rule which provides just how fast a Member addressing the United States Senate must speak his words?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is a matter for the Senator to determine for himself.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I have before me numerous notes. Owing to the fact that I was detained on the floor night before last until 3 o'clock in the morning, and detained upon the floor last night until after 1 o'clock, I have not had time to arrange my notes properly, and it may be that during the discussion I may waste a few seconds of time in looking for the data I desire to use. Because of that fact I do not wish to be considered as yielding the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Under the rules of the Senate, how long may a Senator stand at his desk arranging his notes without talking?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That would be a question for the Chair to determine when the question came up.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I serve notice that I shall proceed in the best of faith.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JONES. I want to inquire what steps may be necessary for me to take to abandon really the consideration of the conference report on the maternity bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator having the floor will yield for that purpose, it can be done. Otherwise the Senator can not be taken off the floor for the purpose.

Mr. JONES. I am perfectly willing to abandon it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, at this time I refuse to yield to anyone for any purpose. I submit a further parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. If some Senator should secure the attention of the Chair and ask permission to submit a unanimous-consent request and I yield for that purpose, will I thereby lose the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the question would depend upon the purpose for which the Senator yielded. If he yielded simply for a unanimous-consent request, with the understanding that he would not lose the floor, of course he would not lose it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The only purpose for which I would yield would be to fix a time to vote on the adoption of Senate Resolution 418.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Nebraska for that purpose?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield if I do not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask unanimous consent that a vote on the resolution of the Senator from Oklahoma be had at 10 minutes to 12.

Mr. BINGHAM. Before that request is submitted to the Senate there must be a call for a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No quorum is necessary for the submission of such a request. Will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Nebraska to submit his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I will not yield for that purpose until my rights on the floor have been determined. I now submit this parliamentary inquiry: If I from time to time shall submit unanimous-consent requests, will I thereby even take a chance of losing the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That would depend upon the nature of the request.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The only request would be to fix a time to vote upon Senate Resolution 418.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would think under those circumstances the Senator would not lose the floor.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I serve notice that I will not yield for any purpose. If any Senator desires to submit or have submitted a unanimous-consent request, let him prepare such request in writing and place it in my hands; and if the Chair will permit me to do so, I shall myself, within my discretion, submit the request.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma addressed the Senate. After having spoken for half an hour—

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 6252. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Elbowoods, N. Dak.;

S. 6253. An act granting the consent of Congress to Missouri Valley Pipe Line Co., of Iowa, to construct, maintain, and operate a pipe-line bridge across the Missouri River;

S. 6262. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Star City, W. Va.;

H. R. 11969. An act withdrawing certain public lands from settlement, location, filing, entry, or disposal under the land laws of the United States for the protection of the watershed supplying water to the city of Los Angeles and other cities and towns in the State of California, and for other purposes;

H. R. 17163. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 247. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim October 11, 1931, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the obversance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski;

H. J. Res. 531. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs; and

H. J. Res. 532. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on public grounds at Fort Hamilton Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., of a memorial to the Dover Patrol in the World War.

INVESTIGATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma resumed his speech. After having spoken for half an hour—

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 5313. An act to cancel certain reimbursable charges against certain lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

S. 6216. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va.; and

S. 6279. An act to authorize a suitable memorial in connection with the park and playground system of the National Capital or the George Washington Parkway to the late Stephen T. Mather.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11529) for the relief of William J. Bodiford.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 5979) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine certain claims of the Eastern Emmigrant and Western Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma and North Carolina, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1696. An act for the relief of Thomas L. Lindley, minor son of Frank B. Lindley;

S. 1812. An act to authorize the collection of annual statistics relating to crime and to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes;

S. 5110. An act to amend the act of June 4, 1924, providing for a final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina;

S. 5220. An act authorizing the establishment of a mining experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at College Park, Md.;

S. 5571. An act to provide for the entertainment of members and delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the French Veterans of the World War, to be held in the District of Columbia in September, 1932;

S. 5588. An act to add certain public lands to the Washakie National Forest, Wyo.;

S. 6103. An act to authorize a change in the design of the quarter dollar to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington;

S. 6279. An act to authorize a suitable memorial in connection with the park and playground system of the National Capital or the George Washington Parkway to the late Stephen T. Mather;

H. R. 11529. An act for the relief of William J. Bodiford; and

S. J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to provide for the relocation of the statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins.

INVESTIGATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma continued his speech. After having spoken in all for nearly two hours—

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16982) to authorize an appropriation to

provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes, and concurred therein.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 534) to provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the Veterans' Administration, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 6216. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va.; and

H. R. 16982. An act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes.

HOSPITALIZATION OF VETERANS

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Is it a fact that unless the joint resolution just presented from the House is passed, the measure authorizing the building of veterans' hospitals will be nullified because of no funds for the erection of the hospitals?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Of course, the law would not lapse, but there would be no appropriation to carry out the purposes of the law.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask unanimous consent that the report just received from the honorable House of Representatives be read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator be not taken from the floor and that immediate action be taken upon the joint resolution.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am willing to yield on the condition that I do not lose the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request that the joint resolution be considered without the Senator losing the floor? The Chair hears no objection, and the Chair lays the joint resolution before the Senate.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 534) to provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the Veterans' Administration was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1931.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROPOSED MERGER OF THE ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP CO. AND THE INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, in response to Senate Resolution No. 431, adopted February 3, 1931, requesting certain information in connection with the merger of the Roosevelt Steamship Co. and the International Mercantile Marine Co., the Shipping Board has made a preliminary statement to the Senate.

The Shipping Board says:

(1) It has been stated to the board indirectly that representatives of the Roosevelt Steamship Co. and associates have purchased a working control of the stock of the International Mercantile Marine Co.

(2) The matter has never been formally presented to the board, although there was some informal discussion of the subject with representatives of the corporation in July, 1930.

(3) It is the recorded and established policy of the board to prevent its managing agents to directly or indirectly operate foreign flag lines or vessels in competition with lines established and operated or sold by the board.

(4) The investigations being made by the board have not developed to the point where the board can state definitely at this time what action it will take as a result of this merger.

The International Mercantile Marine-Roosevelt combination operates through the Roosevelt Co. American-flag services for the Shipping Board from the North Atlantic to Australia, India, and the Far East; and holds an ocean-mail contract for a service from Baltimore to Hamburg and Bremen.

The International Mercantile Marine-Roosevelt combination through the International Mercantile Marine operates several foreign-flag lines in competition with American-flag lines, which I shall show in detail, and holds an ocean-mail contract for a service from New York to Balboa.

In the Shipping Board's contract with its managing agents, under which contract the Roosevelt Co. operates services for the board, there appears the following clause:

SEC. 29. Except with the specific approval of the owner the managing operator shall not be permitted to operate either as agent, owner, or charterer foreign flag vessels competing with vessels operated by or for the United States Shipping Board.

The board has, as it states in its reply to the Senate, consistently refused to permit its managing agents to handle foreign-flag vessels in competition with American-flag vessels operated by or for the board. The Roosevelt Co. is violating the above clause of the operating agreement unless it has "the specific approval" of the Shipping Board.

At a hearing last year before the House Merchant Marine Committee, in a letter last year to the Senate Commerce Committee, and in its last annual report to the Congress, the Shipping Board recommended the enactment of legislation to prohibit the award of ocean mail contracts to companies operating foreign-flag ships in competition with American-flag ships.

An amendment to the merchant marine act, 1928 (H. R. 8361), prohibiting the award of ocean-mail contracts to companies operating foreign-flag ships in competition with American-flag ships was unanimously passed by the House and a similar amendment (H. R. 9592) is pending on the Senate Calendar. It should be approved.

I now desire to show in detail the extent the International Mercantile Marine-Roosevelt organization, through the International Mercantile Marine, is using foreign-flag vessels to compete with American-flag services. All of these American-flag services were established by the board, some have been sold, and some are still being operated by the board.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES, FOREIGN FLAG

Red Star Line, New York to Antwerp.

Atlantic Transport Co., New York to London.

The Leyland Line, New York to Manchester.

White Star Line (I. M. M. agents), New York to Southampton.

White Star Line (I. M. M. agents), outports to Liverpool.

The Leyland Line, South Atlantic and Gulf ports to Europe.

AMERICAN LINES, AMERICAN FLAG

American Diamond Lines, New York to Antwerp.

American Merchant Line, New York to London.

Oriole Line, New York to Manchester.

United States Lines, New York to Southampton.

American Hampton Roads Line, outports to Liverpool.

South Atlantic Mail Line.

Mobile Oceanic Line.

Dixie Line.

Southern States Line, South Atlantic and Gulf ports to Europe.

In view of the situation outlined, the consistent policy and practice of the Shipping Board and the board's reply to the Senate, I feel we are justified in assuming the board will take appropriate action to prevent, so far as it has the power,

American companies operating foreign-flag ships in competition with American-flag vessels.

The enactment of the legislation to which I have previously referred would enable the Government to make impossible many of the abuses mentioned.

INVESTIGATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma resumed his speech. After having spoken for some time—

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, informed the Senate that a committee of three Members of the House had been appointed by the Speaker to join with a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The message announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 6225) granting an increase of pension to Jessie R. Greene.

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

H. J. Res. 535. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish American War Veterans in New Orleans, La., in September, 1931; and

H. J. Res. 536. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield for a question.

Mr. JONES. A joint resolution has just come from the House providing an appropriation for the Army Band to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa, and also one providing for the payment of the expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish-American War Veterans at New Orleans in September, 1931. Will the Senator permit these joint resolutions to be reported and passed?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if I do not thereby lose the floor, and the Presiding Officer will protect my right to the floor, I will gladly yield for that purpose.

Mr. JONES. I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is consent given without the Senator losing the floor? The Chair hears no objection. The joint resolution will be read.

ATTENDANCE OF UNITED STATES ARMY BAND AT GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC ENCAMPMENT

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 536) making an appropriation for the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa, was read twice by its title.

Mr. JONES. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

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

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

ATTENDANCE OF UNITED STATES MARINE BAND AT CONVENTION OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 535) making an appropriation for the expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish-American War Veterans in New Orleans, La., in September, 1931, was read twice by its title.

Mr. JONES. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

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

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

INVESTIGATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEMS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to Senate Resolution 483, agreed to February 28, 1931, providing for a select committee to investigate unemployment-insurance systems, the Chair appoints the following Senators as members of the select committee: The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. GLENN], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. HEBERT].

ADVANCES TO THE RECLAMATION FUND (S. DOC. NO. 329)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, fiscal year 1931, for advances to the reclamation fund, amounting to $5,000,000, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION (S. DOC. NO. 330)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Veterans' Administration for hospital and domiciliary facilities and services amounting to $5,000,000, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF AMERICAN GROUP OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, submitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, including its expenditures, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, transmitting the seventeenth annual report of the board, covering operations for the year 1930, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES—VETERANS' LEGISLATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following telegram, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD:

HARRISBURG, PA., *March 2, 1931.*

The UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.:

The Department of Pennsylvania, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, thanks the Senate for their support of the soldiers' bonus bill and their passing of the bill over the President's veto.

C. A. GNAU,
Adjutant, Harrisburg, Pa.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a communication from the department commander for the District of Columbia, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1931.

To the honorable the VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a regular stated meeting on Monday night, March 2:

"*Resolved*, That the District of Columbia Department, No. 1, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, hereby express their thanks and appreciation for the sympathetic attitude of the present Congress toward the veterans and respectfully request that this resolution be read into the minutes of the United States Senate.

Respectfully,

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM L. THOMAS,
Department Commander.
ARTHUR C. FOWLE,
Department Adjutant.

PETITIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, which was ordered to lie on the table:

STATE OF IDAHO, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Fred E. Lukens, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, and legal custodian of the original enrolled copies of all acts passed at the various sessions of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed constitutes a full, true, and complete transcript of the original enrolled copy of senate joint memorial No. 9, enacted by the twenty-first session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, and filed in this office the 27th day of February, 1931.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise, the capital of Idaho, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1931.

[SEAL.] FRED E. LUKENS, *Secretary of State.*

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
TWENTY-FIRST SESSION,
In the Senate.

Senate Joint Memorial 9. (By State Affairs Committee)

To His Excellency President Herbert Hoover, Hon. William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and to the honorable Senators, the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that:

Whereas the purchasing power of approximately 50 per cent of the entire population of the world has been decreased by approximately 50 per cent, owing in large part to the depreciation in value of silver as a commodity and as a medium of money; and

Whereas said depreciation in the value of silver has been due in large part to its discontinuance by several countries as a medium of exchange in trade; and

Whereas said depreciation has materially affected the economic fabric of the State of Idaho by diminishing the value of its mineral resources and making it impossible to operate our mines at a profit, thereby necessitating closing down many of the mines and depriving many of our citizens of employment; and

Whereas it has also depreciated the value of our agricultural commodities and the products of our forests by reducing the opportunities to export the same to China, India, and the Latin American countries through the ports of the Pacific coast owing to the depreciation in the buying power of those nations; and

Whereas the depreciation in the value of silver has had a like effect upon the economic conditions, not only in Idaho but all of the States west of the Rocky Mountains, and to a similar degree upon all of the States of the Union; and

Whereas the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations has had this question under consideration for several months and has made its report and recommendations relative thereto, said recommendations being evidenced by Senate Resolutions Nos. 442 and 443, introduced by Senator KEY PITTMAN, chairman of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, and which in substance called upon our President to take certain action relative to the dumping of silver upon the market of the world derived from the melting of silver coins, and the calling of an international conference or conferences looking to an agreement or understanding with regard to the use and status of silver as money, and that our President give consideration to the practicability of our Government alone, or in connection with other governments, in establishing a silver pool or fund for the advancement of silver to the National Government of China for use as money: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Idaho (the House of Representatives concurring), That we urge upon our senior Senator, WILLIAM E. BORAH, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to have prompt and immediate consideration of the report of its subcommittee, and its approval obtained for Senate Resolutions Nos. 442 and 443 heretofore referred to, and their adoption by this session of Congress, and to urge His Excellency President Herbert Hoover, if he deem it compatible to the best interests of the Government, to take the action suggested in said resolutions, to the end that the purchasing power of our sister nations may be reestablished, and that the misery and famine that is now prevailing in some of them be decreased and the plenty and surpluses of commodities now available in the United States may be distributed to the mutual advantage of the people of the entire world; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho is hereby instructed to forward this memorial to His Excellency President Herbert Hoover, to the senior Senator from Idaho, Hon. WILLIAM E. BORAH, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, and that copies hereof be sent to the other Senator and Representatives in Congress from this State, and to the Chamber of Commerce of United States.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 20th day of February, 1931.

G. P. MIX,
President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 24th day of February, 1931.

C. A. BOTTOLFSEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 9 originated in the senate during the twenty-first session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

CARL C. KITCHEN,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, which was ordered to lie on the table:

A concurrent resolution

Whereas the General Assembly of South Carolina has noticed with interest the approval by the Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate on a resolution by Senator SMITH, of South Carolina, appropriating money for loan to farmers in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama for seed, feed, and fertilizer; and

Whereas under the present distressed agricultural condition of this State it is necessary that the farmers receive some relief; and

Whereas we believe aid from the Federal Government at this time in the particulars set forth in this resolution will greatly relieve the present depression: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Hon. E. D. SMITH, senior United States Senator from South Carolina, be commended for his effort in endeavoring to secure this aid for farmers in this State.

Resolved further, That the United States Senators and Members of Congress from South Carolina be urged to continue their effort in securing this appropriation for the relief of distressed farmers of this State.

Resolved further, That it is the sense of the General Assembly of South Carolina that the immediate securing of this relief is necessary in order to relieve our present distressed agricultural conditions.

Resolved further, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Hon. E. D. SMITH and the Hon. COLE. L. BLEASE, United States Senators from South Carolina, and to each Member of Congress from South Carolina.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1931.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a concurrent resolution adopted by the house and concurred in by the senate.

J. WILSON GIBBES,
Clerk of the House.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, praying for the passage of legislation for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 5313. An act to cancel certain reimbursable charges against certain lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

S. 6225. An act granting an increase of pension to Jessie R. Greene;

H. J. Res. 534. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the Veterans' Administration;

H. J. Res. 535. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish-American war veterans in New Orleans, La., in September, 1931; and

H. J. Res. 536. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

Mr. PARTRIDGE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on to-day, March 4, 1931, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 1696. An act for the relief of Thomas L. Lindley, minor son of Frank B. Lindley;

S. 1812. An act to authorize the collection of annual statistics relating to crime and to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes;

S. 5033. An act to authorize an appropriation of tribal funds to purchase certain privately owned lands within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

S. 5110. An act to amend the act of June 4, 1924, providing for a final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina;

S. 5220. An act authorizing the establishment of a mining experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at College Park, Md.;

S. 5313. An act to cancel certain reimbursable charges against certain lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

S. 5571. An act to provide for the entertainment of members and delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the French Veterans of the World War, to be held in the District of Columbia in September, 1932;

S. 5588. An act to add certain public lands to the Washakie National Forest, Wyo.;

S. 6011. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase certain land in California for addition to the Cahuilla Indian Reservation, and issuance of a patent to the band of Indians therefor;

S. 6103. An act to authorize a change in the design of the quarter-dollar to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington;

S. 6216. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va.;

S. 6225. An act granting an increase of pension to Jessie R. Greene;

S. 6252. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Elbowoods, N. Dak.;

S. 6253. An act granting the consent of Congress to Missouri Valley Pipe Line Co. of Iowa to construct, maintain, and operate a pipe-line bridge across the Missouri River;

S. 6262. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Star City, W. Va.;

S. 6279. An act to authorize a suitable memorial in connection with the park and playground system of the National Capital or the George Washington Parkway to the late Stephen T. Mather;

S. J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to provide for the relocation of the statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins; and

S. J. Res. 247. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim October 11, 1931, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

IMPORTATION OF GOODS FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, in support of S. 4848, the bill which I introduced to prohibit the importation of goods from Soviet Russia (and referred to the Committee on Finance), I herewith submit some of the principal indorsements from national patriotic societies and from the industries adversely affected by soviet dumping, which I desire to have inserted in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

The matter referred to is as follows:

(For release Monday evening, March 2, 1931)

NEW YORK CITY, *February 28, 1931.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
White House, Washington, D. C.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It being conclusively established by unimpeachable evidence that the Soviet Government of Russia has not only fomented discontent, disloyalty, and revolution throughout the world but also through the expropriation of all agencies of production without compensation and by mobilization of labor on a war basis, is now engaged in and directing an economic assault upon all nations in pursuance of its ultimate aim, a world revolution, permit me to point out certain special considerations which, in the opinion of a multitude of Americans associated with patriotic and fraternal societies, labor unions, and farm groups, demand the immediate imposition of an embargo upon trade with Soviet Russia:

1. All agencies of production, national and private, having been acquired without cost, all merchandise exported by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is free from all interest charges or charges for amortization of capital.

2. All agencies of production being maintained and operated by labor paid in fiat money, it is indisputable that exports from the Soviet Union cost nothing, and may be sold at any price deemed expedient by the directors of the Gosplan for the establishment of gold credits or the destruction of foreign enterprises as may be determined by the leaders of the communist régime.

Under the conditions set forth above, which might be indefinitely elaborated, it is obvious that no enterprise conducting its business on a gold basis with free labor working on American standards, or even far below that level, can possibly compete. Now, if American industry and agriculture can not compete with foreign enterprises conducted in the fashion set forth above, we are face to face with an aggravation of the existing economic depression which means ultimate ruin, and with the ruin of even a substantial fraction of American agencies of production, the ultimate aim of the communist dictatorship will unquestionably have been attained.

As a remedy for the situation set forth in this letter, delegates from 52 patriotic and fraternal societies and other groups in convention in Washington on February 18, 1931, adopted a resolution advocating that an embargo be imposed upon trade with Russia, a copy of which is inclosed herewith for your information.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. TREVOR,
Chairman Board of the American Coalition.

A RESOLUTION ADVOCATING AN EMBARGO UPON ALL TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA ADOPTED AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN COALITION OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES HELD ON FEBRUARY 18, 1931, IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

A national emergency exists. The time has come for all patriotic, labor, and farm groups to unite in a common defense against the soviet economic war as well as the communistic propaganda which the ruthless dictators of Soviet Russia are directing against our civilization and our Government: Therefore be it

Resolved, That whereas for 13 years the 140,000,000 people of Russia have been made the helpless victims of communistic experiments of a handful of dictators and their supporters who are openly and proudly committed to the task of world revolution and a world-wide communistic state; and

Whereas the soviets are openly engaged in an economic war against civilization, the aim of which is to create major economic crisis throughout the world by attacks from within each nation through agitators and propaganda designed to cause revolution or disturbances resulting in a paralysis of industry, unemployment, and the destruction of the markets of the world; and

Whereas at the same time the 5-year plan of economic war is providing a flood of merchandise produced by forced and oppressed labor from raw materials that cost nothing, controlled through state monopolies and dumped into the markets of the world for the twofold purpose of creating unemployment and poverty among the workers and farmers of every nation, including the United States, and for establishing gold credits at any cost for the purchase of more machinery to pour out more goods to be used as munitions in the economic war; and

Whereas every effort has been made to make this trade war appear innocent and honest to the outside world, in the words of G. T. Grinko, vice chairman of the Soviet Planning Commission, "The 5-year plan is an important part of the offensive of the proletariat of the world * * * it is a great plan of world revolution"; and

Whereas in the words of Hugh L. Cooper, president of Russo-American Chamber of Commerce, appearing for his employers—the soviets—before the House Ways and Means Committee, "They are exporting a very large amount of wheat now. I think that the exports of wheat from Russia will go on increasing to a point where the American farmer will never be able to export one bushel of wheat to Europe again." In fact, the American farmer has already lost the export wheat market of the world to the soviets at prices against which he can not compete, and within two years faces the loss of the export market for cotton, since the rising tide of Russian cotton production has in three years reduced Russia's purchases of cotton from the United States to $17,000,000 in 1929–30, as against $51,000,000 in 1927–28; and

Whereas American labor and industry have likewise been seriously injured at home and abroad through this unfair and destructive competition, and since all of this competition with its debased currency and pauper wages paid by paper rubles, supported only by foreign credits, is on a basis against which the American worker, farmer, and industry can never compete unless we are willing to lower our standards of living to those of the conscripted victims of communist dictatorship, forego our freedom, our religion, and our Government, and adopt the ruthless gospel of communism; and

Whereas it has been said that in the event our country protects our people against the dumping of communist products we will lose the $150,000,000 annual trade in machinery and equipment now being exported to the soviets, we wish to state that if allowed to continue the Soviet Union may be for three or four years a good customer, but she will, through this very machinery, be growing into our most dangerous competitor, and when she has attained her industrial growth she will become more than a competitor,

since she is bound by her fundamental political principles to become a military aggressor. For that reason, since we are convinced that the greatest danger to the peace of the world is our continued assistance to the soviets, we believe that the United States should cease to furnish the machines and equipment which are the most valuable munitions of the soviet economic war. We believe that given five years more with the continued aid of American technicians, methods, and machinery, the destruction of civilization is certain. For that reason we are calling upon all American business men, bankers, and engineers to stop their efforts in helping to build up the Frankenstein which is dedicated to our destruction, thus proving that Lenin was wrong when he declared that our civilization would commit suicide for a temporary profit; and

Whereas it has been demonstrated that it is the consistent policy of the Soviet Government to promote discontent, disloyalty, and subversion of governments with which it has sought economic and political relations, and that there is little likelihood of the communist dictators abandoning their fundamental principle of world revolution, we believe the time has come for us to respectfully petition Congress to protect our institutions and our people against the greatest menace the world has ever known; and

Whereas there is no law in our land which will adequately protect our Government and our people against the soviet economic war, and since on March 4, 1931, the Members of Congress who are sworn to protect the Constitution will probably adjourn to their respective States for a 10-month recess: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the undersigned Congress should enact legislation before March 4, 1931, providing for an embargo against all trade with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; and be it further

Resolved, That in the judgment of the undersigned Congress should take immediate steps for the suppression of all agencies of the communistic dictatorship of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the United States and the immediate deportation of all aliens within the United States who are now engaged in promoting the interests of the soviets and in the dissemination of communist propaganda throughout the United States of America.

JOHN B. TREVOR,
Chairman of the Board of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

And the following organizations:

Military Society, War 1812, by Charles E. Warren, president.

Leonia (N. J.) Women's Republican Club, by Mrs. William B. Shelton.

National Patriotic Association, by Mrs. Charles Wendell Holmes, president.

New York Colony, Society of New England Women, by Mrs. L. Grant Baldwin.

Order of Independent Americans, by Maurice H. Rasener.

Patriotic Women of America, by Mrs. William R. Stewart, president.

Patriotic Order of Americans, National Camp, by Mrs. Harriet Watkins, national president.

Society of New York State Women, by Mrs. Daniel Pelton Duffie, president.

Sons and Daughters of Liberty, by Matthew Kenney, national secretary.

United Daughters of the Confederacy, New York State Chapter, by Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, president.

American Defense Society, by Richard A. Charles, executive secretary.

American Vigilance Intelligence Federation, by H. A. Jung.

National Patriotic League, by H. Ralph Burton.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Order of Independent Americans, by Mrs. Maurice H. Rasener.

Military Corps of Artillery, State of New York, by Charles E. Warren.

National Sojourners, by Joseph H. Colyer, jr., and Admiral R. E. Coontz.

Sons of the American Revolution, by Josiah A. Van Orsdel, president general, and C. E. Emig.

Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War, by Robert Lee Longstreet.

American War Mothers, by Mrs. Clara L. Doocy, Mrs. N. N. Nock, and Mrs. Edward Campbell Shields.

National Society of New England Women, by Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald.

Daughters of America, by Mrs. Sadye Linkletter, national legislative chairman; Mrs. L. A. Grubbs; Helen W. Luckett; Mrs. Jessie Lowe; and Mrs. Naomi E. Swann.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, by Mr. C. H. Paul, national legislative chairman, and Herman Miller, national secretary.

Allied Patriotic Societies (Inc.), by Francis H. Kinnicutt, president.

Ridgewood (N. J.) Unit, Republican Women, by Mrs. Katherine H. Stratton, president.

National Society Daughters of the Revolution, by Mrs. Oscar Coblentz.

Daughters of the Revolution, New Jersey Society, by Mrs. Oscar Coblentz.

Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861–1865, by Miss Ellen Myers, proxy for Miss Katharine Flood, chairman national legislative committee.

Dames of the Loyal Legion, by Mary D. Lightfoot, chairman national legislative committee; Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker; and Mrs. Clarence W. Bispham.

United States Daughters of 1812, by Mrs. Frank D. Callan, president.

American Legion Auxiliary, by Mrs. D. R. Reilly, proxy for Mrs. C. B. Parkhurst, legislative chairman, and Mrs. Amos Fries.

American Women's Legion, by Mrs. Acheson F. Hassan, president; Mrs. John Denby Hird; and Mrs. Edward Campbell.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps Association, by Lieut. Col. Orvel Johnson, secretary, and Amos Fries, president.

Veterans of Foreign Wars (Americanization Committee), by Capt. Edwin S. Bettleheim, jr.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, by Mrs. Clay Keene Miller, national legislative chairman.

Military Order of the World War, by John Lewis Smith, chairman legislative committee.

Junior Order United American Mechanics, by John H. Noyes, legislative chairman.

Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Mrs. Harriet Rigdon, and Mrs. Charles Lynch.

National Society Women Descendants Ancient and Honorable Artillery, by Mrs. Charles O. Keyser, representing Mrs. Charles N. Jewett, president.

George Baldwin McCoy Unit, American Women's League, by Mrs. Charles Demonet, president, and Mrs. Harry Shanton.

Westchester Security League, by Evelyn Dent Boyer.

Maryland Daughters of American Revolution, by Mrs. Paul Scharf.

District Society Dames of the Loyal Legion, by Mrs. E. S. Alvord.

District of Columbia Society United States Daughters of 1812, by Mrs. Frederick K. Sparrow.

National Patriotic Council, by Rexford L. Holmes, secretary.

Virginia National Federation of Women's Clubs, by Miss Helen Norris Cummings.

American War Veterans' Club, by Lieut. Col. Fred B. Ryens.

The Patriotic Builders, by Mrs. F. F. Crenawalt.

Bergen County Women's Republican Club, by Mrs. H. V. D. Moore, president.

Better American Federation, by Lieut. Col. LeRoy Smith.

Daughters of the Union, by Mrs. Daniel F. Duffie, president.

The Government Club (Inc.), by Mrs. George E. Owens.

Junior Order American Vigilance Intelligence Federation, by Rachel Holmes.

Daughters of the Defenders of the Republic, by Mrs. Amanda Shaw Hirsch, president general.

CHICAGO, ILL., *December 3, 1930.*

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE of Nevada,
Senate Office Building:

As American chairman, youth section, International Entente Against the Third International, and chairman, junior committee, National Patriotic Association, express herewith gratitude and appreciation of the young people throughout America for your courageous action in introducing the bill intending to exclude soviet products from our markets. In the years gone by the people of our country realized the danger to industry resulting from forced labor. The slaves of the South were well treated and well fed compared with this enduring forced labor in Russia. What has become of the spirit of America that we condone now a condition we obliterated in our own country? If we can put an embargo on parrots as being dangerous to our health we can certainly expect an embargo to be put on soviet shipments into the United States as being dangerous to the safety and well-being of our people and our Nation. We respectfully request an acknowledgment for our files.

RACHEL E. HOLMES.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 16, 1930.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As directed by said resolutions, I am herewith inclosing to you copy of resolutions adopted by the board of management, Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at meeting held Thursday, December 4, 1930.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN L. WALKER, *Secretary.*

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED AT MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1930, BY COMPATRIOTS FRANKLIN BLACKSTONE AND H. L. M'KAIN, AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

Whereas an article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of December 2, 1930, contains an interview with the Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE, of Nevada, in which it is mentioned that he has introduced a bill in the Senate to ban the importation into the United States of America of all products of Soviet Russia; and

Whereas Senator ODDIE is quoted regarding said bill, as follows: "The bill not only includes articles and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any territory subject to the jurisdiction or control of the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, but also includes such articles and merchandise which may be produced or manufactured in other countries from materials which have been mined, produced, or manufactured in any soviet territory.

"Our Nation is in the throes of an international depression and confronted by a most serious employment problem. The dumping of soviet lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp, matches, glue, coal, manganese ore, etc., is seriously restricting employment in these industries.

"The manganese industry, which at the beginning of 1930 was prepared to produce over 200,000 tons of metallurgical grade ore, or more than 25 per cent of domestic consumption, is now shutdown because of the dumping of soviet ore at Pittsburgh at artificially low prices.

"If an antidumping bill were to include only those soviet products most damaging to domestic industries, it would not be long before the soviet front would be shifted to the production of other commodities equally or even more disastrous in their effect upon our industries.

"It is necessary, therefore, to exclude all soviet articles and merchandise"; and

Whereas it is the consensus of opinion of the board of management of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, that the opinion as quoted to Senator ODDIE is representative of the best interests of the citizenry of the United States of America: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the board of management of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, commends the opinion of the Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE, as hereinbefore quoted, and voices an appreciation of his efforts in behalf of American citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Senator ODDIE by our secretary, and copies also to the Hon. DAVID A. REED and the Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS, United States Senators from Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WAR,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1931.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: Some time ago we received a communication from you concerning your bill for embargo against imports from Soviet Russia.

Attached hereto is a copy of a resolution that was passed by the officers and general staff of the Military Order of the World War at their recent meeting, indicating the opposition of this order to Russian dumping policy.

Our commander in chief, Gen. John Ross Delafield, of New York, desires that I mail this copy to you, asking your consideration, and indicating our support of your bill, now in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee.

Copies of this resolution have been sent this week to the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Yours very sincerely,

C. NIXON,
Adjutant General Military Order of the World War.

RESOLUTION AGAINST DUMPING

Whereas it is obvious that the Soviet Republic is seeking to build gold credits from the sale of raw materials and goods in the United States, which goods are produced by convict or forced or underpaid (and undernourished) labor; and

Whereas there is need for protection of our own labor against convict, forced, and underpaid labor and further need to provide employment at home and provide for continued production of items vital to industry in the United States; and

Whereas our laws forbid the importation of goods produced by convict labor: Therefore be it

Resolved by the officers and general staff of the Military Order of the World War at their meeting January 7, 1931, at national headquarters, Washington, D. C., That the order urges the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government to take immediate steps to protect the interests of labor and economic interests of this country, placing an embargo on importation of goods produced by forced and convict labor;

Further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the chairman and members of the respective committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor.

BOTHWELL KANE POST, No. 21, AMERICAN LEGION,
Fort Worth, Tex., January 23, 1931.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE (Nevada),
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: This letter is to express the appreciation of all veterans and active military organizations in this city of your fearless (S. 4848) bill against soviet goods and raw materials. If their funds for investment could only have been included it would be a complete block to their activities.

American Legion posts, Spanish-American War Veterans' posts (and their auxiliaries), Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Confederate Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic post, and several civic clubs all desire me to express to you their entire support and approval and hope for success for your bill.

Very sincerely yours,

ALLAN F. MCLEAN,
Commander Bothwell Kane Post, No. 21, American Legion.

THE GOVERNMENT CLUB (INC.),
New York City, January 7, 1931.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
Senator from Nevada, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: I can not congratulate you too strongly upon the bill which you introduced "prohibiting the importation of any article for merchandise from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." This organization has always stood for the exposé of communist activities in this country and the nonrecognition of Soviet Russia, be it moral or commercial. I wonder if some time during the current season you could make it possible to address this organization on this subject at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

For recommendation of us you could apply to General Pershing; and while General Summerall is no longer there, he would have happily indorsed us. You may also refer to ROYAL JOHNSON, of the House, who is a member of this organization.

The following dates are available: Monday, March 2, 1931; Monday, April 6, 1931; and Monday, May 4, 1931.

Hoping one of these dates will prove available, and appreciating the courtesy of a prompt response, I am,

Faithfully yours,

BETTY E. OWENS, *President.*
(Mrs. George E. Owens.)

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA (INC.),
Clearfield, Pa., January 16, 1931.

Hon. TASKER LOWNDES ODDIE,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: Under this same cover I am sending you a box of soviet matches. These matches are not unlike others of the "safety type," except that every penny made as profit by their sale in this country is used against the principles and political institutions of the country. It is different with matches made in Sweden, for in that case our trade makes for friendly relations and world peace.

There is something else peculiar about this particular box. It is one of several purchased at Fort Meade, in the "exchange," where they are sold at 3 cents a carton, containing 12 boxes. This same match is given out as medical supplies in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. Why?

With our own matchmakers idle or on part time, why must the Government spend taxpayers' money for communistic-made goods?

Wishing you every success in your endeavor to focus the spot light on this slinking, slimy reptile, I am,

Sincerely yours,

SEYMOUR BULLOCK,
National Field Representative.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *December 3, 1930.*

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Having noticed the article in the New York World this morning, wherein the bill you have introduced to prohibit the importation of any articles or merchandise produced in whole or in part by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was prominently featured, I take pleasure in highly commending you for the action you have taken and sincerely hope your bill will be passed by an overwhelming vote in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives and that the President will approve it.

I am in hearty accord with the purposes of this bill, and firmly believe such legislation should be enacted as speedily as possible in order that the industries and workers in the United States may realize the benefits therefrom without unnecessary delay.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. BRYAN,
General President United Leather Workers International Union.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICANS OF RUSSIAN ORIGIN (INC.),
New York City, N. Y., December 10, 1930.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We take the liberty of thanking you for the introduction of the soviet embargo bill.

Protecting American labor, you protect as well the Russian people, oppressed by communists and deprived of all human rights.

Your bill will contribute to better relations between the American and Russian peoples in future.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. LISSITZYN,
General Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICANS OF RUSSIAN ORIGIN (INC.),
New York City, N. Y., January 7, 1931.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Thanking you for your kind letter of December 12, 1930, with inclosure, I hope that the inclosed appeal will provide some moral support for your soviet embargo bill.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. LISSITZYN,
General Secretary.

APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Two hundred and ten Russians, prominent in all branches of science, literature, etc., appeal to the American people. Among the signers are 67 prominent scientists (professors, Frank, Illyin, Kamenka, Struve, Nolde, Kisevetter, Lossky, Shmurlo, etc.), 23 well-known writers and journalists (Bunin, Kuprin, Merejkovsky, Aldenov, Chirikov, Gessen, etc.), 43 social and political leaders, from former ministers of empire and diplomats (Giers, Kokovtzeff, Sablin, to socialist leaders Argunoff, Avxentieff, Bourtzeff, Titoff, etc.), 19 presidents of student and alumni organizations, 9 artists (S. V. Rachmaninoff, N. N. Kedroff, etc.), 15 leading business men (P. Goukassoff, A. Gunsbourg, G. Nobel, etc.), 17 military and cossack leaders (Generals Denikin, Miller, Bogaevsky, etc.), also clergymen, physicians, and other intellectuals.

(The original appeal and signatures have been sent to Hon. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State.)

TO THE CITIZENS OF FREE AMERICA

The eyes of a country which has been great, but whose people are now starving in slavery, are turned to you.

Who among you can witness without protest tortures and countless executions? Who can remain indifferent to the persecution of religion?

Can you approve the deprivation of all goods of every member of a nation? Can you be indifferent to the fact that hundreds of thousands of persons are condemned to hard labor?

Can you allow the importation into America of the products of the work of slaves?

Do you realize that all this is being done on purpose to disorganize the economic relationship between all countries, to upset the markets of the world?

Can you suffer that this infamous power of the Third International, which has ruined Russia and is propagating ideas of treason and robbery throughout the world receive financial aid from your country?

Can you have any sympathy for the government which calls itself "the government of peasants and workers," but which has enslaved all the peasants and workers of its country? You must know that behind this so-called democratic rule is hiding a despotism which hates liberty.

LIST OF PERSONS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, WHO HAVE SIGNED THE APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

I. MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY

Archbishop Alexander, formerly Russian Orthodox archbishop of North America, now Russian Orthodox archbishop for Belgium and Holland and dean of the Russian Church at Brussels.

Rev. Nicholas Behr, graduated at the law faculty of the St. Petersburg University; former secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; first secretary of the legation in Brussels; assistant chief of the chancellery of the minister of foreign affairs and of the diplomatic chancellery at general headquarters during the Great War; was appointed under the provisional government to the post of counselor of the legation in Stockholm; ordained priest in 1921; from 1927 curate of the Russian Orthodox parish church in London.

Rev. N. Ezerski, Russian Orthodox priest in Grenoble; barrister, member of the first Duma of the Empire, collaborated in the newspapers, Russkiya Vedomosti (Russian News), Slovo (The Word), and Rietch (Speech). At the time of the white movement acted as superintendent for food supply in the Tchernomorsky Province and was member of the municipal council in Novorossyisk. Emigrated to Serbia and acted as representative of the Red Cross. Was ordained in France in 1918.

Archpriest Gregory Lomako, graduated at the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy. Was priest in the Kouban region, president of the diocese council, member of the Moscow ecclesiastical council that elected Patriarch Tikhon, member of the supreme church administration in southeast Russia. Following the Novorossyisk evacuation came to France and is now curate of the Menton parish.

Protopresbyter George Shavelski, master (magister) of theology, honorary member of the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy and of the Moscow Archeological Institute. From 1915 to 1917 member of the Holy Synod, vice president of the ecclesiastical councils of Moscow (1917–18) and of Stavrpol (1919). Member of the supreme church council under the Moscow patriarch (1917–18); from May, 1918, member of the supreme church administration in South Russia. From 1923 professor at the theological faculty of the university in Sofia. President of the Russian academical group in Bulgaria.

Bishop Sergius, former bishop of the Cholm diocese (now part of Poland); at present vicar bishop in Czechoslovakia.

Archpriest George Spassky, formerly chief priest of the Black Sea fleet; now archpriest of the Alexander Nevsky Church in Paris.

II. CHIEFS OF THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS ABROAD

Gen. N. Baratoff, lieutenant general of the general staff, former commander of the First Caucasian Cossack Division; during the Great War commander of the expeditionary corps in Persia. Was commissioned from the voluntary army as chief representative of the general commanding the armed forces of south Russia with the commander in chief of the British occupation army in Transcaucasia; Minister of Foreign Affairs in the south Russian Government; now president of the Central Union of the Russian Miltary Invalids Abroad.

Gen. A. Denikin, lieutenant general; during the Great War chief of staff at general headquarters and later commander in chief of the southwestern front. Former commander in chief of the white armies in the south of Russia from 1918 to 1920. Author of military treatises.

General Erdeli, cavalry general, general staff officer; during the Great War commander of the second army, and later commander of the special army of the southwestern front; was imprisoned by the Bolsheviks at Bychow at the same time as Generals Korniloff and Denikin and escaped with them to the Don region, where he took part in the first Kouban campaign; former commander in chief of North Caucasus; now president of the Union of Former Combatants of the Great War (anciens combattants russes).

Gen. N. Golovin, lieutenant general, former professor at the Nicholas Academy of the general staff; during the Great War chief of staff of the Russian-Rumanian front; represented General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak in London; was assistant to the high commander, Admiral Kolchak; was evacuated to France via Japan; held lectures on higher tactics in the French and American General Staff colleges by special invitation on the part of these colleges. Author of several military treatises, i. e., of the History of the Campaign of 1914, the Battle of Galicia, Articles on Modern Cavalry, the Problem of the Pacific in the Twentieth Century. Head of the Russian military high school in Paris.

Admiral M. A. Kedroff, rear admiral; during the Great War commanded a mining division; acted as first assistant to the minister of the marine under the provisional government; at the time of the civil war commanded the Black Sea fleet and was minister of the marine in the government of General Baron Wrangel; now president of the Army and Navy Union in Paris.

Gen. Eugene de Miller, lieutenant general; during the Great War, chief of the staff of the Fifth Army, commander of the Twenty-sixth Army Corps and representative of Russian general headquarters with King Victor Emmanuel III, of Italy, the Italian commander in chief. In 1919–20 commander in chief of the northern army (in the Mourmansk-Archangelsk region). Now president of the Russian General Military Union, abroad.

General Repieff, lieutenant general; former commander of the Eighteenth Army Corps, artillery inspector of the First Army Corps of the Russian Army at Gallipoli; now president of the Central Committee of the Gallipoli Association and president of the Gallipoli Union in France.

Gen. M. Souvoroff, lieutenant general; during the Great War staff officer attached to the commander of the Ninth Army; regimental commander and chief of staff of the Second Army. Member of the political committee under General Youdenitch at the northwestern front. Now member of the Russian National Committee and of the Union of General Staff Officers Abroad.

Gen. V. de Vitovsky, lieutenant general; former commander of the First Army Corps. Now president of the Gallipoli Association.

III. CHIEFS OF RUSSIAN COSSACK ORGANIZATIONS ABROAD

Gen. A. Bogaevsky, lieutenant general, former chief of staff to the ataman of all Cossack troops in the field; former commander of the First Cavalry Division of the Guards; commanded the Second Brigade of the Voluntary Army at the time of the "Ice Campaign"; from February, 1919, president of the Don Government under General Krasnoff, and ataman of the Don Cossacks; representative in France of the United Council of the Don, Kouban, and Terek Cossacks; honorary president of the Cossack Union and member of the emigrants committee in Paris.

Gen. E. Boukhanovsky, president of the government of the Tersk Cossacks.

N. Melnikoff, former president of the Union of Justices of the Peace at Novocherkassk, member of the Novocherkassk High Court of Justice, president of the Military Council (parliament) of the Don region, president of the Don Government, former president of the government of south Russia, former member of the Constituant Assembly; now president of the Cossack Union Abroad, editor of the review Our Native Country (Rodimy Krai).

General Naoumenko, major general, ataman of the Kouban Cossacks.

P. A. Skatchkoff, former justice of the peace for the Donetsk district of the Don region; during the Great War was divisional veterinary inspector. Member of the military council of the Don region, ataman by election of the Tchermedved district. Emigrated to Serbia and was at the head of the Union of Don Cossacks in Belgrade. Is now curator of the Don Archives in Prague.

Colonel Solomakhine, colonel, chief of the field staff of the ataman of the Kouban Cossacks.

General Toporkoff, lieutenant general; assistant of the ataman of the Kouban Cossacks.

General Vdovenko, lieutenant general; ataman of the Terek Cossacks.

IV. STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS

A. A. Argunoff, former member of the central committee of the party of social revolutionaries; former emigrant; editor of the Volia Rossii in St. Petersburg; member of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly; former member of the Resurrection Union; former member of the Siberian directorate; former editor of the newspaper the Southern Morning in the Kouban region. Now president of the central committee of the party Peasant Russia.

N. Astrov, barrister, former mayor of Moscow, member of the central committee of the party the People's Liberty, former vice president of the Union of Towns and Zemstvos, member of the Russian National Center in Moscow and south Russia.

N. Avxentieff, doctor of philosophy, member of the party of social revolutionaries (right wing), former minister of the pro-

visional government, former president of the Russian Government in Omsk (the directorate), president of the committee of Russian towns and Zemstvos; president of the Russian League for the Defense of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

V. Bourtzeff, journalist; former emigrant; editor of the newspaper the Common Cause; vice president of the Russian national committee abroad.

Victor Briansky, former assistant to the mayor of Moscow (1906–1917); representative of the All-Russian Union of Towns in Yugoslavia; member of the board of the Russian Credit Co. in Yugoslavia.

Prince Pierre Dolgoroukoff, landowner and president of the Zemstvo Council (Zemskaja Ouprava) in the Koursk Province. Member of the central committee of the party of Constitutional Democrats. Vice president of the First Duma of the Empire. Now president of the local section of the Union of Towns in Prague and president of the local section of the Russian National Committee in Prague; also vice president of the Russian National Committee in Paris.

Alexander Euler, active member of the Crimean Zemstvo; member of the central committee of the party of the People's Liberty; at present member of the Towns and Zemstvo Association in Bulgaria.

John Efremoff, member of the Duma of the Empire and leader of the Progressive Party (1907–1917); chairman of the Russian group of the Interparliamentary Union and member of the Interparliamentary Council; Minister of Justice and Minister of Social Prevision in the Provisory Government of 1917 and minister plenipotentiary of that Government in Switzerland; member of the European council of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; member of the International Diplomatic Academy; member of the American Society of International Law; member-correspondent of the Inter-American Institute of Law and Compared Legislation at Mexico.

Michel Fedoroff, former minister for industry and commerce in the cabinet of Count S. Witte; former counselor of the St. Petersburg municipality (member of the town duma); former editor of the St. Petersburg newspaper the Word (Slovo); during the Great War vice president of the Union of Towns and of the military industrial committee; member of the party the People's Liberty; president of the Russian National Center in Moscow and south Russia under General Denikin, president of the Russian National Union in Paris and vice president of the Russian National Committee; editor of the Struggle for Russia; president of the central committee for provision of university instruction to Russian youth abroad.

Giers, former Russian ambassador in Constantinople and in Rome; president of the council of former Russian ambassadors in Paris.

A. Goukassoff, doctor of philosophy; president of the board of the Russian Central Association; publisher of the newspaper Vozrojdenie (Resurrection) in Paris; owner of oil and shipping concerns.

A. Goutchkoff, former president of the Third Duma of the Empire; president of the parliamentary committee in Paris (composed of former members of the Russian legislative chambers); member of the Russian National Committee in Paris.

Count Paul Ignatieff, former Minister of Public Instruction; honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; now president of the Russian Red Cross abroad (old organization).

Madam A. Jekoulino, from 1903 to 1919 head of a girls' college in Kiev; in 1905 opened in Kiev a private evening school of high studies for women, which was closed by the bolsheviks in 1918; was for some time representative of the union of towns in Constantinople and later in Czechoslovakia, where she is now working in the pedagogical bureau.

A. Kartacheff, former professor of the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy and of the St. Petersburg School of High Studies for Women; former Minister of Cults in the Provisional Government of Russia; now professor of the Orthodox Theological Academy in Paris and president of the Russian National Committee Abroad.

Michel Kazarinoff, formerly a well-known lawyer in St. Petersburg; occupies in the emigration the post of president of the union of Russian lawyers abroad; also member of the board of the Russian financial union and of the union of industry and commerce.

Vl. Keller, active member of the Zemstvo and municipalities; honorary justice of the peace, member of the all-Russian union of the Zemstvo, member of the central committee of the party of the people's liberty, and of the Russian national center; vice president of the refugees' committee in Bavaria.

M. Kindiakoff, member of the Duma of the Empire, vice president of the Russian National Committee Abroad, member of the emigrants' committee in France, member of the board of the Russian Red Cross (old organization).

Count W. Kokovtzoff, former Minister of Finance; former Prime Minister; chairman of the International Bank for Commerce in St. Petersburg; chairman of the Banque Internationale de Commerce in Paris; and president of the Comité Russe des organisations unifiées (Russian united organizations committee) in Paris.

A. Konovaloff, head of the firm Ivan Konovaloff & Sons—one of the largest flax enterprises in Russia; member of the Fourth Duma of the Empire, counselor of the Moscow municipality, member of the Moscow Province Zemstvo, vice president of the union of towns and of the Zemstvo Union, from 1912 member of the Duma of the Empire, Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Provisional Government, from 1924 to April, 1930, president of the Union of Towns and Zemstvos (the Zemgor) in Paris.

E. Kovalevsky, former member of the Duma of the Empire, member of the scientific committee under the ministry of public instruction, author of a number of works on the question of public instruction; now president of the secondary-school section of the Russian academical group in Paris, and vice president of the Russian National Committee.

Dr. G. Lodygensky, graduated at the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg; former president of the Kiev International Red Cross committee for assisting the victims of the civil war in Russia; now president of the Geneva section of the Russian Red Cross and secretary of the Auber League.

N. Lwow, former member of the First, Third, and Fourth Dumas of the Empire, vice president of the Duma of the Empire; in 1919 was editor of the newspaper, Great Russia, in south Russia; now president of the supreme council of the Russian Central Association.

Serge Maslov, former vice president of the All-Russian Council of Peasant Deputies; member of the constituent assembly, delegated by the party of social-revolutionaries; deputy president of the government of the north region; now editor of the review, Peasant Russia, and deputy president of the Labor Peasants' Party.

V. Malinine, engineer; former member of the Moscow Municipal Council (Gorodskaia Auprava); administrator of the medical and sanitary institutions of the city of Moscow; during the Great War was at the head of all lazarets for wounded and sick combatants in Moscow organized by the Moscow municipality and by private individuals.

G. Meinhard, former assistant to the attorney general of the Toula regional court of justice; justice of peace of Moscow by election of the Moscow municipality; counselor of the Moscow municipality; during the civil war in Russia was president of the special commission for investigation of Bolshevik atrocities; now secretary of the Russian National Committee Abroad.

V. Nossovitch, former attorney general of the senate supreme court of criminal appeal; senator; minister of the interior in the government of general Denikin.

Waz. Novikoff, former deputy mayor of St. Petersburg; senator; now general secretary of the Union of Industry and Commerce in Paris.

Prince Vladimir Obolensky, former member of the Duma of the Empire; now collaborates in the Russian newspaper, the Latest News (Poslednija Novosti), edited in Paris.

Countess S. Panina, known for her useful activity in the field of public instruction. In 1903 she founded in St. Petersburg a People's Home, which ministered to the cultural and educational needs of the poorest inhabitants of the city. In 1917 was undersecretary for public instruction in the provisional government. Is now at the head of the Russian Home (Russki Ochag), a cultural and educational center for the Russian emigrant students in Prague. President of the Russian Women's Society for Mutual Aid in Czechoslovakia and of the Russian section of the Czechoslovak Association of the I. F. U. W. (International Federation of Women with University Education).

P. Pereverzeff, St. Petersburg solicitor; member of the party of social revolutionaries; minister of justice in the provisional government.

Vladimir Rafalsky, formerly of the Russian diplomatic service; was attached to the embassies in Constantinople, Rome; was later in Prague.

E. Sabline, born in 1876 in Russia; entered Russian diplomatic service in 1889; secretary of the legation in Belgrade; special mission to Sofia and Vienna; chargé d'affaires in Morocco; secretary of the Russian delegation at the conference in Algeciras; first secretary in Teheran; chargé d'affaires in Teheran; counselor of the embassy in London; last Russian chargé d'affaires in Great Britain; represented in London Admiral Kolchak, General Denikin, and Gen. Baron Wrangel; actually president of the Russian Refugees' Relief in London.

Henri Sliosberg, formerly solicitor in St. Petersburg, member of the Law Society. In 1891 collaborated with the commission delegated to Russia by the American Congress for the study of the Jewish question. Defended the interests of Russian Jewry together with Baron Horace Gunzburg. From 1897 participated in the Jewish Colonization Association; former president of the Jewish Society in St. Petersburg; president of the O. R. T.; organizer and active member of the Ekoro; former member of the central Semitic relief committee for victims of the war; former member of the Council of the Ministry of Interior; honorary president of the relief committee for Jews in Paris; president of the Relief Society for Russian Jews belonging to the intelligentsia.

Nicolas Tagantzeff, senator, now president of the union of former members of the bar in Russia.

N. Teslenko, barrister, member of the Duma of the Empire, representing the city of Moscow; now president of the Association of Russian Lawyers in France; member of the party of People's Liberty.

Alexander Titoff, born in Rostoff, Russia, in 1878; took his doctor degree in Leipzig; was active member of the Zemstvo and of the Moscow municipality. During the war was member of the head committee of the All-Russian Union of Towns and of the Union of Zemstvos and Towns; organized the supply of drugs for these organizations and several chemical factories for supply of the army. In the government of Prince Lvoff and of Kerensky was undersecretary for food and supply. Professor of the Moscow University. Member of the party of National Socialists. Since 1920 is living in Paris, where he is directing an important laboratory of bacteriological products.

I. Thorjevsky, former undersecretary of agriculture at the time when Krivoshein was minister; member of the board of the Russian Bank for Trade and Industry in Paris; writer and poet.

Mme. A. Tyrkova-Williams, writer, journalist; from 1906 to 1917 member of the central committee of the party of the People's Liberty. Left Russia in 1918 and settled in England, together with her husband, a well-known journalist on the staff of the Times. Wrote, in joint authorship with her husband, a novel out of the time of the Russian revolution called "Hust of Darkness," and the history of the first years of the revolution under the title "From Liberty to Brest-Litovsk."

N. S. Vostrotin, former member of the Duma of the Empire; member of the central committee of the party of the People's Liberty; vice president of the Russian National Committee Abroad.

Yureneff, engineer, member of the central committee of the party of People's Liberty; former minister of ways and communications under the provisional government; deputy mayor of Moscow; member of the executive committee of the Zemgor (Union of Towns and Zemstvos); president of the provisional committee of the All-Russian Union of Towns Abroad.

W. Zeeler, barrister, president of the committee of the party of People's Liberty for the Don region and municipality; commissar in Rostov-on-the-Don under the provisional government; minister of the interior of the south Russian government under General Denikin; now member of the executive committee of the Zemstvo and Towns' Council Abroad.

N. Zvorikine, formerly barrister at the Moscow High Court of Justice; president of the Northern Agricultural Society of St. Petersburg, honorary justice of peace, member of the Société d'Economie Sociale, Société d'Economie Politique, Société des Agriculteurs de France, and others; author of many books on economic questions, vice president of the society, The Study of Russia.

V. SCIENTISTS

V. Agafonoff, former professor of mineralogy, geology, and study of the soil at the University of Simferopol. Works at present in the laboratory of physical geography of the Paris University (The Sorbonne) on the study of soil.

Al. Antziferoff, professor, doctor of political economy and statistics, former senior professor of the University of Kharkov, and of the High Commercial Institute of Kharkov; former director of the School of High Studies for Women; Professor of the Russian law faculty at the Paris University (The Sorbonne); president of the Russian academical group in Paris; member of the Russian National Committee; vice president of the central committee for providing university instruction to Russian youth abroad.

A. L. Baikoff, former professor of international law at the Moscow University; now professor of the same subject at the Russian law faculty of the Paris University (The Sorbonne).

Prof. B. Baskakow, major general of the general staff; former professor at the Nicolas Academy of the general staff in St. Petersburg; member of the Russian Scientifical Institute, in Belgrade.

A. L. Bem, former qualified curator of manuscripts at the Russian Academy of Sciences, lecturer of Russian language at the Carlov University of Prague, secretary of the Pedagogical Bureau at Prague, member of the central committee of the party, Peasant Russia; journalist and scientist.

M. Bernatzky, former professor of political economy at the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute, former minister of finance of the South-Russian Government, financial adviser of the Council of Former Russian Ambassadors in Paris.

J. Bieckermann, scientist, writer, author of a well-known book, Don Quijote and Faust; and of several treatises on sociology, and on the Jewish question.

Prof. A. Bilimovitch, former rector of the University of Novorossyisk, superintendent of public instruction of the school district of Odessa, now professor at the University of Belgrade and member-correspondent of the Serbian Academy of Sciences.

A. Braunstein, professor at the medical faculty of the Moscow University, is now practicing as doctor in Berlin.

Prof. N. Boubnoff, former professor of the University of St. Vladimir in Kiev; now professor at the Lublin University in Yugoslavia.

Prof. S. S. Demosthenov, senior professor of political economy at the University of Sofia.

Prof. D. A. Dobroclonsky, doctor of church history, professor emeritus of the University of Novorossyisk, professor at the School of High Studies for Women; now professor at the theological faculty of the Belgrade University, president of the Society of Russian Scientists in Yugoslavia.

Prof. B. Eliachevitch, former professor of civil law at the economic section of the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute (from 1902 to 1918), and at the School of High Studies for Women (1909–1918); former member of the Council of the Ministry for Industry and Commerce; from 1900 to 1905 was member of the Liberation Union.

Assistant Prof. B. Evreinoff graduated at the faculty for history and philology of the St. Petersburg University. Was justice of the peace in the Olga district of the Koursk Province; took part in the civil war in south Russia on the side of the voluntary army; severely wounded, he was evacuated to Salonika; is now in Prague getting ready to qualify for the degree of reader and master of Russian history; has published several learned treatises; is member of the association of republican-democrats.

Prof. V. Farmakovski, former professor of the Polytechnical Institute at Kiev; now professor of the technical faculty of the Belgrade University.

Prof. S. Frank, professor of philosophy at the Moscow University; author of the books The Object of Knowledge, The Soul of Man, The Spiritual Base of Society, and others; now professor of the Russian Scientific Institute in Berlin.

Prof. V. Frantzeff, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; former professor of Slav philology at the Kiev University of St. Vladimir; former professor of the Warsaw University; now member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; professor of the Carlov University in Prague; author of numerous treatises on Slav philology.

Prof. N. P. Georgievsky, doctor of political economy and statistics. Senator. Former professor of the St. Petersburg University; former director of the central statistical committee and president of the statistical council in St. Petersburg; honorary member of the royal statistical society and the American statistical association; professor of statistics at the Russian law faculty in Prague.

N. Gloubokovsky, professor, doctor of divinity, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; doctor of theology; professor of the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy and of the St. Petersburg University; now professor of the Sofia University in Bulgaria.

Doctor Ignatovsky, professor of medicine, former senior professor of the Warsaw University and later of the University in Rostov-on-the-Don; senior professor of the Belgrade University (in Serbia), director of the university clinic of medicine, vice president of the Russian-Serbian doctors' association.

Prof. Dr. I. Ilijin, professor of the Moscow University; author of the book The Philosophy of Hegel, and of others; now professor of the Russian Scientifical Institute in Berlin and editor of the review, The Bell (Kolokol).

Prof. W. Ilijin, director of the Ekaterinoslav regional institute for agricultural research; assistant professor of the Ekaterinoslav University; now professor of the Russian Agricultural Cooperative Institute in Prague, and professor of the Russian Pedagogical Institute in Prague.

Prof. N. Jekouline, professor of political economy and statistics; member of the Slav Institute in Prague; lecturer at the economic section of the Prague Polytechnical Institute.

Prof. John Joukoff, former professor of chemical technology at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute; former director of the laboratories of the All-Russian Sugar Factory Owners' Association in Kiev. Now member of the Academical Union, adviser to the sugar department of the Skoda works.

Prof. A. Kamenka, former professor of the St. Petersburg University; now professor at the Russian Scientifical Institute in Berlin; collaborates in the newspaper Rul (The Helm).

Dr. L. Kepinoff, former assistant professor of the St. Petersburg Military Medical Academy; now works for the Pasteur Institute in Paris and is secretary to the Russian Academical Group in Paris.

Prof. A. Kichensky, former professor of pathological anatomy at the Novorossyiski University in Odessa; former rector of this university; president of the committee for the struggle against tuberculosis in Prague, and vice president of the Russian Academical Group in Czechoslovakia.

Prof. A. Kisevetter, former professor of Russian history at the Moscow University, editor of the monthly review Rousskaya Mysl (the Russian Thought) and of the newspaper Rousskiya Viedomosti (Russian News); author of a treatise on the history of Russian cities; member of the central committee of the party of People's Liberty (cadets); member of the Douma of the Empire elected by the city of Moscow in 1907; now professor of Russian history at the Carlov University in Prague.

Prof. Dr. D. Konjeff, former professor of the Veterinary Institute in Kharkoff; now professor at the Belgrade University.

Prof. V. Korentchevsky, former professor of the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg; now president of the academical group in London, president of the London Committee for the Assistance of Russian Students, president of the Second Congress of Russian Scientists in Prague, director of the Lister Institute in London.

Prof. A. Kossitsky, former professor of the Polytechnical Institute in Kiev, professor of the Belgrade University.

Prof. A. Kopyloff, former professor of the Polytechnical Institute in Novotcherkassk (Don region); now professor of the Lubliana University in Yugoslavia.

Prof. Dr. St. Kulbakine, former professor of the Kharkov University; member-correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences; now professor at the Belgrade University and member-correspondent of the Serbian Academy of Sciences; member of the Slav Institute in Prague; member of the Committee of the Russian Scientifical Institute in Belgrade.

Prof. N. Kulman, former professor of Russian language and literature at the Pedagogical Institute for Women, at the School of High Studies for Women, at the Military Academy of Law, and at the Music Conservatory in St. Petersburg; was member of the commission for award of the Poushkin prizes at the Academy of Sciences. Former member of the board of the Nicolaev Works and Wharfs Co., of the Russian Shipbuilding Co., of the Hartman Enginebuilding Co., and of the Kharkov Enginebuilding Co. From 1923 lectured on the history of the Russian language and literature in Serbia; from 1930 appointed as lecturer of Russian language at the Paris Sorbonne.

Prof. Dr. V. Laskareff, former senior professor of geology at the Novorossyisk University; now professor of the Belgrade University.

Prof. A. Lebedeff, former professor of the St. Petersburg Mining Institute; now professor of the Belgrade University.

Prof. N. Lossky, former professor of philosophy at the St. Petersburg University; now professor on the same subject at the

Russian University in Prague. His chief books are: The Intuitive Basis of Knowledge, Macmillan, 1919; Handbuch der Logik, Leipzig, 1927; The World as Organic Whole, Oxford, 1928; L'Intuition, la Matière et la Vie, Paris, 1928; The Freedom of the Will (in preparation).

André Mandelstamm, doctor of international law; professor of the St. Petersburg University; member of the Institute of International Law and of the International Diplomatic Academy; former first dragoman (translator) of the Russian embassy in Constantinople; former legal adviser at the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prof. A. Makletzoff, former professor of criminal law at the Kharkov University; now professor of the Lubliana University in Yugoslavia.

Prof. Dr. I. Markoff, former senior professor of the Kiev Polytechnical Institute; now senior professor at the agronomical faculty of the Belgrade University; president of the Union of Russian Agronomers and Foresters in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

Prof. A. Markoff, master (magister) of financial law; former lecturer at the Commercial Institute in Kharkov; lectured on economic geography at the Russian Commercial Institute and on political economy at the Franco-Russian Institute of Social and Economic Sciences in Paris; collaborates in the Russian newspapers Posledniya Novosti (The Latest News) and Rul (The Helm); member of the Association of Republican Democrats.

Prof. S. Metalnikoff, former professor of biology at the St. Petersburg University; former director of the Biological Institute in St. Petersburg; now director of the biological laboratory of the Pasteur Institute in Paris; author of numerous treatises on biology and bacteriology.

Prof. M. Michelson, master (magister) of financial law; assistant professor at the Lausanne University; reader of financial law at the Moscow University; former financial expert at the Russian Political Council in Paris; now professor of the Russian Commercial Institute, at the Russian faculty of law, and at the French-Russian Institute in Paris; administrator of the Committee of Russian Commercial Banks in Paris.

Prof. V. Nikitin, former professor of the St. Petersburg Mining Institute; now professor of the Lubliana University in Yugoslavia.

Prof. Baron Boris Nolde, former professor at the faculty of law of the St. Petersburg University; member of the Institute of International Law in St. Petersburg; former member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague (la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage de La Haye).

Prof. M. Novikoff, former professor of the Moscow University; dean of the faculty for physics and mathematics and rector of the Moscow University; former counselor of the Moscow municipality; former member of the Duma of the Empire, representing the city of Moscow; rector of the Russian People's University in Prague; and professor at the Carlov University in Prague.

Prof. P. Ostroouchov, former professor of political economy and statistics at the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute, now reader (privat docent) on the same subjects at the Russian faculty of law in Prague.

Professor Doctor Pavlovsky, surgeon and bacteriologist, former professor of surgery at the Kiev University, now practitioner in the town Soroka in Bessarabia (Rumania).

Prof. Alexander Pilenco, former professor of international law at the St. Petersburg University, professor at the Alexander Lyceum in St. Petersburg, counselor of the St. Petersburg municipality, former editor of the foreign department of the newspaper Novoye Vremia (New Time), professor of the Carnegie Hague Academy, professor at the faculty of law of the Paris University (the Sorbonne), former commercial agent of General Denikin's army in Constantinople.

Prof. G. Pio-Ulsky, professor emeritus of the St. Petersburg Polytechncal Institute, professor at the Institute of Ways and Communication, now professor of the Belgrade University, president of the Russian Engineers' Union in Yugoslavia.

Prof. Dmitry P. Riaboushinsky, graduated at the Moscow University; assistant professor of the Moscow University; founder of the Aerodynamic Institute of Koutchino, near Moscow, and director thereof; emigrated to France in 1918; docteur ès sciences (Paris University, 1922); member of the board and research professor of the Institut de Mécanique des Fluides (Paris University) and associate director of the laboratory of this institute; member of the board of the Russian academic group in Paris; president of the Société Russe de Philosophie des Sciences; author of many scientific publications on mathematics, aerodynamics, and hydrodynamics.

Prof. P. Rychkoff, former dean of the engineering section of the Kiev Polytechnical Institute, former dean of the railway section of the People's University at Kiev, now professor of the technical faculty of the Belgrade University.

Prof. S. Savitch, former professor of the Electrotechnical Institute and of the School of High Studies for Women in St. Petersburg, advisor on insurance questions at the ministry of ways of communication and at the ministry of finance, member-correspondent of the Institute of Actuaries in London and of the Institut des Actualités Françaises in Paris.

Prof. Dr. N. Saltykow, doctor of mathematics, former professor of higher mathematics at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute, and later at the Kharkov University; former mayor of Kharkov; now professor of the Belgrade University; vice president of the Russian academical group in Yugoslavia and member of the board of the Russian Scientifical Institute in Belgrade; honorary member of the Brussels Mathematical Society; president of the Russian National Committee in Belgrade; member of the Russian National Committee in Paris.

Prof. B. Scheglovytoff, former professor at the Institute for Civil Engineers in St. Petersburg, former director of the Moscow-Koursk and Syzran-Viazma railways, former administrator of the exploitation of all state and private railways in Russia, former president of the central committee for the regulation of cargo lines on the whole net of Russian railways, professor of exploitation and construction of railways at the Belgrade University.

Prof. E. Shmurlo, former professor of Russian history in St. Petersburg, qualified correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences for the research and publication of historical documents in Rome (concerning the relations between Russia and Italy).

Prof. Dr. E. Spektorsky, former rector of the Kiev University; now professor of the Belgrade University; president of the Russian Scientific Institute in Belgrade.

Prof. Alex. Stéboute, former professor of the Tauris University; professor of the Moscow Agricultural School for Women; former president of the Moscow Agricultural Society; now professor of the Belgrade University; member of the International Agricultural Institute in Rome; member-correspondent of the Czech Agricultural Academy; member of the Yugoslav Agricultural Society.

Peter Struve, born at Perm, 1870; economist and political writer; professor of political economy and economic history at Petrograd; actual fellow of the Russian Academy of Sciences; H. c. LL. D. (University of Cambridge, England); since 1901 actively engaged in the struggle for constitutional reforms; member for Petrograd of the Second Duma of the State (1907); 1920 acting as minister of foreign affairs in the government of General Wrangel; chief work on Economics, Economy, and Price, two volumes, Petrograd, 1913–1917 (in Russia); vice president of the Russian National Committee in Paris.

Prof. St. Svistchoff, former professor at the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute; former director of the Military School of Topography; now professor at the Belgrade University; directs the work of the scientific section of the Military Institute of Topography.

Prof. Dr. Th. Taranovsky, historian of Slav law; former university professor; now senior professor at the Belgrade University; member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; member of the Slav Institute in Prague; president of the Russian academical group in Yugoslavia; president of the Union of Russian Writers and Journalists Abroad.

Prof. N. Timacheff, former professor of the general theory of law at the economic faculty of the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute; abroad, acted till 1927 as member of the Russian Scientific Institute in Berlin; is now professor of the Russian Institute attached to the Paris University and collaborates in the newspaper Vozrojdenie (Resurrection).

Prof. Igor Tjutrjumoff, senator; former counselor of the St. Petersburg municipality; now professor of civil law at the University of Youriev.

Prof. A. Van der Vliet, former senior professor at the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute; former director and professor of the Imperial Institute for Forestry; now professor at the Czech Polytechnical High School in Prague.

Prof. Al. Vilkoff, doctor of philosophy of the Berlin University; former professor of financial law at the Don University; now dean and professor of the Russian law faculty in Prague and president of the Society of Russian Barristers in Prague.

Prof. S. Zavadsky, senator; former professor of the St. Petersburg University and of the Alexander Lyceum in St. Petersburg; now professor of the Russian faculty of law in Prague.

Prof. Wassily Zenkowsky, professor of philosophy at the Kiev University from 1915 to 1918; from 1920 to 1923 at the theological faculty in Belgrade; from 1923 to 1926 at the Pedagogical Institute in Prague; from 1926 at the Theological Institute in Paris; from 1923 president of the Russian Pedagogical Bureau abroad, and president of the Russian Christian Students Movement.

VI. PERSONS WORKING IN THE FIELD OF FINANCE, TRADE, AND INDUSTRY

V. Archaouloff, technical engineer; constructor of the J. Cockerill factory in Belgium; engineer to the Caucasus & Mercury Co.; chief engineer of the Poutiloff Works; constructor of the Baltic Works of the Russian Navy; chief engineer of the St. Petersburg Metal Works; president of the board of the Caucasus & Mercury Co.; member of the board of the Russian Steamship & Trading Co. (Ropit), member of the technical committee of the Ministry for Industry and Commerce; now member of the Russian Union of Industry, Commerce, and Finance in Paris.

P. Bourychkine, graduated at the law faculty of the Moscow University and at the economic section of the Moscow Commercial Institute; owner of the Moscow firm J. V. Bourichkine & Co.; deputy mayor of Moscow; assistant president of the All-Russian Union of Towns; senior member of the financial committees of the Moscow and Nijni Fairs; during the civil war in Russia was minister of finance in the government of Admiral Kolchak; now member of the Russian Union for Industry, Commerce, and Finance abroad, and professor at the Russian Commercial Institute in France.

A. Bylinine, managing director of the Rossiya Insurance Co.; member of the board of the Siberian Trade Bank; now member of the board of the Société Commerciale et Financière Caross.

Al. Fenine, former president of the Council of the South Russian Mining Congresses; chairman of several coal companies in the Don mining region in south Russia; Minister of Industry and Commerce in the south Russian government of General Denikin.

Assistant president of the academical group of Russian professors in Czechoslovakia; professor of the Mining Academy in Przybram. Lecturer in the Russian People's University in Prague; member of the Prague section of the Russian National Committee.

Paul Goukassoff, former member of the Council of the Empire representing industrial circles; former counselor of the Bakou municipality; chairman of the congresses of Bakou oil owners; honorary justice of the peace; founder and president of the Caspian Co. and the Caspian pipe line; former member of the board of the Russian Union of Industry and Commerce; chairman of the Russian Bank for Industry and Commerce, and of several industrial and oil concerns; now vice president of the Union of Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Workers Abroad.

Baron Alfred de Gunzbourg, son of Baron Horace Gunzbourg, the well-known banker and philantropist. Mining engineer; former managing director of the Lena Co. in east Siberia. During the Great War officer in the Russian Army. Now honorary president of the Société de secours aux Juifs russes (Russian Jews Relief Society) and of the Comité de secours aux Intellectuels juifs de Russie (committee for assisting Russian Jews of the Intelligentsia), and president of the Russian-Jewish community in Paris.

N. N. Isnard, civil engineer; represented in Petrograd the Council of the Congresses of Baku Oil Owners; vice president of the All-Russian Council of the Congresses of Representatives of Industry and Commerce; vice president of the central committee of War Industry; now president of the Union of Russian Engineers in France; and vice president of the Russian Union for Commerce, Industry, and Finance Abroad.

B. Kamenka, president of the board of the Azoff-Don Bank; chairman of the Rossiya and Kaross insurance companies; member of the board of the Nobel Bros. Oil Co.; administrateur de la Banque des Pays du Nord à Paris and Administrateur du Crédit Général de Belgique à Bruxelles.

Etienne Lianosoff, graduated at the Moscow University in physics and mathematics and in law; founded the Russian Oil Trust; during the civil war in Russia was prime minister and minister of foreign affairs in the northwestern government of General Youdenitch. Now member of the Russian Union for Commerce, Industry, and Finance Abroad and member of the Russian National Committee in Paris.

E. Lubovitch, former managing director of the Federation of Trade and Industry of Russia; former vice president of the Union of Trade and Industry of St. Petersburg. At present vice president of the Russian Financial Industrial and Commercial Association in Paris.

Gustav Nobel, director of the company "Nobel Bros."

B. Sokoloff, managing director and assistant president of the Council of the Congresses of Mine Owners in South Russia. Now general secretary to the International Group of Owners of Mining and Metallurgical Enterprises in South Russia; member of the committee and of the Board of the Russian Union for Commerce, Industry, and Finance; member of the Central Committee for Providing University Instruction to Russian Youth Abroad; member of the Russian National Committee Abroad.

P. Theakston, former managing director of the Company for the Sale of Products of Russian Metallurgical Works (syndicate of Russian metallurgical works) in St. Petersburg. Now chairman of the Salamandra Insurance Co. and of the Danish Reinsurance Co.. (Reassurance Compagnie Salamandra, A/S Copenhagen).

S. Tretiakoff, former member of the Moscow stock-exchange committee; chairman of several important textile limited companies in Russia. Now vice president of the Union of Financial, Industrial, and Commercial Workers and member of the Russian National Committee in Paris.

Voinovsky-Krieger, engineer, former director of the Vladikavkaz railway; former minister of ways and communications. Now member of the Council of the Union for Commerce, Industry, and Finance Abroad.

VII. WRITERS AND JOURNALISTS

M. Aldanov, national socialist; writer; author of the novels the Ninth of Thermidor, the Island of St. Helena, Devil's Bridge, Contemporaries, etc.

I. Bounakoff-Foundaminsky, member of the party of social revolutionaries; editor of the review Contemporary Notes (Sovremennyia Zapiski); writer.

A. Bunge, journalist; was lawyer in St. Petersburg.

I. Bunin, honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences in the literary section; well-known Russian author. His works have been translated into nearly all European languages.

B. Brutzkus, economist, author of the book, Socialist Economy, and of many treaties in the domain of national business and economics; professor of the Scientifical Institute in Berlin.

Valery Carrick, author and illustrator of folk tales; a learned authority on Russian folklore.

A. Fedoroff, writer; professor at the High Cooperative School in Sofia, Bulgaria.

I. Hessen, member of the Second Duma of the Empire, member of the central committee of the party of People's Liberty; formerly editor of the newspaper, Rietch (the Speech) and of the law review, Pravo (the Right) in St. Petersburg; now editor of the newspaper Rul (the Helm).

Madam Z. Hippius, authoress, poetess, critic (pseudonym, Anton Kraïny).

A. Jablonovsky, journalist, vice president of the United Association of Russian Writers and Journalists Abroad.

A. S. Isgojeff, contributed to the newspaper Rietch (the Speech) and to the review Rousskaya Mysl (the Russian Thought); journalist; member of the central committee of the party of People's Liberty; author of the books, the Communal Law (1905) and Russia and Revolution (1911). Now contributes to the Russian newspaper, the Struggle for Russia, Rul (the Helm), Sevodnia (To-day), and Russia and the Slav World.

A. Kuprin, well-known Russian author; wrote the books, the Pit, the Duel, the Grenadine Bracelet, all of which have been translated into foreign languages, and others.

Gr. Landau, writer; author of the book, the Twilight of Europe, and of numerous works of scientific research on questions of law, politics, etc.; is one of the editors of the newspaper Rul, in Berlin.

Ivan Lukash, writer and journalist; during the Great War military correspondent on the front; enlisted afterwards as a volunteer; took part in the civil war in the army of General Wrangal; author of numerous novels; the Flames of Moscow has been translated into foreign languages and was edited in New York in 1930, by the Macmillan Co.

S. Melgounoff, national socialist; historian; writer; one of the founders of the review, the Struggle for Russia; editor of the review the Past and the Voice of the Past in Foreign Lands; author of the books, Alexander I, Red Terror, Admiral Kolchak, N. V. Tchaikovsky, and others.

D. Merejkovsky, well-known Russian author; wrote the following books which are translated into foreign languages: Leonardo da Vinci, Peter the Great, Julian the Apostate, Resurrected Gods, the Downfall of Atlantis, and others.

W. Nabokoff-Sirin, poet; author of the novels: Loujin's Defense, King, Lady, and Valet; translator of Hamlet.

W. Nemirovich—Danchenks, Russian writer and journalist. Author of well-known essays on the Russian-Turkish War of 1876–1878.

J. Semenoff, doctor of law of the Paris University; editor of the newspaper Vozrojdenie (Resurrection); member of the party of People's Liberty.

Voldemar Tatarinoff, writer and journalist; contributes to the newspaper Rul in Berlin.

Eug. Tchirikoff, well-known writer. Author of the novels Youth, the Tarkhanoff Family, the Beast from the Abyss, and others.

B. Zaitzeff, well-known Russian writer, author of the novels, the Golden Pattern, Serge Radonejsky, Athos, and others.

Prof. C. Zaitzeff, formerly at the head of the municipal economic department of the ministry of interior; now professor of administrative law at the Russian Law Faculty in Prague; editor of the weekly paper, Rossyia i Slavianstvo (Russia and the Slav World) in Paris; member of the Russian national committee.

VIII. ARTISTS AND MUSICIANS

Albert Benois, well-known painter in water colors.

John Denissoff, a member of the well-known N. N. Kedroff quartet.

Madam S. Gladkaia-Kedroff, formerly singer at the Imperial Opera in St. Petersburg and Moscow; professor at the Imperial Conservatory of Music in St. Petersburg. Now professor at the Russian Conservatory of Music in Paris, and at the École Normale de Musique in Paris.

T. Kasakoff, a member of the well-known N. N. Kedroff quartet.

Constantine Kedroff, a member of the well-known N. N. Kedroff quartet.

Prof. N. N. Kedroff, leader and organizer of the N. N. Kedroff quartet. Formerly a singer at the Imperial Opera in St. Petersburg and Moscow; professor at the Imperial Conservatory of Music, and at the Imperial Court Choir. Now vice director and professor of the Russian Conservatory of Music in Paris.

Sergei Rachmaninoff, famous Russian pianist and composer.

Dm. Stelletsky, well-known Russian artist.

Nicolas Tcherepnine, well-known pianist and composer; director of the Russian Conservatory of Music in Paris.

IX. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Prof. S. Abramoff, former professor of pathological anatomy at the Moscow Medical High School for Women; from 1922 to 1925 professor of pathological anatomy at the Sofia University in Bulgaria. At present director of a laboratory for medical analyses in Paris laboratoire de la rive gauche; author of numerous scientific treatises and of handbooks on bacteriology and pathological anatomy.

Prof. I. Alexinsky, M. D., professor of surgical pathology at the Moscow University; member of the First Duma of the Empire; during the Great War directed the medical section of the Russian Red Cross with the armies of the southwestern front; now president of the Union of the Russian Medical Organizations Abroad; president of the Society of Russian Doctors in France; president of the Russian Patriotic Union, and president of the committee for the assistance of the families of those who died for their country.

Doctor Prokopeniko, oculist of the Russian Red Cross; lecturer at the College of the Social Sciences in Paris.

Dr. S. Sieroff was on the staff of the clinic of the military medical academy in St. Petersburg; during the civil war was chief of the sanitary section of the north Caucasian front; is now physician of the Russian Red Cross and is an active worker in the social and clerical field.

Doctor Tchekounoff, director of the Essentuki mineral water resort in the Caucasus; now physician of the Russian Red Cross in Paris; is engaged in sociological activities.

X. LEADERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

S. Gorodetzky, former president of the Archangel court of justice; during the revolution directed the law department in the provisional government of the northern region; in the emigration, president of the union of members of the bar in Berlin; now president of the Russian labor union in Paris.

G. Boutleroff, mining engineer; former chairman of the Vyksunsky Metallurgical & Mechanical Works (Ltd.); former member of the St. Petersburg municipal council; former minister of industry in the northwestern government under General Youdenitch; now president of the mutual-aid found of Russian Commercial Institute in Paris.

N. Krichevsky, former commander of the Kouban Plastoun division (Cossack sappers); in the emigration, president of the Russian labor union (1924–1927); journalist; contributes to many Russian emigrant newspapers.

XI. YOUNG RUSSIA

Paul Bogdanovitch, colonel; chief of the National Association of Russian Scouts.

Alexander Checan, graduated at the Sofia State University; president of the Union of Russians, who graduated at high schools abroad.

Boris Cernavin, engineer; president of the office of students' groups in Prague; foreman of the electromechanical sections; manager of the Prague Home of the Young Russians' Union.

Alexander Chitkov, president of the Union of the Russian Emigrant Students' Associations; senior of the National Union of Slav Youth in Prague; graduated at the Russian High School of Law in Prague; and at the mechanical section of the Prague Polytechnic Institute. Member of the Russian national committee.

Paul Eronine, president of the Emigrant Students' Union in Paris.

G. Gotua, president of the Russian Students' Union at the Belgrade University in Yugoslavia; president of the National Students' Club in France; is lecturing at the Institut d'Etudes Slaves (Slav Studies Institute) of the Paris University.

Vlad. Lazarevski, doctor of law; graduated at the "École Libre des Sciences Politiques" in Paris; journalist; general secretary to the Federation of the Russian Unions of Persons who Graduated at High School Abroad; former vice president of the Central Union of the Associations of Russian Emigrant Students'; and editor of the monthly review Gody (the Years).

S. Markoff, president of the Union of Technical Students in Yugoslavia.

George Maximovitch, president of the Corporation of Russian Students in Yugoslavia.

Alexander Nikitin, graduated at the law faculty of the Petrograd University; now secretary to the Russian Christian Students' Movement Abroad.

K. Orloff, president of the Union of Russian Students in Mathematics of the Belgrade University.

Pianoff, secretary to the Russian Christian Students' Movement in France.

D. Romanoff, president of the Cossack Students' Union in Paris.

Dr. Elie Savtchenko, graduated at the Russian Faculty of Law in Prague; was attached to the Faculty of International Law in order to prepare for a professorship; former president of the Russian union of persons who graduated at high schools abroad; now president of the Federation of the Russian Unions of Persons who Graduated at High Schools Abroad; author; has published Les Insurgés du Kouban.

Victor Sazonow, engineer, honorary assistant president of the Office of Students' Groups in Prague, president of the special fund for the assistance of Russian students in Czechoslovakia.

P. Stankevitch, president of the Union of Russian Students of Agriculture and Forestry in Yugoslavia.

A. Tzedko, president of the Union of Students of Theology in Belgrade.

Valentine Vlassief, graduated at the Russian Faculty of Law in Prague and at the Agricultural Cooperative Institute in Czechoslovakia, president of the union of Russians who graduated at high schools in Czechoslovakia, vice president of the Federation of Russian Unions of Persons who Graduated at High Schools Abroad.

A. Zankevitch, engineer and agronomist, president of the Yugoslav section of the federation of Russians who graduated at high schools abroad.

Even though the country where slavery is law be far away from free America, can you remain indifferent to its misery?

The grandeur, the culture, and wealth of a country create moral obligations for its citizens.

You have always been true to the great principles of honor, equality, and liberty. You can not stretch out your hand to a despot who is trampling these principles under his feet.

That is why the Russian people who are suffering so acutely turn their eyes to the citizens of a great free country in the hope that your country will not hinder the Russian people in their fight for freedom against their tyrants.

Remember that everyone who buys the products of slaves in Russia, who mistakes the communist power for the true Russian Government and who grants financial aid to it supports the communist government at a moment when it is on the point of breaking down.

In the name of the great past and brilliant future of your country, be a friend and an ally of the great Russian people but not of Russia's torturers.

Michel Fedoroff, Giers, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Eugène de Miller, E. Sabline, General V. de Vitkovsky, Archiprêtre Georges Spassky, Gustav Nobel, A. Denikine, A. Bogaevsky, V. Bourtzeff, Admiral M. A. Kedroff, A. Konovaloff, M. Bernatsky, I. Bunin, N. Golovine, N. Lwoff, A. Goutchkoff, A. Kuprin, N. Avxentieff, A. Kartachoff, Serge Maslov, A. Argunov, Henri Sliosberg, S. Zavadsky, Prof. Dr. Peter Struve, LL. D., Etienne Lianosoff, Prof. D. Kichensky, Evêque Sergius, Prof. V. Korentchevsky, Prof. A. Kizevetter, D. Merejkovsky, Z. Hippius, Alfred de Gunzbourg, Prof. N. Lossky, Prof. Al. Antziferoff, I. Bounakoff, A. Jekoulina, Prince Vladimir Obolensky, Prof. S. Metalnikov, Prof. M. Novikoff, Prof. A. Titoff, M. Souvoroff, Prof. Dr. V. I. Iljin, Prof. E. Smurlo, Prof. Igor Tjutrjumoff, Général N. Baratoff, Ing. Yureneff, N. Astrov, Prince Pierre Dolgoroukoff, Prof. V. Frantzeff, Prof. D. Riabouchinsky, Prof. I. Alexinsky, A. Michelson, Prof. N. Timasheff, Prof. S. S. Demosthenov, Prof. A. Vilkov, Prof. Dr. A. Pavlovsky, Prof. P. Ostrouchov, Docent B. Evreinov, A. Bem, V. Nossovitch, Prof. Dr. N. Saltykow, A. S. Isgojeff, P. Skatchkoff, Eugen Tshirikoff, Al. Fenin, Countess S. Panina, B. Sokoloff, Vladimir Rafalsky, Victor Briansky, Prof. N. P. Georgievsky, Prof. Jean Joukoff, Prof. N. Jekouline, Dr. S. Sieroff, Prof. A. Markoff, Dr. Elie Savtchenko, P. Pereverzeff, Alexandre Checan, M. Aldanov, S. Melgounoff, Alexander Chitkov, Boris Zaitzeff, Prof. B. Eliachevitch, Boris Chernavin, Prof. N. N. Kedroff, Jean Denissoff, Constantin Kedroff, T. Kasakoff, S. Gorodetsky, Viktor Sazonov, Valentin Vlassjeff, Paul Goukassoff, P. Theakston, Prof. V. Agafonoff, A. Goukassov, J. Semenoff, E. Kovalevsky, Prof. Alexandre Pilenco, S. Vostrotine, Prof. S. Abramov, D. Romanoff, M. Kindiakoff, N. Zvorikine, G. Meinhard, Valery Carrick, Comte W. Kokovtzoff, B. Kamenka, A. Gabaeff, Prof. Baron Boris Nolde, W. Roudneff, W. Zeeler, Comte Paul Ignatieff, Waz. Novikoff, Vlad. Lazarevski, A. Bylinine, S. Gladkaia-Kedroff, Dm. Stelletsky, Albert Benois, Prof. N. Kulmann, V. Archaouloff, Nicolas Tcherepnine, Nicolas Tagantzeff, B. Kondratieff, N. Teslenko, Doctor Prokopenko, Doctor Tchekounoff, P. Kovalevsky, Dr. G. Lodygensky, N. Melnikoff, Michel Kazarinoff, Prof. Dr. A. L. Baikoff, Paul Bouryschkine, Paul Eronine, Prof. S. Savitch, André Mandelstamm, Jean Efremoff, Alexander Kasem-Beg, Pianoff, W. Nabokoff-Sirine, Nemirovich-Danchenko, A. Iablonovsky, Paul Bogdanovitch, Gr. Landau, Voldemar Tatarinoff, Prof. A. Kaminka, J. Hessen, Alexander Nikitin, General Bokhanovsky, General Vdovenko, General Naoumenko, Solomakhine, General Toporkoff, Prof. S. Frank, Prof. S. Bickermann, Dr. L. Kiepinoff, Woinovsky-Krieger, N. Isnard, E. Lubowitch, S. Tretiakoff, General Erdeli, General Repieff, Prof. Dr. E. Spektorsky, Prof. G. Pio-Ulsky, Prof. Dr. A. Dobroclonsky, Dr. Med. Prof. A. Jgnatowsky, Prof. Dr. Th. Taranovsky, Prof. A. Van der Vliet, Prof. Dr. I. Markoff, Prof. A. Lebedeff, Prof. V. Steglovitoff, Prof. P. Richkoff, Prof. Alex. Stéboute, Prof. V. Farmakovski, Prof. Dr. V. Laskarev, Prof. I. A. Iliin, Prof. A. Bilimovitch, Prof. Svistzoff, Prof. B. Baskakow, Prof. Dr. D. Konjev, D. D. Prof. Nicholas N. Gloubokovsky, Prof. Dr. St. Kulbakine, Alexander Fedorov, Alexander Euler, A. Bunge, B. Brutzkus, A. Braunstein, V. Malinine, G. Boutleroff, A. Zankevitch, M. Korotkin, J. Iatchmeneff, G. Gotua, Putilin, S. Markoff, Georges Maximovitch, K. Orloff, P. Stankevitch, A. Tzedke, J. Thorjevsky, W. Keller, N. Kastcheeff, Prof. Cyrille Zaitseff, Prof. Alexandre Makletzoff, Prof. Vassili Nikitine, Prof. Dr. Nicholas Boubnov, Prof. Ing. Kapylov Alexej, A. Tyrkova-Williams, Jvan Lukash, N. Krichevsky, Prof. Kossitzky, Archbishop Alexander, N. Ezerski Orthodox priest, Archiprêtre G. Lomako, Archpriest John Tzereteli, Protopresviter George Shavelsky, Prof. Wassily Zenkowsky, Rev. N. Behr.

PARIS, *November 7, 1930.*

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION.

Senate Joint Memorial 3, as amended January 30, 1931, read first and second time, ordered printed, and under suspension of rules of January 30, 1931, read third time, and adopted, yeas 37, nays 0; sent to the house January 30, 1931. Relating to United States Senate bill No. 4848, entitled "A bill to prohibit the importation of any article of merchandise from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics"

We, your memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent and petition your honorable body as follows:

Whereas many of the basic industries and pursuits of the West, particularly the State of Washington, are engaged in wheat raising and in the manufacture and production of pulpwood, lumber, other forest products, and manganese; and

Whereas large sums of money have been invested in the farms and plants and equipment for the production and manufacture of

all such products, and large numbers of people are directly dependent upon the productions and operations of all such activities for the livelihood of themselves and their families; and

Whereas the welfare and prosperity of the West, particularly the State of Washington, is directly dependent upon the continuance of productions of wheat, pulp, and paper, lumber manufacture, logging, and manganese mining, and upon the continuance of operations of allied and dependent activities; and

Whereas continued and increased importations of all such products from Russia present distinct menaces to and threaten the continued employment of American labor and American production and the development, growth, progress, and prosperity of the West, particularly the State of Washington, as well as its several manufacturing and commercial activities; and

Whereas it is necessary in the promotion of our general welfare and to create and continue progress and prosperity that American labor and industry shall not be forced into competition with convict or forced or indentured labor in the production of products, and it is believed that the Congress of the United States is duly and fully authorized to enact laws preventing and prohibiting such competition, that of necessity tend to force lowering the standard of American living and wages, and operate to produce idleness to labor and distress and depressions to business and commercial activities, and as it is believed the enactment of such laws would be in strict accord with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States of America:

Therefore your memorialists most sincerely and respectfully memorialize your honorable bodies to enact at the present session of Congress a law or laws that will prevent and prohibit the importation into the United States of any and all products produced or manufactured by convict or forced or indentured labor of any kind; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be immediately forwarded by air mail to the Hon. Herbert Hoover, the President of the United States, to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, and to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the State of Washington.

MINING ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Calif., February 21, 1931.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Inclosed find copy of resolution adopted February 20, 1931, by Sacramento Chapter, Mining Association of California, indorsing the provisions of United States Senate bill No. 4848, for the prevention of the importation of any article of merchandise from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The resolution is self-explanatory.

In justification of the action taken, we understand that the competition of Russian products grown or manufactured and distributed by the Soviet Government's underpaid and forced labor is largely responsible for the demoralization of our wheat market; that the price of sugar in the European markets has recently been broken by the same medium; that our American manganese industry can not possibly meet the ruinous competition from the same source, and that the industries of our Northwest in the manufacturing and production of pulpwood, lumber, and other forest products, manganese, and wheat growing are all likewise jeopardized.

Bespeaking your support of Senate bill No. 4848, we remain,

SACRAMENTO CHAPTER,
MINING ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA,
By C. S. BROOKS, *Secretary.*

Whereas many of the industries of the United States, particularly the production of manganese, have recently been threatened with ruinous losses, if not extinction, through the competition of imported products of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics, grown or manufactured and distributed by the controlled and greatly underpaid labor of those Republics; and

Whereas it is necessary to the promotion of our general welfare, and to create and continue progress and prosperity, that American labor and industry shall not be forced into competition with convict or forced or indentured labor in the production of products; and

Whereas it is believed that the Congress of the United States is duly and fully authorized to enact laws preventing and prohibiting such competition, that of necessity tends to lower the standard of American living and wages and operates to produce idleness to labor and distress and depression to business and commercial activities; and

Whereas we believe the enactment of such laws would be in strict accord with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States of America; and

Whereas on December 2, 1930, Senator TASKER L. ODDIE introduced into the Senate of the United States Senate bill 4848, in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"A bill to prohibit the importation of any article or merchandise from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the transportation into the United States, or any Territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, of any article or merchandise (1) from any territory subject to the jurisdiction or control of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; (2) mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any such territory; or (3) produced or manufactured from materials any of which have been mined, produced, or manufactured in any such territory is prohibited. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this act,"

which bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Sacramento Chapter, Mining Association of California, in regular meeting assembled on this 20th day of February, 1931, hereby indorses the provisions of said Senate bill 4848 and urges upon our Senators and Representatives from California that they make every effort in their power to secure the enactment into law of said Senate bill 4848, or some similar measure which will carry into effect substantially the same provisions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to President Herbert Hoover, Senators REED SMOOT and TASKER L. ODDIE, Representatives WILLIS C. HAWLEY and WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, all of Washington, D. C., and all Members of Congress and United States Senate from California.

I hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the resolutions unanimously adopted by Sacramento Chapter, Mining Association of California, at a regular meeting thereof held at its office in Sacramento, Calif., on this 20th day of February, 1931.

C. S. BROOKS,
Secretary Sacramento Chapter,
Mining Association of California.

GALVESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Galveston, Tex., February 20, 1931.

Senator TASKER L. ODDIE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: I attach hereto copy of resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, indorsing Senate bill S. 4848, introduced by yourself, seeking to prohibit the importation of merchandise from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I believe you will be interested in learning of the action taken by our board of directors in this matter.

Very truly yours,

F. L. BODY, *General Manager.*

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GALVESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDORSING SENATE BILL S. 4848, INTRODUCED BY SENATOR TASKER L. ODDIE

Whereas the prosperity of the American people is contingent upon the enactment of laws protecting home industry; and

Whereas the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are endeavoring to invade the American market, adopting methods which are considered unfair to American labor and industry, and thus creating a condition of competition which will not tend to be for growth and prosperity of our people; and

Whereas the Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE has introduced in the Senate a bill known as S. 4848, which seeks to prohibit the importation of any article or merchandise from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the chamber of commerce, by action of its board of directors, unanimously indorses Senator ODDIE's bill and instructs that copy of this resolution be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives and other public officials as a protest against such competition.

GALVESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CLARK W. THOMPSON, *President.*

Attest:

F. L. BODY, *Secretary.*

THE FRUITA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Fruita, Colo., January 21, 1931.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
Senator, Nevada, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your efforts and action in introducing Senate bill 4848, December 2, 1930, have been observed here.

We wish to take this opportunity to show to you our approval of this action, and thank you for it.

There is no doubt that the great mining State of Colorado would benefit in a large way by either an increase in the tariff on manganese and wood pulp or an absolute embargo.

The wage scale paid miners in foreign countries and in this country, commensurate with the standard of living as established in each country, should be sufficient reason in itself, that every Senator would give his support to this bill.

We will be interested in this bill and will watch its progress.

Will be interested to know how soon it has a chance to be reported out of the Finance Committee.

Very sincerely and truly yours,

L. H. DEWEY, *Secretary.*

JOINT CONFERENCE ON UNFAIR RUSSIAN COMPETITION

NEW YORK, January 9, 1931.—At a meeting of the Joint Conference on Unfair Russian Competition, just concluded in New York, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the Joint Conference Against Unfair Russian Competition is composed of American industries adversely affected by soviet business methods; and

"Whereas Senator TASKER L. ODDIE, of Nevada, has introduced in the Senate of the United States a bill embargoing all articles of merchandise emanating from Russia; and

"Whereas it is the desire of the conference to acknowledge to Senator TASKER L. ODDIE its appreciation for his efforts and to support the passage of the said bill: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Conference Against Unfair Russian Competition extends to Senator TASKER L. ODDIE its thanks and appreciation for his patriotic efforts in behalf of American industry and labor; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That this conference does and will support the efforts of Senator TASKER L. ODDIE in the passage of the said bill, and to that end give every encouragement and assistance."

The conferences are participated in by industries most affected by soviet dumping. The industries represented in the conferences are anthracite coal, lumber, asbestos, sausage casings, pulpwood, manganese, matches, fur, fur dressing and dyeing, phosphate, and glue. It was declared that all the above industries are being seriously injured by soviet dumping.

SEATTLE, WASH., *December 20, 1930.*

Hon. TASKER ODDIE,
United States Senate:

West Coast Lumbermen's Association indorses purpose of your bill concerning importation of Russian products into United States, and strongly commends your courageous position for protecting American industries and labor from socialized exploitation raw materials and forced labor under Russian system. We strongly hope constructive legislation to accomplish these purposes can be enacted at present session of Congress.

W. B. GREELEY,
Secretary-Manager.

NEW YORK, *January 6, 1931.*

Senator TASKER L. ODDIE,
Senate Office Building, Room No. 447, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Recently there have been frequent quotations in the United States market of Russian phosphate testing 68 per cent and upward at $2.50 per gross ton f. o. b. Kola, Russia, and an ocean freight rate to North Atlantic ports of the United States of $2.50 per gross ton is perfectly possible, so that the cost of landing the goods at North Atlantic ports of the United States would be only slightly over $5 per gross ton.

So far none of the material has been imported, and it is, therefore, not possible for us to say that the material is exactly comparable to the phosphate rock mined in Florida testing 68 per cent, but it seems a reasonably fair assumption that the Russian material would be a competitive article.

Our information inclines us to believe that the actual cost of transportation from the mines to the port in Russia is pretty nearly equal to, if not in excess of, the price asked f. o. b. Russian port. We are informed that such transportation is first by automobile truck, then by narrow gage, and finally by broad-gage railroad.

The mines in question are in the Chibin tableland in the northwestern part of the Kola Peninsula, near Biely, on the Murman Railroad.

American phosphate rock of 68 per cent grade can not be sold for less than $5.85 laid down at North Atlantic ports. Consequently, the effect of the lower Russian quotation is to unsettle the American market and slow down American production.

There is no doubt in our minds that if the facts relating to labor conditions and costs in connection with the production of phosphate rock in Russia could be established, Russian phosphate would be excluded from entering the United States under any or all of the following acts of Congress: Section No. 307, convict-made goods; section No. 337, unfair practices in import trade, both of the tariff act of 1930; and the antidumping act of 1921.

JANUARY 6, 1931.

Senator TASKER L. ODDIE:

We understand the position of the Treasury Department to be that unless it can be proved that goods are entering in violation of the law they can not be excluded, and that it is impossible for the United States Government to make an investigation in Russia. Substantially, the Treasury Department's position, as we understand it, is that what the United States Government confesses its inability to do, it requests the private citizen of the United States to accomplish. To the lay mind employing American labor at American prices it seems as though these laws are being interpreted solely for the benefit of foreigners, and I can not believe that this was the intention of the Congress.

We respectfully ask that Congress take such action as may be necessary to correct this situation, so as to actually give American business and labor the protection which we believe was the intention of Congress when making these laws.

Very truly yours,

PHOSPHATE EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
MORGAN H. HALL, *President.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GLUE MANUFACTURERS (INC.),
New York, N. Y., December 8, 1930.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: Please accept thanks for your letter of December 3 transmitting copy of bill which you have introduced to the Senate providing for an embargo against Russian goods. The action which you have taken in the important matter is greatly appreciated by the glue manufacturers of this country, and also, no doubt, by the manufacturers of other products which are forced to meet the unfair competition of goods imported from Soviet Russia.

An embargo against Russian products produced by forced or prison labor is the only way in which the manufacturers of this country may be protected against an influx of merchandise which is sold at prices with which the American producer can not possibly compete.

The members of this organization will do everything possible to support the passage of the bill in question.

Very truly yours,

H. B. SWEATT, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GLUE MANUFACTURERS (INC.),
New York, N. Y., November 26, 1930.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: As members of the joint conference on unfair Russian competition, we have received a copy of your telegram of October 6 to Mr. J. Carson Adkerson, chairman of the conference, in which you express your intention to introduce a bill for an embargo against certain Russian imports and work for its adoption at the next session of Congress.

The National Association of Glue Manufacturers, representing producers of approximately 85 per cent of all animal glue made in the United States, desires to convey its appreciation of and to indorse this proposed move. Action by the Congress appears to be the only redress left to American industry against the unconscionable trade practices of Soviet Russia.

The animal glue industry of the United States is being very seriously depressed and injured by heavy and increasing imports of glue from Russia. Following is a statement of these imports for the years 1928, 1929, and the first six months of 1930:

	Pounds	Average declared value	Average declared value of total glue imports
1928	354,675	$0.065	$0.087
1929	762,128	.055	.099
1930, first 6 months	1,037,256	.062	.103

Particular attention is called to the imports for the first 6 months of this year, amounting to over a million pounds at a declared valuation of $0.062 per pound, as against a general average value for all glue imports of $0.103 per pound. The quantity of Russian glue entering this country during the first half of this year represents over 11 per cent of the total imports of glue.

This Russian glue is being offered to consumers in this country as low as 7 cents per pound, which is so far below the production cost of comparable domestic glues that our manufacturers can not even compete for the business, and the general level of glue prices is being disastrously affected because of these offerings.

It is obviously impossible for the American glue manufacturers to produce evidence as to the conditions under which this Russian glue is produced. We know the prices at which this glue is being sold do not reflect production costs in other European countries or in the United States, and it seems clear that the Soviet Government monopoly is using forced or indentured labor in its glue factories, and no doubt procuring its raw materials at little or no cost.

We are of the opinion that these offerings of glue at almost any price and regardless of established values represents another example of the effort of Soviet Russia to sell commodities in this country at no profit, and probably at a loss, in order to establish credits with which they can purchase commodities which they need. These sales of Russian glue in the United States constitute the most unfair kind of foreign competition, damaging as it does a long-established industry with millions of dollars of invested capital and thousands of American workers.

If this condition existed with regard to glue imports from any other country, the facts as to dumping could be ascertained and the protection afforded in our tariff law against this unfair foreign competition could be invoked. In the case of Russia, however, where our Government has no trade representatives and can send none, these facts which are so apparent can not be developed, and the Russians have thus far been able to calmly invade our markets with impunity.

Having no recourse to the ordinary safeguards against these intolerable conditions intended to be set up by Congress for the protection of American industry and labor, we earnestly request that animal glue be included with other commodities in any embargo act which may be considered by the Congress.

Very truly yours,

H. B. SWEATT, *Secretary.*

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, a resolution has just been submitted to me by the junior committee of the National Patriotic Association requesting the enactment at this session of Congress of a bill prohibiting imports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from entering the United States. The resolution shows that a very intensive study has been made of this subject and it is unusually well ex-

pressed. In view of the fact that I have introduced S. 4843, a bill making provision for carrying into effect the recommendations embodied therein, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and letter of transmittal be printed in the RECORD.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, February 16, 1931.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: We send you under separate cover copy of a resolution adopted by this committee expressing the thoughts of our members throughout the Nation, and which we are particularly desirous to have read to the Senate. We do not know if this can be done, but we hope so.

Respectfully,

RACHEL HOLMES, *Chairman.*

Resolution adopted by the junior committee, National Patriotic Association

Whereas during the past year we have seen many of our schoolmates forced to leave school through no fault or choice of their own, many who have abandoned their diplomas during their graduation year and with it all hope of a successful professional career in which they had expected honorably to engage—we have seen young people slip into a tubercular state due to lack of proper food and unavoidably changed living conditions—we see the twisted bodies of rickety children born without the physical inheritance necessary for sturdy development—and the worry and despair of parents and friends due to the changed financial conditions common to all; and

Whereas we see on all sides the result of the economic war being carried out by the declared enemy of our form of government, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, our industry disrupted, our farm produce and our dairy products without proper value in our own country, our mills and mines and lumber camps idle, our rich fields valueless, laborers who can find no work, professional people who have no practice, people who have lost their occupation, their income, their savings, and who fear to lose their homes, and we see the beautiful structure of our civilization built so lovingly by those who made our great Nation blasted, torn apart, and consumed by the collective labor operated by the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; and

Whereas there is no equivalent in world exchange rates for the unit of production by collective labor because the medium of exchange between civilized nations is gold and silver; and

Whereas the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (commonly called Russia) has come into the markets of the world disrupting all exchange, because their unit of value is human labor such as that of Pharaoh's time or the old days of slavery in our own country; and

Whereas the cruel and inhuman conditions under which thousands are compelled to labor in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics have no counterpart in American history—the idea of human bondage is repugnant to those raised in the American tradition of freedom—and American industry can not compete with collective labor, a question which those who fought in the Civil War thought they had settled for all time; and

Whereas American industry, American pride, and the American people themselves can not survive the conditions resulting from the importation of goods whose production is for use and not for profit—use in breaking up the world markets and wrecking the standard of exchange, replacing the product of our own labor, bringing incredible hardship on our citizens and the children of our land, spoiling their future, crippling their bodies, dwarfing their minds, taking a toll for which there can be no compensation; and

Whereas the children of our land are gravely imperiled by the industrial situation resulting from the shipment to the United States of America of articles and materials from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (commonly called Russia): Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, members of the junior committee, National Patriotic Association, born in the United States of America, minors, do hereby, in the name of the children and young people of this Republic, most earnestly solicit and entreat the Senate of the United States of America to take action that the transportation into the United States, or any territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, of any article or merchandise from any territory subject to the jurisdiction or control of the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any such territory, or produced or manufactured from materials, any of which have been mined, produced, or manufactured in any such territory is prohibited and can not happen any more.

Respectfully submitted.

RACHEL HOLMES, *Chairman.*
GEORGE PAULS, *Secretary.*
MADGE MARGARET HOLMES, *Librarian.*

Mr. ODDIE. When the so-called Kendall bill (H. R. 16517) was passed by the House and was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance I requested a hearing before that committee in order to urge some important amendments to remove the "joker" provisions of the House bill and make it effective for industries producing less than 100 per cent of the domestic consumption requirements, such as the manganese industry. No hearings were granted me by the Finance Committee either on H. R. 16517 or S. 4848, the bill which I introduced on December 2, 1930, to prohibit imports into the United States of goods from Soviet Russia. I therefore desire to place my correspondence with the Finance Committee and my amendments to H. R. 16517 in the RECORD.

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

FEBRUARY 23, 1931.

Hon. REED SMOOT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SMOOT: On Saturday the House passed H. R. 16517, the so-called Kendall bill, prohibiting the importation of forced or convict labor produced goods into the United States.

This bill in its present form affords no adequate protection from soviet dumping, as is provided for in the bill which I have introduced, S. 4848, now before your committee.

In view of these conditions and the great importance to American industry and labor of preventing the continuation of soviet dumping, I request that hearings be held on H. R. 16517 before the same is reported to the Senate.

Very sincerely yours,

TASKER L. ODDIE.

FEBRUARY 25, 1931.

Hon. REED SMOOT,
Chairman Committee on Finance,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SMOOT: In my letter to you of February 23, 1931, I called attention to the ineffectiveness of the Kendall bill, H. R. 16517, now pending before the Senate Committee on Finance, in protecting many of the industries which can not meet the competition of soviet products dumped on the American market at artificially low prices.

I inclose herewith certain amendments which I should very much like to have the committee consider before reporting the bill. If these amendments could be included by the committee it would obviate very extensive opposition on the floor of the Senate, which would probably lead to the defeat of the bill. I therefore will greatly appreciate your bringing these amendments to the attention of the committee, together with the attached brief statement setting forth reasons for their incorporation in the bill.

Very sincerely yours,

TASKER L. ODDIE.

H. R. 16517

An act to prohibit importation of products of convict and forced labor, to protect labor and industry in the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, manufactured, transported, handled, loaded, or unloaded, wholly or in part, in any foreign country by convict labor, or/and forced labor, or/and indentured labor under penal sanctions, shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation hereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision: The provisions of this act relating to goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, manufactured, transported, handled, loaded, or unloaded by forced labor or/and indentured labor, shall take effect on April 1, 1931, and shall remain in full force and effect until Congress provides otherwise, but shall not be applicable to goods, wares, articles, or merchandise so mined, produced, manufactured, transported, handled, loaded, or unloaded which are not mined, produced, or manufactured in such quantities in the United States as to meet the consumptive demands of the United States.

"Forced labor," as herein used, shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily.

In any proceeding under or involving the application of any provision of this act reports and depositions of officers or agents of the United States shall be admissible in evidence.

AMENDMENTS INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. ODDIE TO H. R. 16517

The preamble, line 1, eliminate "and" and insert a comma therefor. Immediately after the comma and following the word "forced," insert the following: "conscripted, or indentured."

Page 1, line 6, immediately after the comma, following the words "forced labor," insert the following: "or/and conscripted labor."

Page 2, line 4, immediately after the words "or unloaded by," insert the following: "convict labor or/and." Immediately after the words "forced labor or/and," insert the following: "conscripted labor or/and."

Page 2, line 11, immediately after the words "United States," insert the following: ", or in countries from which they may be lawfully imported."

Page 2, line 16, immediately after the period, insert the following: "'Conscripted labor,' as herein used, shall mean all work or service performed in any country wherein labor is subject to the direction and control of the government."

So that the bill, as amended, will read as follows:

"An act to prohibit importation of products of convict, forced, conscripted, or indentured labor, to protect labor and industry in the United States, and for other purposes.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, manufactured, transported, handled, loaded, or unloaded, wholly or in part, in any foreign country by convict labor, or/and forced labor, or/and conscripted labor, or/and indentured labor under penal sanctions, shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation hereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision. The provisions of this act relating to goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, manufactured, transported, handled, loaded, or unloaded by convict labor or/and forced labor or/and conscripted labor, or/and indentured labor shall take effect on April 1, 1931, and shall remain in full force and effect until Congress provides otherwise, but shall not be applicable to goods, wares, articles, or merchandise so mined, produced, manufactured, transported, handled, loaded, or unloaded which are not mined, produced, or manufactured in such quantities in the United States or in countries from which they may be lawfully imported, as to meet the consumptive demands of the United States.

"'Forced labor,' as herein used, shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily. 'Conscripted labor,' as herein used, shall mean all work or service performed in any country wherein labor is subject to the direction and control of the government.

"In any proceeding under or involving the application of any provision of this act reports and deposition of officers or agents of the United States shall be admissible in evidence."

REASONS FOR AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED TO H. R. 16517

The first amendment is the inclusion of "conscripted labor" and a definition therefor, and you will note how well it fits the soviet situation.

The second amendment is the one on page 2, line 11, immediately after the words "United States," insert the following: ", or in countries from which they may be lawfully imported,". No industry would be protected from the imports of convict, forced, conscripted, or indentured, labor-produced goods except the domestic industry supplying 100 per cent of the consumptive requirements of the Nation. Obviously, there are many industries which are not producing 100 per cent of the domestic requirements of certain products which are now and will continue to be adversely affected by soviet dumping.

The effect of the amendment is to have the provisions of the bill apply to those industries which may not be producing 100 per cent of the consumptive requirements of the Nation so long as the remainder of the consumptive requirements of the Nation can be lawfully imported from foreign countries.

In the case of manganese, there are at least three centers of foreign production, any one of which, in accordance with the American Iron and Steel Institute, could supply the domestic requirements of the United States, so that if Russian imports of manganese were completely stopped it would in no way endanger domestic consumers by limiting the supply, especially as the manganese industry in the United States is equipped to produce at least 25 per cent of the domestic requirements on short notice and should soon be able to develop an output equal to or exceeding the amount of ore imported from Soviet Russia in 1930. Furthermore, the amendment which would include the lawful importation of products from other countries would have the effect of compelling such countries as are now using slave labor to discontinue the practice in order to take advantage of the American market. The bill as it stands, without amendment, offers no such inducement and really would operate to encourage the more extensive use of slave labor in many foreign countries.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

On March 3, 1931:

S. 550. An act to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution concerning a bequest made to the Government of the United States by S. A. Long, late of Shinnston, W. Va.;

S. J. Res. 233. Joint resolution to provide for the erection of a suitable memorial to the Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces;

S. 3230. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, adjudicate, and render judgment on the claim of Hazel L. Fauber, as administratrix c. t. a. under the last will and testament of William Harrison Fauber, deceased, against the United States, for the use or manufacture of inventions of William Harrison Fauber, deceased;

S. 4727. An act for the relief of the Federal Real Estate & Storage Co.;

S. 4248. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the Fort Griswold tract to the State of Connecticut;

S. 5039. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey certain land to the city of Asheville, N. C., for park and street purposes;

S. 5139. An act to extend the provisions of certain laws relating to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to Porto Rico;

S. 5215. An act for the relief of H. L. Todd;

S. 5616. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the creation of the Colonial National Monument in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930;

S. 5624. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., and a point opposite thereto in Union County, Ky.;

S. 5715. An act to authorize the attendance of personnel and animals of the Regular Army as participants in the Tenth Olympic Games;

S. 5732. An act to authorize the acquisition for military purposes of land in Orange County, N. Y., for use as an addition to the West Point Military Reservation;

S. 5743. An act to authorize 24-hour quarantine inspection service in certain ports of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 5781. An act granting to the Commissioners of Lincoln Park the right to erect a breakwater in the navigable waters of Lake Michigan, and transferring jurisdiction over certain navigable waters of Lake Michigan to the Commissioners of Lincoln Park;

S. 5920. An act authorizing the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Des Moines, Iowa;

S. 6180. An act to legalize a bridge across the St. Francis River four miles west of Kennett, Mo., joining Dunklin County, Mo., and Clay County, Ark.;

S. 6183. An act to legalize a bridge across the White River approximately 11 miles south of Reed Springs, Stone County, Mo.;

S. 6184. An act to legalize a bridge across the White River at Forsyth, Taney County, Mo.;

S. 6185. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission of Missouri to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Weldon Springs, Mo.;

S. 6186. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Missouri State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge across the White River at Branson, Taney County, Mo.;

S. 6132. An act granting the consent of Congress to the police jury of Richland Parish, La., or the State Highway Commission of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Boeuf River at or near Buckner, Richland Parish, La.;

S. 6161. An act granting the consent of Congress to Missouri Valley Pipe Line Co. of Iowa to construct, maintain, and operate a pipe-line bridge across the Missouri River;

S. 6165. An act granting the consent of Congress to the county of Cook, State of Illinois, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Little Calumet River on Cottage Grove Avenue near One hundred and fifty-eighth Street, in Cook County, State of Illinois;

S. 6179. An act to legalize a bridge across the St. Francis River one-fourth mile south of Greenville, Wayne County, Mo.;

S. 6181. An act to legalize a bridge across the Eleven Points River at or near Thomasville, Oregon County, Mo.;

S. 6182. An act to legalize a bridge across the James River at Galena, Stone County, Mo.;

S. 6190. An act authorizing the State of West Virginia by and through the State Bridge Commission of West Virginia, or the successors of said commission, to acquire, purchase, construct, improve, maintain, and operate bridges across the streams and rivers within said State and/or across boundary line streams or rivers of said State;

S. 6220. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Savannah River at or near Augusta, Ga.;

S. 6231. An act to amend the act approved June 20, 1930, entitled "An act to provide for the retirement of disabled nurses of the Army and the Navy";

S. 6232. An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Fayette and Washington, Pa., either jointly or severally, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Fayette City, Pa.;

S. 6254. An act for the relief of United States Marshal George B. McLeod;

S. 6266. An act authorizing D. S. Prentiss, R. A. Salladay, Syl F. Histed, William M. Turner, and John H. Rahilly, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the town of New Boston, Ill.;

S. 2615. An act for the relief of Arthur J. Robinson;

S. 3206. An act for the relief of Rebecca Green;

S. 3360. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the University of Oregon certain lands forming a part of the Coos Head River and Harbor Reservation;

S. 3831. An act for the relief of Georgia A. Muirhead;

S. 4726. An act for the relief of Alexander H. Bright;

S. 5516. An act for the relief of E. G. Mason;

S. 6046. An act to authorize advances to the reclamation fund, and for other purposes; and

S. 4715. An act for the relief of John T. Doyle.

On March 4, 1931:

S. 4716. An act for the relief of Mrs. Thomas Doyle;

S. 2106. An act for the relief of John Baba;

S. 4612. An act for the relief of the Corporation C. P. Jensen;

S. 4675. An act for the relief of the Seward City Mills (Inc.);

S. 5201. An act for the relief of C. O. Smith;

S. 1412. An act for the relief of Stanislaus Siemek;

S. 1640. An act for the relief of John E. Ross;

S. 4509. An act for the relief of Thomas G. Hayes;

S. 5193. An act for the relief of Mildred N. O'Lone;

S. 5195. An act for the relief of Howard Dimick;

S. 5198. An act for the relief of T. Morris White;

S. 5199. An act for the relief of Leslie W. Morse;

S. 5200. An act for the relief of the National Dry Dock & Repair Co. (Inc.);

S. 5248. An act to extend the boundaries of Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.;

S. 5455. An act to authorize an additional appropriation of $7,500 for the completion of the acquisition of land in the vicinity of and for use as a target range in connection with Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.;

S. 5524. An act to coordinate the agricultural experiment-station work and to extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Porto Rico;

S. 5989. An act to authorize the acquisition of additional land for enlarging the Capitol Grounds;

S. 6011. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase certain land in California for addition to the Cahuilla Indian Reservation and issuance of a patent to the band of Indians therefor;

S. 6072. An act for the relief of C. H. Price;

S. 6078. An act to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Fort Necessity, Pa.;

S. 6128. An act to amend sections 17 and 27 of the general leasing act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; U. S. C., title 30, secs. 184, 226), as amended;

S. 6146. An act to provide for distribution of tribal funds of the Puyallup Indians of the State of Washington;

S. 6263. An act to amend Public Act No. 624, Seventy-first Congress;

S. 6271. An act relating to the tenure of congressional members of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission;

S. 896. An act to pay the Pioneer Steamship Co. the sum of $3,100.50, money paid as duty for repairs in foreign ports;

S. 35. An act for the relief of James W. Nugent;

S. 43. An act for the relief of W. W. Payne;

S. 155. An act for the relief of Jesse J. Britton;

S. 1244. An act for the relief of Capt. Christian Damson;

S. 1382. An act for the relief of Rose Fefferman, as administratrix of the estate of Adolph Fefferman, deceased, and the United Mercantile Distributing Co., a partnership;

S. 2068. An act for the relief of Lester L. Wilson;

S. 4334. An act for the relief of G. Elias & Bros. (Inc.);

S. 4435. An act for the relief of James Williamson and those claiming under or through him;

S. 5105. An act for the relief of certain settlers and claimants within the limits of the grant of land to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; and

S. 5467. An act to amend an act for the relief of Augusta Cornog, approved May 29, 1928.

The message also announced that the following acts and joint resolutions were approved and signed by the President of the United States at the Capitol on March 4, 1931:

S. J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to provide for the relocation of the statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins;

S. J. Res. 247. Joint resolution authorizing the president to proclaim October 11, 1931, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski;

S. 351. An act for the relief of John Donahue;

S. 1812. An act to authorize the collection of annual statistics relating to crime and to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes;

S. 3184. An act to permit the county of Solano, in the State of California, to lay, construct, install, and maintain sewer outlets over and across the Navy longitudinal dike and accretions thereto, in Mare Island Straits, Calif.;

S. 4907. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Princeton Club of Philadelphia the bowl and ladle formerly in use on the U. S. S. *Princeton*;

S. 5033. An act to authorize an appropriation of tribal funds to purchase certain privately owned lands within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

S. 5110. An act to amend the act of June 4, 1924, providing for a final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina;

S. 5220. An act authorizing the establishment of a mining experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at College Park, Md.;

S. 5313. An act to cancel reimbursable charges against certain lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

S. 5321. An act for the relief of Thomas F. Myers;

S. 5571. An act to provide for the entertainment of members and delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the French Veterans of the World War, to be held in the District of Columbia in September, 1932;

S. 5588. An act to add certain public lands to the Washakie National Forest, Wyo.;

S. 6103. An act to authorize a change in the design of the quarter dollar to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington;

S. 6216. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va.;

S. 6225. An act granting an increase of pension to Jessie R. Greene;

S. 6252. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Elbowoods, N. Dak.;

S. 6253. An act granting the consent of Congress to Missouri Valley Pipe Line Co. of Iowa to construct, maintain, and operate a pipe-line bridge across the Missouri River;

S. 6262. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Star City, W. Va.;

S. 6279. An act to authorize a suitable memorial in connection with the park and playground system of the National Capital or the George Washington Parkway, to the late Stephen T. Mather; and

S. 1496. An act for the relief of Edith Barber.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, being a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, I wish to make some comments on the appropriations made for the support of the Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931.

DOLES

Inasmuch as the present administration fought persistently and effectively all real relief to the drought-stricken areas on the ground that they were "doles," I think it is nothing but fair and right to let the record speak, showing the kind of "doles" that the administration really is in favor of. Where men, women, and children were hungry, through no fault of their own but through act of God, the administration opposed any relief for them, calling such proposed relief "doles," although the President had warmly fought for such measures in his previous history, notably the case of the hundred million dollars that he urged for relief to the starving and hungry in Europe in 1919.

REPUBLICAN "DOLES"

But there is a class of "doles," apparently, that the administration is still very much in favor of. It is what it probably considers "fair treatment" to the financially strong and powerful. Under no circumstances could these "fair treatment" contributions be called "doles," inasmuch as they provide for payment by the Government to individuals, institutions, and corporations of such enormous sums that the word "dole" would have no significance as applied to such munificent gratuities. Certainly these organizations do not need "doles" or "contributions" or any other kind of aid from the Federal Government. In its attitude the administration possibly believes in the Biblical statement so often quoted, "To everyone that hath shall be given and he shall have abundance," rather than to give to them that hath not.

I now enumerate these abundant gifts to those who need no gifts recommended by the President to this very Congress.

SHIP LOAN FUND

He recommended giving an addition to a fund to the shipping interests, and the Republican Congress gave it to them, of $35,000,000 to be added to a fund already received by them from the Government of $150,000,000 called a revolving fund for their benefit, upon which previous $150,000,000 the Government is now receiving as low as 1.8 per cent interest. This Congress raised that interest rate to 3½ per cent on the $35,000,000 given to these great shipping interests this year, but it charges the soldiers 4½ per cent on their own money. None of these shipping interests need that contribution or "dole" or "fair treatment." They are amply able to get along by themselves without Federal aid. The most of them which use this fund are amply able to get all the money that they want from the banks in the regular way, but they hath, and the President recommends these gifts to them that hath!

SHIP SUBSIDIES

But this is not all that is given to the shipping interests. The President recommends the sum of $36,600,000, and the Republican Congress gave it to them, the most of which is subsidy for carrying ocean mails.

I want to illustrate how this is done. Here I may add that I say nothing about the transfer by the Shipping Board for nominal compensation the ships themselves. That is another story; but here is the way the Government treats these shipowners after it has virtually given them the ships. I will illustrate the situation by referring to only 17 companies.

The poundage rates prevailing generally under the International Postal Union is hereafter shown in the following table as an illustration. There is also shown the amount in fact paid by the Postmaster General under recommendation of President Hoover:

American Scantic Line (p. 42), compensation for 28 voyages: At normal rates, $2,600; amount in fact paid, $260,000.

American South African Line (p. 42), compensation for eight voyages: At normal rates, $375; amount in fact paid, $165,000.

American West African Line (p. 43), compensation for 12 voyages: At normal rates, $735; amount in fact paid, $195,000.

Dollar Steamship Line (p. 43), compensation for 15 voyages: At normal rates, $13,500; amount in fact paid, $728,000.

Dollar Steamship Line (p. 44), compensation for 15 voyages: At normal rates, $5,950; amount in fact paid, $650,000.

Eastern Steamship Line (p. 44), compensation for 78 voyages: At normal rates, $1,400; amount in fact paid, $147,000.

Export Steamship Corporation (p. 44), compensation for 66 voyages: At normal rates, $1,770; amount in fact paid, $820,000.

Grace Steamship Co. (p. 45), compensation for 20 voyages: At normal rates, $30,000; under this contract, $390,000.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. (p. 45), compensation for 34 voyages: At normal rates, $165; under this contract, $157,000.

Munson Steamship Line (p. 46), compensation for 20 voyages: At normal rates, $33,200; under this contract, $920,000.

New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co. (p. 46), compensation for 33 voyages: At normal rates, $35; under this contract, $224,000.

New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co. (p. 46), compensation for 30 voyages: At normal rates, $1,360; under this contract, $242,000.

Oceanic & Oriental Navigation Co. (p. 47), compensation for eight voyages: At normal rates, $535; under this contract, $113,000.

Oceanic & Oriental Navigation Co. (p. 47), compensation for seven voyages: At normal rates, $145; under this contract, $123,000.

Pac-Argentine-Brazil Line (p. 48), compensation for six voyages: At normal rates, $3; under this contract, $102,000.

States Steamship Co. (p. 49), compensation for 14 voyages: At normal rates, $145; under this contract, $230,000.

States Steamship Co. (p. 49), compensation for eight voyages: At normal rates, $133; under this contract, $122,000.

Take these 17 shipping concerns—some of them, notably the Dollar Line, the Munson Line, and the Grace Line are among the most powerful corporations in the country—as an illustration; we find that the actual compensation to these 17 companies under Postal Union rates is $92,051, while the amount paid them out of the Treasury is $5,582,000, or net gifts out of the Treasury of $5,495,949, and it must be remembered that these gifts are not just gifts for 1 year but they run for 10 years under contract. In 10 years these 17 companies will receive $54,959,900. There is no question of "dole" in this program. It is the gift of great riches out of the peoples' money in the Treasury. Verily, to them that hath shall be given under this Republican administration.

AIR MAIL GIFTS

The gifts to the great air mail corporations are almost as great. The President recommended and the Congress appropriated $20,750,000 for carrying air mail. Substantially the entire amount is a contribution or gift from the Treasury to these companies. The detailed figures are not obtainable because the administration's friends in the Senate were able to keep down an investigation.

TREATMENT OF THE RAILROADS

The Republican administration has not been niggardly in its treatment by way of mail contracts to the great railroad corporations of the country. In the year 1921, when railroad rates were enormous, the Government paid to the railroads for transporting the mails $59,886,822, and then Mr. Harding came in and the first year of his administration the compensation to the railroads for carrying the mails was increased to $96,000,000, and they have continuously increased until to-day the railroads receive $127,000,000 for carrying the mails. In other words, the enormous war rates of railroads for carrying mail have increased by

112 per cent—in round numbers from $60,000,000 in 1921 to $127,000,000 in 1931. This $127,000,000 was recommended by the President and passed by a Republican Congress.

It may be argued that the volume of mail has been increased since 1921, and that is true. The postal business generally has increased 40 per cent, the volume of mail has increased about 20 per cent, while the pay to the railroads has increased nearly six times that much.

The first cost accounting of the Post Office Department was had in 1923, and the total poundage carried that year was 5,697,931,692, while in 1931 the total poundage carried was 6,969,560,909.

So that, assuming the rate of 1921 was fair and normal, the gratuity given by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Republican Party to the railroads in the way of mail rates since 1921 is not less than $55,833,000 per year over and above a reasonable and profitable consideration.

It must be said in fairness to the railroads that they are the only ones receiving postal subsidies that give any real service therefor. As high as their rates are, they are greatly less than the air or ocean mail rates. They give excellent service, they are purely American institutions, and if the Government is to give subsidies they are more deserving than other recipients of postal subsidies.

SUBSIDY TO MAGAZINES

A prominent New York magazine editor and publisher attacks, in his March number, the Post Office Department. He suggests many people claim that a nonpartisan commission should manage the postal business, and that the telephone, telegraph, railway express, automobile, and airplane companies should form a "postal corporation that would give us a much better service than we now enjoy at a saving of a hundred million a year."

That publisher then further says:

> It is impossible with constantly changing political appointees and with 435 Congressmen and 96 Senators concerned about post-office patronage in their own States and districts, while they "frank" their speeches and their quotas of free garden seeds to their constituents, to put the Post Office upon a strictly business basis. * * * It (the Post Office Department) supplies the answer to socialists who favor Government operation of railroads and utilities.

Of all the cool effrontery that I have ever seen exhibited this is the coolest. This publisher attributes the so-called deficit in the Post Office Department to the use of the "frank" of Congressmen in sending out free speches and garden seed. What a poor ignoramus he is! The free garden seed law was repealed many years ago, and no seeds are sent out at all. And according to the cost accounting, the franking of speeches can not cost the Government more than $100,000, and perhaps not half that much, while the so-called deficit last year was $58,000,000! It is thus seen that the cost of "franking" speeches is so infinitesimal as to be almost negative. According to the department's same cost accounting the entire franking privilege of Senators and Congressmen costs the department $575,000 per year. At least $475,000 of this is the cost of letter mail; but this letter mail is not all actual cost to the Government, for nearly every letter a Congressman or Senator writes he gets two in return, and as letter mail brings the Government a great profit these two pay the Government for the letter the Congressman or Senator mails free. In other words, the letters of the Congressmen and Senators really produce a paying business to the department. How easy it is for some men to write without any knowledge of the facts concerning which they write!

Now, let us go a step further and see what one of the principal causes of the alleged deficit in the department is. Why, it is the subsidy which the Government pays to these very magazine publishers. This very publisher, who denounces the department as inefficient, is getting his part of a $25,000,000 subsidy from the Government; $25,000,000 of the so-called $58,000,000 deficit is due to loss on magazines. For every 7 cents, cost of transporting his own magazine in the mails, the Government bears 5 cents of that cost, and yet that publisher is not satisfied with this legalized graft, but is complaining publicly in a carefully prepared, though a wholly unsubstantiated, article that a deficit exists and that the department is being run inefficiently. It is as brazen a piece of effrontery and ignorance as was ever published. I will invite him before our Post Office Committee next session, and let him propose an increase of rates on magazines that will prevent loss to the Government on that class of mail matter.

As a matter of fact, magazines constitute a large part of second-class mail. The cost of transporting them is, in round numbers, $36,000,000, for which the Government receives only $11,000,000, leaving a loss of $25,000,000.

Now, under the recent cost-accounting system by the Post Office Department it is shown that the Government makes a profit of $70,000,000 on first-class mail, but loses about ninety millions on second-class mail. There is also a loss on third-class mail of $21,000,000, and a smaller loss on fourth-class mail or parcel post of $15,000,000. The aggregate net loss in all branches of the department for last year was about $58,000,000, as shown by this cost-accounting system. The Postmaster General recommended in his annual report an increase of first-class letter postage to 2½ cents, and also recommended an increase in parcel-post rates. Of course, if these recommendations are carried out, the users of letter mail and parcel-post mail, constituting for the most part the business and consuming public, will simply be taxed to pay these exorbitant subsidies.

Verily, again, I say to them that hath shall be given under Republican rule. But no "doles" to the starving and suffering men, women, and children in the drought-stricken areas, and the soldiers are loaned their own money heretofore set aside for them at 4½ per cent. By 1945 this 4½ per cent interest will eat up the remaining half of the certificate.

The Post Office Department has been made the great subsidy department of the Government. These subsidies are as follows:

Magazines and other second-class matter	$90,000,000
Ship subsidies	36,600,000
Air mail subsidies	20,750,000
Railroad subsidies in mail transportation	55,833,000

Making a total of $203,183,000. We thus see how the people's money goes. It is fair to say that the President did not originate the subsidy to the magazines and to the railroads. They have been subsidized for a very long time, and he merely continued to recommend these subsidies. But the air and ocean mail subsidies are of most recent origin. If these four subsidies were canceled, as they ought to be, the department would show a large surplus every year.

In this paper I have not mentioned the large amounts spent for rentals of post-office, subpost-office, and garage buildings. This matter is now in the hands of a Senate investigating committee and I shall await its report. It has already been shown, however, that favored ones have been generously treated; but, as I understand, the entire losses to the department have not yet been definitely ascertained, so I do not attempt to include them.

All contracts, whether for rentals or for carrying mails on railroads, busses, trucks, airships, steamships, launches, star routes, or other methods of transportation, should be let by a committee of three permanent high civil-service officials, experts in rates and in handling the mails, designated by the Postmaster General at the beginning of his term, after advertising and receiving open, competitive bids, and then let them to the lowest and best bidder, each of such contracts to be signed by the three civil-service employees and countersigned by the Postmaster General.

A statute of this nature would repeal the iniquitous system of requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates for the railroads carrying mail, would prevent unreasonable ocean and air mail contracts, would prevent improper rentals, and would save the Government enormous sums and secure more efficient and satisfactory service. If this were done, there would be no more deficits in the postal revenues.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Up to December 1 last Congress had already appropriated $250,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions

of what is known as the agricultural marketing act, approved June 13, 1929. This act had been passed by the Congress and was in form and substance just what the President desired. The provisions which the Progressive Republicans and Democrats desired were all stricken from the bill. These were, notably, the equalization fee and the debenture provision. As soon as the board began to function the prices of all agricultural products began to go down. The board seems to have construed its duty to go on the future markets and deal in both grain and cotton and other agricultural products. In so far as cotton is concerned, the board simply rejuvenated a number of cotton cooperative associations and through these associations became an active dealer in cotton. It was testified to that they even bought membership on the cotton exchange in New York to carry on their speculations. It was testified that the board had already lost $45,000,000 and stood to lose even more. This, out of a total of $112,000,000 that had been devoted to cotton. The board came before the Congress, upon recommendation of the President, and on December 20 received an appropriation of $150,000,000 more, and in the bill approved February 3, 1931, received another $100,000,000. In my judgment, these $250,000,000 might as well never have been appropriated. Mr. Legge testified that the cooperative associations backed by his board were now doing 15 per cent of the cotton business in competition with other cotton dealers and he hoped, with the appropriation of the $250,000,000, that they would increase their business. Now, Mr. President, if there ever was a Government entrance into private business, this Farm Board as constituted by the President is engaged in private business. The Government has now appropriated this additional $250,000,000 at this session for the purpose of going into the cotton and wheat and other agricultural products business in competition with other dealers—in competition with its own citizens. In other words, the administration comes and requests of the Congress $250,000,000 to go into the cotton, wheat, and agricultural products business in competition with its own citizens, and yet in the Muscle Shoals veto the same administration gave as a reason for the veto that the Government ought not to go into the power business in competition with its own citizens. Virtually the appropriation of this $250,000,000 for the Farm Board was an appropriation for the Government to speculate on the future markets and to go into business in competition with its own citizens.

TAX REFUNDS

When it comes to refunding taxes, mostly to the profiteers of 1917 and 1918, our appropriations have heretofore been enormous. I got through an amendment some time ago requiring greater publicity in making these tax refunds, and it has helped wonderfully, but they are still very large. This year the regular Treasury bill provided for an appropriation for this purpose of only $26,000,000, and the appropriation is made for claims of the fiscal year 1932 and prior years. This is the wording of all the acts, and the result is that at the last session of Congress we appropriated enormously more money than was necessary because of the decrease in these refunds due to the publicity above mentioned. It is known that these refunds had been made secretly by clerks in the Treasury Department, even the highest officials testifying that they knew nothing about the refunds. To illustrate these refunds, two years ago the United States Steel Corporation was given a refund and credits of something like $58,000,000 for taxes paid in 1917. I hope that even the small publicity that we have will prevent future raids on the Treasury of this kind in the interest of the powerful and influential. Of course, where mistakes are made in the payment of taxes the Government should refund, but under the present administration of the Treasury nearly $2,000,000,000 have been paid back, mostly to the great corporations, on account of taxes paid in 1917 and 1918 during the war, and it is idle to say that these taxes were paid through mistake. The tax refund system of the present administration should be a stench in the nostrils of all decent people. But even this year there will be spent the enormous sum of $85,247,642, according to the President's budget for refund of taxes.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

The several millions of dollars appropriated for the United States Shipping Board is a useless waste of the peoples' money, as their principal business has deteriorated into the business of making sales at nominal prices of ships to great shipping owners and then scurrying around for subsidies for such shipowners. It cost the American people this year $37,406,000.

The United States Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation should be abolished, the properties in the hands of the board should be put up at public sale and sold, and the money in their hands paid into the Treasury. These two useless institutions constitute a large drain upon the Public Treasury and should be dispensed with. The Congress this year appropriated $50,000,000 to these corporations out of their "operating funds."

AIRCRAFT

The appropriation for the Department of Commerce of $8,992,642 for air-navigation vessels is pure subsidy and should not be tolerated. This division is really an adjunct of the private air transportation lines.

BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

The appropriation of $200,270 for the Bureau of Efficiency is a waste of the people's money. The Bureau of Efficiency is like a fifth wheel to a wagon and ought to be abolished. This work is done by the General Accounting Office.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The appropriation for the Federal Power Commission of $260,195 should not have been made and that commission should be abolished.

COMMISSIONS

The most of the commissions and individual bureaus established by the Government should be abolished, but there are some of these commissions doing good work, like the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Board of Tax Appeals, the General Accounting Office, and, with limitations, the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission does a splendid work and is a most valuable adjunct to the Government, but the merit system is very greatly injured and hampered by the administration in carrying out Executive orders which nullify, in a large degree, the merit system.

BATTLESHIPS

The appropriation of $30,000,000 to recondition three old battleships was due to the frightful destruction of new battleships in the Naval Disarmament Conference in Washington in 1922. We sunk our new battleships under that agreement and kept old ones that could not shoot as far as the British battleships by from 3 to 5 miles. This appropriation of $30,000,000 is for the purpose of elevating the guns and try to get them in a measure as good as the British vessels. The appropriation, of course, is due to Republican mismanagement and inefficiency and to the exceedingly unwise Washington agreement of 1922.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The tremendous increase in appropriations for public buildings, amounting to $60,000,000, is largely the result of the present panic. They are needed improvements and will be of considerable benefit in furnishing employment for some of our unemployed, and therefore are to be commended.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

The large increase in appropriations, amounting to $122,174,740, for rivers and harbors is proper for the same reason.

PUBLIC ROADS

The large increase in appropriations, amounting to $269,500,000, for public roads is much needed and will be highly beneficial for the same reason.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The appropriation of $14,295,101 for public health is much needed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DROUGHT-STRICKEN REGIONS

The two appropriations for relief of the drought-stricken areas—$45,000,000 for fertilizer, food for work stock, and the like, and $20,000,000 to be loaned farmers for food and other supplies—were much needed, but the President hedged them about with so many restrictions that the good coming from these appropriations is very doubtful and will probably be limited. How much money will be spent under these restrictions it is difficult yet to say. The Republican administration has treated appropriations for this splendid purpose in a very different way from the way it treated the appropriations for ship subsidies, shipbuilding subsidies, aircraft subsidies, magazine subsidies, tax-refund subsidies, and other subsidies given to those who need no subsidies.

READJUSTED COMPENSATION PAY LOANS

There was no specific appropriation at this session of Congress for increase of loans made to the soldiers, and it would not be mentioned here but for the misinformation that has been given out by the administration about it. When these certificates were issued some seven years ago a sinking fund was established to take care of these certificates when they matured in 1945. There have been accumulations through taxes each year to said fund until it now amounts to $771,000,000 less some $26,000,000 that is to be used for an insurance fund, so that there is about $750,000,000, and it is not believed that loans in a larger sum than this $750,000,000 will be made. The statement that these loans would result in an increase in taxation and demand enormous appropriations has no foundation in fact.

RECAPITULATION

To recapitulate the gratuities passed on by this admintration to the prosperous and powerful, I enumerate as follows:

Ocean mail contract subsidy	$36, 600, 000
Air mail contract subsidy	20, 750, 000
Magazine subsidy largely	90, 000, 000
Railroad subsidy on postal transportation	55, 833, 000
Aircraft subsidy, Department of Commerce	9, 992, 842
Tax refunds	85, 247, 642
Federal Farm Board, for speculation and in competition with private business	250, 000, 000
Battleships	30, 000, 000
Bureau of Efficiency	200, 270
Federal Power Commission	260, 195
U. S. Shipping Board	37, 406, 000
U. S. Fleet Corporation, appropriated out of operating funds	50, 000, 000
Or a total of	675, 289, 949

In other words, assuming that the ordinary expenditures of Government are $4,714,127,681.20, one dollar in every seven collected in taxes from the people goes as a continuing gratuity or bonus to the great and powerful interests which need no relief or bonus or gratuity. Remember this is a yearly and continuing bonus to these special interests. Bear this in mind also, in thinking to what desperate lengths the Republican administration went to avoid lending the hungry men, women, and children in the drought-stricken area the comparatively small sum of $20,000,000 to sustain life. If not one dollar in the $675,289,949 had been appropriated by the Government in this session of Congress, both the Government and the people would have been better off.

To this should be added various aids going to the great interests in naval and military appropriations, but the amounts of which I have not the data.

On the other hand, the large appropriations, amounting to $465,969,841, for public buildings, for rivers and harbors improvement, for road improvement, and public health were highly commendable.

The failure of the Government to appropriate for the drought-stricken sufferers was a blot upon the Government that it can not soon efface.

ECONOMIES IN APPROPRIATIONS

Our Republican friends have much to say about the President's Budget Bureau, and seem to regard it as bringing about economies in appropriations. I call attention to the comparative estimates of appropriations with actual appropriations made by the Congress at this session, which I ask may be regarded as Exhibit No. 1 to these remarks.

An examination of this exhibit will show that the Congress appropriated more than was recommended by the Budget in five appropriations, namely, Agriculture, Interior, the first deficiency bill, the second deficiency bill, and a miscellaneous bill gotten up at the last of the session. On the other hand, the Congress appropriated less than the President and the Budget recommended in the following bills: District of Columbia, independent offices, legislative, Navy, State, Justice, Commerce, Labor, Treasury, Post Office, and War Departments; also, the emergency construction appropriation. The result of all these appropriations showed that the House and the Senate appropriated $27,785,701.07 less than the President and the Budget Bureau recommended.

Much is said in our newspapers about the wicked extravagance of the Congress, but when we get down to brass tacks the figures show that the Congress is a true economist.

Comparison of estimates and appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress

Title of bills	Budget estimates	Appropriations	Increase (+) or decreas (−) of appropriations compared with estimates
Agriculture	$213, 919, 040. 00	$215, 578, 860. 00	+$1, 659, 820. 00
District of Columbia	[1] 45, 843, 517. 00	45, 672, 838. 00	−170, 679. 00
Independent offices	[2] 1, 055, 358, 190. 00	1, 052, 777, 010. 00	−2, 581, 180. 00
Interior	[3] 69, 588, 741. 73	89, 247, 606. 73	+19, 658, 865. 00
Legislative	28, 690, 611. 00	26, 973, 185. 00	−1, 717, 426. 00
Navy	361, 173, 248. 00	358, 253, 952. 00	−2, 919, 296. 00
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor	138, 650, 960. 34	137, 423, 954. 34	−1, 227, 006. 00
State	17, 590, 073. 34	17, 522, 323. 34	−67, 750. 00
Justice	51, 988, 261. 00	51, 239, 201. 00	−749, 060. 00
Commerce	54, 635, 226. 00	54, 332, 230. 00	−302, 996. 00
Labor	14, 437, 400. 00	14, 330, 200. 00	−107, 200. 00
Treasury and Post Office	1, 104, 280, 353. 00	1, 083, 148, 923. 00	−21, 131, 430. 00
Treasury	255, 436, 296. 00	241, 865, 146. 00	−13, 571, 150. 00
Post Office	848, 844, 057. 00	841, 283, 777. 00	−7, 560, 280. 00
War Department	450, 347, 891. 00	445, 765, 735. 00	−4, 582, 156. 00
Military activities	338, 933, 359. 00	334, 655, 965. 00	−4, 277, 394. 00
Nonmilitary	111, 414, 532. 00	111, 109, 770. 00	−304, 762. 00
Total, regular annuals	3, 467, 852, 552. 07	3, 454, 842, 064. 07	−13, 010, 488. 00
First deficiency, 1931	95, 882, 528. 62	109, 303, 822. 12	+13, 421, 293. 50
Second Deficiency, 1931	79, 986, 802. 62	83, 990, 967. 05	+4, 004, 164. 43

[1] Exclusive of $196,030 transferred to Interior Department.
[2] Exclusive of $2,000,000 withdrawn by President after the Budget was submitted to Congress.
[3] Includes $196,030 transferred from District of Columbia.

Comparison of estimates and appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress—Continued

Title of bills	Budget estimates	Appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations compared with estimates
Emergency construction appropriations, 1931	$150, 000, 000. 00	$116, 000, 000. 00	−$34, 000, 000. 00
Farmers' seed, feed, and fertilizer loans	45, 000, 000. 00	45, 000, 000. 00	
Agricultural marketing fund	150, 000, 000. 00	150, 000, 000. 00	
Miscellaneous	5, 200, 671. 00	[4] 7, 000, 000. 00	+1, 799, 329. 00
Total, deficiency and miscellaneous	526, 070, 002. 24	511, 294, 789. 17	−14, 775, 213. 07
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	1, 213, 970, 669. 00	1, 213, 970, 669. 00	
Grand total	5, 207, 893, 223. 31	5, 180, 107, 522. 24	−27, 785, 701. 07

[4] Estimated.

APPROPRIATIONS MUST BE REDUCED

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I firmly believe that from the standpoint of appropriations and how to meet them we have arrived at a time when a warning should be sounded and in no uncertain tones. The saturnalia of extravagance of the Republican administration meets the condemnation of the people of our country.

Approximately $10,249,819,000 appropriations by the last Congress, both Houses and the President being Republican, means a tax of about $81 on every one of the 122,735,046 people in the United States. It is a tax of about $405 on every family in the United States. The average family income is only $738 per year. No matter how this burden of taxation is collected it will eventually come out of the pockets of those who must toil for a living. President Hoover recommended appropriations for $27,785,701.07 more than Congress appropriated.

The last two years of President Coolidge's administration $9,298,814,741 was appropriated, an average per year of $4,649,407,370. The $10,249,819,000 of appropriations and authorizations for the Congress just closed under President Hoover equals about two-thirds of our total public debt at this time (more than sixteen billion dollars), most of which was left over from the World War.

We have staring us in the face $5,180,107,522.24 appropriated at the session just closed for the fiscal year 1932 and prior fiscal years—the largest amount ever appropriated at a single session for a fiscal year in peace times. Compare this with the average yearly expense before the war under the Wilson administration of $1,118,418,311, which shows an increase in the expense of the Government in only a few years since then of about 400 per cent.

The last Congress appropriated $125,000 for our diplomats in foreign countries to spend on flowers and entertainments, and so forth, but the same Congress only allows $70,000 for research work on the cause and cure of cancer, which causes more deaths in the United States every year than American soldiers and sailors killed in the entire World War. Other countries less prosperous than the United States are spending millions annually for cancer-research work.

The last Congress appropriated $36,600,000, which was loaned to the Shipping Trust at only 3½ per cent interest, while the soldiers must pay 4½ per cent on their bonus loans.

The President's veto of Senator WAGNER's bill for the relief of unemployment saved the Government $1,500,000, but the defeat of this measure will cause millions of our citizens to continue walking the streets trying to find employment.

Congress increased appropriations for the Commerce Department very little, though a large amount was greatly needed to help save the rapidly falling off of our foreign trade.

The huge and unheard-of expenditures and commitments by the last Congress were greater than ever made by our own or any other country on earth in peace times. These obligations must be met and with cold cash. Our opportunities for meeting this huge obligation are nothing like as good as in previous years. We are face to face with the question of how we can reduce our national expenditures so as to keep step with diminishing receipts. Unless we do it, it will prevent any tax reduction during the next few years and in all probability will leave us with a deficit and an issue of bonds or an increase in bonds or an increase in taxes.

Does anyone question that such extravagant appropriations cause high tax burdens and business depression? Bond issues are unpopular. I warn all that appropriations will have to be reduced. It is our duty to protect the interest of the taxpayers. Extravagance and waste will have to be eliminated. To accomplish this is an extremely difficult task, which will command the very best efforts of all concerned. It is easy to increase appropriations but extremely difficult to reduce them.

The large increase in expenditures of the State, county, and city governments is no excuse for extravagance of the Federal Government, but is all the more reason why Congress should do everything possible to prevent waste as an example to them.

I submit herewith two tables, one making a comparison of estimates and appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress and another making a comparison of appropriations made during the third session of the Seventy-first Congress with those of the second session of such Congress, as follows:

Comparison of estimates and appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress

Title of bill	Budget estimates	Appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations compared with estimates
Agriculture	$213, 919, 040. 00	$215, 578, 860. 00	+$1, 659, 820. 00
District of Columbia	[1] 45, 843, 517. 00	45, 672, 838. 00	−170, 679. 00
Independent offices	[2] 1, 055, 358, 190. 00	1, 052, 777, 010. 00	−2, 581, 180. 00
Interior	[3] 69, 588, 741. 73	89, 247, 606. 73	+19, 658, 865. 00
Legislative	28, 690, 611. 00	26, 973, 185. 00	−1, 717, 426. 00
Navy	361, 173, 248. 00	358, 253, 952. 00	−2, 919, 296. 00

[1] Exclusive of $196,030 transferred to Interior Department.
[2] Exclusive of $2,000,000 withdrawn by President after the Budget was submitted to Congress.
[3] Includes $196,030 transferred from District of Columbia.

Comparison of estimates and appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress—Continued

Title of bills	Budget estimates	Appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations compared with estimates
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor	$138, 650, 960. 34	$137, 423, 954. 34	−$1, 227, 006. 00
State	17, 590, 073. 34	17, 522, 323. 34	−67, 750. 00
Justice	51, 988, 261. 00	51, 239, 201. 00	−749, 060. 00
Commerce	54, 635, 226. 00	54, 332, 230. 00	−302, 996. 00
Labor	14, 437, 400. 00	14, 330, 200. 00	−107, 200. 00
Treasury and Post Office	1, 104, 280, 353. 00	1, 083, 148, 923. 00	−21, 131, 430. 00
Treasury	255, 436, 296. 00	241, 865, 146. 00	−13, 571, 150. 00
Post Office	848, 844, 057. 00	841, 283, 777. 00	−7, 560, 280. 00
War Department	450, 347, 691. 00	445, 765, 735. 00	−4, 582, 156. 00
Military activities	538, 933, 359. 00	334, 655, 965. 00	−4, 277, 394. 00
Nonmilitary	111, 414, 532. 00	111, 109, 770. 00	−304, 762. 00
Total, regular annuals	3, 467, 852, 552. 07	3, 454, 842, 064. 07	−13, 010, 488. 00
First deficiency, 1931	95, 882, 528. 62	109, 303, 822. 12	+13, 421, 293. 50
Second deficiency, 1931	79, 986, 802. 62	83, 990, 967. 05	+4, 004, 164. 43
Emergency construction appropriations, 1931	150, 000, 000. 00	116, 000, 000. 00	−34, 000, 000. 00
Farmers' seed, feed, and fertilizer loans	45, 000, 000. 00	45, 000, 000. 00	----------
Agricultural marketing fund	150, 000, 000. 00	150, 000, 000. 00	----------
Miscellaneous	5, 200, 671. 00	[4] 7, 000, 000. 00	+1, 799, 329. 00
Total, deficiency and miscellaneous	526, 070, 002. 24	511, 294, 789. 17	−14, 775, 213. 07
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	1, 213, 970, 669. 00	1, 213, 970, 669. 00	----------
Grand total	5, 207, 893, 223. 31	5, 180, 107, 522. 24	−27, 785, 701. 07

[4] Estimated.

Comparison of appropriations made during the third session of the Seventy-first Congress with those of the second session of such Congress

Title of act	Appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, second session	Appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, third session	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, third session compared with same for Seventy-first Congress, second session
REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS			
Agriculture	$155, 397, 770. 00	$215, 578, 860. 00	+$60, 181, 090. 00
District of Columbia	45, 776, 032. 00	45, 672, 838. 00	−103, 194. 00
Independent offices	553, 523, 166. 00	1, 052, 777, 010. 00	[1] +499, 253, 844. 00
Interior	286, 543, 423. 74	89, 247, 606. 73	[2] −197, 295, 817. 01
Legislative	26, 557, 767. 58	26, 973, 185. 00	+415, 417. 42
Navy	380, 573, 111. 00	358, 253, 952. 00	−22, 319, 159. 00
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor	114, 253, 236. 14	137, 423, 954. 34	+23, 170, 718. 20
State	17, 020, 469. 14	17, 522, 323. 34	+501, 854. 20
Justice	31, 771, 112. 00	51, 239, 201. 00	+19, 468, 089. 00
Commerce	53, 240, 485. 00	54, 332, 230. 00	+1, 091, 745. 00
Labor	12, 221, 170. 00	14, 330, 200. 00	+2, 109, 030. 00
Treasury and Post Office	1, 149, 088, 008. 00	1, 083, 148, 923. 00	−65, 939, 085. 00
Treasury	312, 304, 931. 00	241, 865, 146. 00	−70, 439, 785. 00
Post Office	836, 783, 077. 00	841, 283, 777. 00	+4, 500, 700. 00
War Department	456, 544, 151. 00	445, 765, 735. 00	−10, 778, 416. 00
Military	339, 106, 459. 00	334, 655, 965. 00	−4, 450, 494. 00
Nonmilitary	117, 437, 692. 00	111, 109, 770. 00	−6, 327, 922. 00
Total, regular annuals	3, 168, 256, 665. 46	3, 454, 842, 064. 07	+286, 585, 398. 61

[1] Aside from the increases of $100,000,000 for the Federal Farm Board and $35,000,000 for the Shipping Board construction loan fund, the remainder of this apparent increase is due to the consolidation of appropriations for the Veterans' Bureau, Bureau of Pensions, and National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers into the Veterans' Administration.

[2] This apparent decrease is due to the transfer of the Bureau of Pensions from the Interior Department to the Veterans' Administration.

Comparison of appropriation made during the third session of the Seventy-first Congress with those of the second session of such Congress—Continued

Title of act	Appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, second session	Appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, third session	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, third session compared with same for Seventy-first Congress, second session
DEFICIENCY AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTS			
First deficiency, 1930	$169, 547, 689. 96		−$169, 547, 689. 96
Second deficiency, 1930	74, 105, 104. 67		−74, 105, 104. 67
First deficiency, 1931		$109, 303, 822. 12	+109, 303, 822. 12
Second deficiency, 1931		83, 990, 967. 05	+83, 990, 967. 05
Emergency construction, 1931		116, 000, 000. 00	+116, 000, 000. 00
Agricultural marketing fund		150, 000, 000. 00	+150, 000, 000. 00
Farmers' seed, feed, and fertilizer loans		45, 000, 000. 00	+45, 000, 000. 00
Miscellaneous private relief and other acts	43, 468, 781. 35	[3] 7, 000, 000. 00	−36, 468, 781. 35
Total, deficiency and miscellaneous acts	287, 121, 575. 98	511, 294, 789. 17	+224, 173, 213. 19
PERMANENTS AND INDEFINITES			
Agriculture	11, 618, 436. 00	11, 618, 436. 00	
Commerce	3, 000. 00	3, 000. 00	
Independent offices	89, 543, 586. 00	91, 036, 621. 00	+1, 493, 035. 00
Interior	20, 963, 700. 00	15, 952, 500. 00	−5, 011, 200. 00
Labor	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00	
Legislative	233, 500. 00	234, 005. 00	+505. 00
Navy	1, 851, 550. 00	1, 839, 470. 00	−12, 080. 00
Post Office	220, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	−20, 000. 00
State	141, 233. 00	141, 233. 00	
Treasury:			
Interest on the public debt	[4] 603, 000, 000. 00	581, 000, 000. 00	−22, 000, 000. 00
Sinking fund and other public debt retirement funds	[4] 440, 998, 200. 00	468, 509, 905. 00	+27, 511, 705. 00
Ordinary permanents and indefinites	26, 004, 935. 00	25, 860, 084. 00	−144, 851. 00
Total, Treasury	1, 070, 003, 135. 00	1, 075, 369, 989. 00	+5, 366, 854. 00
War Department:			
Military activities	1, 375, 900. 00	1, 375, 900. 00	
Nonmilitary activities	8, 251, 515. 00	12, 929, 515. 00	+4, 678, 000. 00
Total, War Department	9, 627, 415. 00	14, 305, 415. 00	+4, 678, 000. 00
District of Columbia	2, 482, 500. 00	3, 261, 000. 00	+778, 500. 00
Total, permanents and indefinites	[4] 1, 206, 697, 055. 00	1, 213, 970, 669. 00	+7, 273, 614. 00
Grand total	4, 662, 075, 296. 44	5, 180, 107, 522. 24	+518, 032, 225. 80

[3] Estimated.
[4] Revised in the Budget of December, 1930.

LET HIM WHO CHARGES EXTRAVAGANCE POINT OUT THE ITEMS

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress just closed, instead of being characterized as extravagance and lack of necessity, have been granted only after the most searching and careful consideration, having in mind, in addition to carrying out the legislation passed in behalf of the World War veterans too late last session to have the necessary appropriations made, the two great outstanding needs of the country in this particular emergency, namely, relief of the drought-stricken areas through loans to farmers for seed, feed, fertilizer, and other purposes, and assistance with a view to increasing employment by expediting Government programs on essential public works. The appropriations made have been considered from these standpoints in the belief that the Government should take the lead and point the way in relief measures so far as that is possible within the limits of proper governmental functions.

These relief measures have been enacted with a view to meeting the fundamental necessities of recovery, namely, the furnishing of employment to aid citizens in earning a living by honest labor and to loan to those in the depressed and stricken agricultural areas the urgent means by which they may put in crops and otherwise rehabilitate agricultural production for the support of themselves and their families and contribute to the recovery of their respective communities.

The appropriations for these purposes are nation-wide. They are not limited to any particular area or section of the country, and from this expenditure of Federal funds there should be to private industry and capital a stimulus and encouragement that will materially assist in the restoration of normal conditions to agriculture and industry.

The appropriations made at this session specifically for extraordinary purposes occasioned by depression and drought amount to $450,226,251, and for the veterans' legislation heretofore referred to, and which passed too late during the last session for the appropriation to be made, amount to $174,651,331.55.

The total appropriations made during the third session of this Congress for the fiscal year 1932 and prior years total $5,180,107,522.24. The appropriations for the second session of this Congress for the fiscal year 1931 and prior years total $4,662,075,296.44. The total increase of appropriations for this session over last session is $518,032,225.80. If you take from this sum the extraordinary appropriations of $450,226,251, the excess of normal appropriations over those of the current year is only $67,805,974.80. This is practically a normal increase; it is really not an increase over normal

appropriations when we take into account the $174,651,331.55 which is included in this coming year's appropriations to take care of the veterans' legislation above referred to, but on the contrary this is a substantial reduction of normal appropriations for the last few years.

The appropriation of $5,180,107,522.24 at this session is $27,785,701.07 less than the Budget estimates.

Some of our friends and colleagues will very likely criticize severely and harshly the aggregate of our appropriations as extravagant and out of all proportion to our needs, yet they have secured—and properly so—large expenditures for their sections for public buildings, rivers and harbors, and other general improvements, to all of which they are justly entitled, and they have also been among the most earnest advocates of the extraordinary appropriations made. Those who charge extravagance should point out specific items which they actually opposed; they can not do it.

This country is growing and expanding. Governmental activities are broadening. Our appropriations must necessarily increase to keep pace with these developments. We had nearly forgotten the "billion-dollar Congress" when some of our critical friends mentioned it. We shall soon cease spending much time over the fact that we have had a "$10,000,000,000 Congress." There is no telling to what sublime heights our great country will attain. We have the best and the most faithful and industrious working people on the globe. We have a fruitful and resourceful country. Development is taking place continually. There is evidence of the ingenuity of our people everywhere. Why seek to encourage the blues and bring discouragement because appropriations have comparatively increased in order that more of our people might be employed and rescued from the unfortunate economic situation they are now suffering under? This emergency work is timely and will help materially. Instead of being denounced it should be praised. Nor is it fair, especially under such circumstances, to use the aggregate of the appropriations as a basis for criticism. We hope that the depression is nearing a close and that we will soon be back to general employment and prosperity.

In closing this brief statement I desire to offer a prayerful wish for the good health and success of our Chief Executive, who has so nobly faced these trying times. His pathway has been difficult. Most complex and intricate problems have confronted him. Nagging and captious criticism has been leveled at him and at every earnest attempt to solve these problems. He has faced every problem with patience, diligence, sanity, and courage. He may have made mistakes, but he has given his best to the country. No man could have done better, and, in my judgment, President Hoover can confidently rely upon the mature, calm, dispassionate, and honest judgment of the American people.

I present herewith a table showing the principal increases and decreases in the appropriations made during the third session of the Seventy-first Congress for the fiscal year 1932 and prior fiscal years compared with those made during the second session of said Congress for the fiscal year 1931 and prior years.

(There have been numerous increases and decreases in individual items throughout the different appropriation bills, but the items set forth below represent the major increases and decreases in appropriation during this session.)

Increases

The appropriations for the Veterans' Administration made during the second session of the Seventy-first Congress for the fiscal year 1931 and prior fiscal years amounted to $777,780,195.67. Appropriations for such administration made at the present session for the fiscal year 1932 and prior fiscal years totaled $952,431,527.22, an increase of $174,651,331.55. This increase is very largely due to the fact that legislation granting increased benefits to veterans and their dependents passed at the second session of the Seventy-first Congress was enacted too late to make the additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1931 at that session, and which necessitated making such additional appropriations at this session for both fiscal years 1931 and 1932	$174,651,331.55
Agricultural marketing fund for making loans to cooperative marketing associations, the appropriations at this session being $250,000,000, against $100,000,000 at last session, an increase of	150,000,000.00
Loans for seed, feed, fertilizer, and agricultural rehabilitation in the drought and storm stricken areas, including rural sanitation and medical supplies	69,000,000.00
Federal-aid roads, the appropriations at this session, including $80,000,000 in the emergency construction act, total $239,080,307, compared to $106,400,000 for last session, an increase of	132,680,307.00
Forest roads and trails, forest highways, national-park roads, and roads over public lands, etc., including $10,500,000 in the emergency construction act, total $30,500,000 for this session, compared with $21,221,628 for the last session, an increase of	9,278,372.00
Rivers and harbors and flood control, the appropriations made at this session, including $25,500,000 in the emergency construction act, aggregate $121,900,000, compared to $103,400,000 at the last session, an increase of	18,500,000.00
Shipping Board construction loan fund, a new item of appropriation to supplement receipts credited to such fund in aid of the merchant marine	35,000,000.00
Emergency construction items under the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Navy, Treasury, and War for the present session of Congress, no comparable items for the last session	14,941,347.00
Advances to the reclamation fund, to supplement receipts to such fund, no comparable items for the last session	5,000,000.00
Increases in compensation to certain classes of Government employees on account of the act of July 3, 1930; Brookhart Act, amending the classification act of 1923, the amount made necessary for both the fiscal years 1931 and 1932, due to the fact that this legislation was enacted too late at the last session to make any appropriation for the fiscal year 1931	8,000,000.00
Public buildings, construction, sites, rent of temporary quarters, and additional technical and architectural services, the amount appropriated at the last session, $61,078,975, is increased to $76,905,200 for the present session, or by	15,826,225.00
Public-building authorization: With a view to expansion of the public-building program, the present session of Congress passed an act authorizing the appropriation of $100,000,000 additional for building construction to house Government activities throughout the country generally. Pursuant to this additional legislation provision was made in the final appropriation bill of the session for some 300 projects, to cost approximately $70,000,000, with authority in the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts for not to exceed that amount. These projects, together with those heretofore	

specifically authorized, will have available for their prosecution, from appropriations made at this session and from balances of appropriations heretofore made, an amount in excess of $120,000,000 for the remainder of this and the next fiscal year.

Decreases

Refunding internal-revenue taxes erroneously collected, the appropriations for the last session amounted to $130,000,000, compared to $26,000,000 at this session—a reduction of $104,000,000.00

The appropriations for the Navy Department and Naval Establishment for the last session totaled $384,485,322.77, compared to $375,667,900.24—decrease due to the large unexpended balances that will be available for ship construction from previous appropriations 8,817,422.53

Mr. JONES. I also present herewith two tables; one making a comparison of estimates and appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress and the other making a comparison of appropriations made during the third session of the Seventy-first Congress with those of the second session of said Congress.

There is often confusion in the mind of the layman between a statement of appropriations and a statement of actual expenditures. Appropriations constitute the authority to make expenditures. A statement of expenditures covers a given fiscal year. Appropriations made at any given session of Congress are often applicable to several different fiscal years and will affect the expenditure statements of those fiscal years. The total of appropriations made at this session will result in expenditures very largely in three different fiscal years, namely, the present fiscal year, which ends on June 30 next; the ensuing fiscal year, which ends on June 30, 1932; and a portion of them will not be expended until the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. Any statement or belief that the appropriations made at this session, totaling as they do in excess of $5,000,000,000, constitute "expenditures" of that amount for any one fiscal year is erroneous. The appropriations made at this session, when they result in expenditures, will be chargeable in the proper fiscal year against the revenues of that fiscal year, whether they are postal revenues or revenues in the general fund of the Treasury.

Comparison of estimates and appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress

Title of bills	Budget estimates	Appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations compared with estimates
Agriculture	$213,919.040.00	$215,578,860.00	+$1,659,820.00
District of Columbia	[1] 45,843,517.00	45,672,838.00	−170,679.00
Independent offices	[2] 1,055,358,190.00	1,052,777,010.00	−2,581,180.00
Interior	[3] 69,588,741.73	89,247,606.73	+19,658,865.00
Legislative	28,690,611.00	26,973,185.00	−1,717,426.00
Navy	361,173,248.00	358,253,952.00	−2,919,296.00
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor	138,650,960.34	137,423,954.34	−1,227,006.00
State	17,590,073.34	17,522,323.34	−67,750.00
Justice	51,988,261.00	51,239,201.00	−749,060.00
Commerce	54,635,226.00	54,332,230.00	−302,996.00
Labor	14,437,400.00	14,330,200.00	−107,200.00
Treasury and Post Office	1,104,280,353.00	1,083,148,923.00	−21,131,430.00
Treasury	255,436,296.00	241,865,146.00	−13,571,150.00
Post Office	848,844,057.00	841,283,777.00	−7,560,280.00
War Department	450,347,891.00	445,765,735.00	−4,582,156.00
Military activities	338,933,359.00	334,655,965.00	−4,277,394.00
Nonmilitary	111,414,532.00	111,109,770.00	−304,762.00
Total, regular annuals	3,467,852,552.07	3,454,842,064.07	−13,010,488.00
First deficiency, 1931	95,882,528.62	109,303,822.12	+13,421,293.50
Second deficiency, 1931	79,986,802.62	83,990,967.05	+4,004,164.43
Emergency construction appropriations, 1931	150,000,000.00	116,000,000.00	−34,000,000.00
Farmers' seed, feed, and fertilizer loans	45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	
Agricultural marketing fund	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous	5,200,671.00	[4] 7,000,000.00	+1,799,329.00
Total, deficiency and miscellaneous	526,070,002.24	511,294,789.17	−14,775,213.07
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	1,213,970,669.00	1,213,970,669.00	
Grand total	5,207,893,223.31	5,180,107,522.24	−27,785,701.07

[1] Exclusive of $196,030 transferred to Interior Department.
[2] Exclusive of $2,000,000 withdrawn by President after the Budget was submitted to Congress.
[3] Includes $196,030 transferred from District of Columbia.
[4] Estimated.

Comparison of appropriations made during the third session of the Seventy-first Congress with those of the second session of such Congress

Title of act	Appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, second session	Appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, third session	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, third session, compared with same for Seventy-first Congress, second session
REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS			
Agriculture	$155,397,770.00	$215,578,860.00	+$60,181,090.00
District of Columbia	45,776,032.00	45,672,838.00	−103,194.00
Independent offices	553,523,166.00	1,052,777,010.00	[1] +499,253,844.00

[1] Aside from the increases of $100,000,000 for the Federal Farm Board and $35,000,000 for the Shipping Board construction-loan fund, the remainder of this apparent increase is due to the consolidation of appropriations for the Veterans' Bureau, Bureau of Pensions, and National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers into the Veterans' Administration.

Comparison of appropriations made during the third session of the Seventy-first Congress with those of the second session of such Congress—Continued.

Title of act	Appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, second session	Appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, third session	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations, Seventy-first Congress, third session, compared with same for Seventy-first Congress, second session
REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS—continued			
Interior	$286, 543, 423. 74	$89, 247, 606. 73	[2] −$197, 295, 817. 01
Legislative	26, 557, 767. 58	26, 973, 185. 00	+415, 417. 42
Navy	380, 573, 111. 00	358, 253, 952. 00	−22, 319, 159. 00
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor	114, 253, 236. 14	137, 423, 954. 34	+23, 170, 718. 20
State	17, 020, 469. 14	17, 522, 323. 34	+501, 854. 20
Justice	31, 771, 112. 00	51, 239, 201. 00	+19, 468, 089. 00
Commerce	53, 240, 485. 00	54, 332, 230. 00	+1, 091, 745. 00
Labor	12, 221, 170. 00	14, 330, 200. 00	+2, 109, 030. 00
Treasury and Post Office	1, 149, 088, 008. 00	1, 083, 148, 923. 00	−65, 939, 085. 00
Treasury	312, 304, 931. 00	241, 865, 146. 00	−70, 439, 785. 00
Post Office	836, 783, 077. 00	841, 283, 777. 00	+4, 500, 700. 00
War Department	456, 544, 151. 00	445, 765, 735. 00	−10, 778, 416. 00
Military	339, 106, 459. 00	334, 655, 965. 00	−4, 450, 494. 00
Nonmilitary	117, 437, 692. 00	111, 109, 770. 00	−6, 327, 922. 00
Total, regular annuals	3, 168, 256, 665. 46	3, 454, 842, 064. 07	+286, 585, 398. 61
DEFICIENCY AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTS			
First deficiency, 1930	169, 547, 689. 96		−169, 547, 689. 96
Second deficiency, 1930	74, 105, 104. 67		−74, 105, 104. 67
First deficiency, 1931		109, 303, 822. 12	+109, 303, 822. 12
Second deficiency, 1931		83, 990, 967. 05	+83, 990, 967. 05
Emergency construction, 1931		116, 000, 000. 00	+116, 000, 000. 00
Agricultural marketing fund		150, 000, 000. 00	+150, 000, 000. 00
Farmers' seed, feed, and fertilizer loans		45, 000, 000. 00	+45, 000, 000. 00
Miscellaneous private relief and other acts	43, 468, 781. 35	[3] 7, 000, 000. 00	−36, 468, 781. 35
Total, deficiency and miscellaneous acts	287, 121, 575. 98	511, 294, 789. 17	+224, 173, 213. 19
PERMANENT AND INDEFINITES			
Agriculture	11, 618, 436. 00	11, 618, 436. 00	
Commerce	3, 000. 00	3, 000. 00	
Independent offices	89, 543, 586. 00	91, 036, 621. 00	+1, 493, 035. 00
Interior	20, 963, 700. 00	15, 952, 500. 00	−5, 011, 200. 00
Labor	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00	
Legislative	233, 500. 00	234, 005. 00	+505. 00
Navy	1, 851, 550. 00	1, 839, 470. 00	−12, 080. 00
Post Office	220, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	−20, 000. 00
State	141, 233. 00	141, 233. 00	
Treasury:			
Interest on the public debt	[4] 603, 000, 000. 00	581, 000, 000. 00	−22, 000, 000. 00
Sinking fund and other public debt retirement funds	[4] 440, 998, 200. 00	468, 509, 905. 00	+27, 511, 705. 00
Ordinary permanents and indefinites	26, 004, 935. 00	25, 860, 084. 00	−144, 851. 00
Total, Treasury	1, 070, 003, 135. 00	1, 075, 369, 989. 00	+5, 366, 854. 00
War Department:			
Military activities	1, 375, 900. 00	1, 375, 900. 00	
Nonmilitary activities	8, 251, 515. 00	12, 929, 515. 00	+4, 678, 000. 00
Total, War Department	9, 627, 415. 00	14, 305, 415. 00	+4, 678, 000. 00
District of Columbia	2, 482, 500. 00	3, 261, 000. 00	+778, 500. 00
Total, permanent and indefinites	[4] 1, 206, 697, 055. 00	1, 213, 970, 669. 00	+7, 273, 614. 00
Grand total	4, 662, 075, 296. 44	5, 180, 107, 522. 24	+518, 032, 225. 80

[2] This apparent decrease is due to the transfer of the Bureau of Pensions from the Interior Department to the Veterans' Administration.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Revised in the Budget of December, 1930.

INVESTIGATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma resumed and concluded his speech, which follows entire.

Mr. President, last night I was proceeding to give to the Senate some figures. I want to say again that I have but one purpose in view, one hope in view, and that is for the passage of the resolution providing for the appointment of a Senate committee to make a study of the third largest industry in America—the oil industry—and that through such study better conditions may be brought to millions of the people of our country.

Mr. President, as I shall proceed this morning the first two hours will be given over to the making of the best record I can upon the oil situation. Beginning at 11 o'clock I propose to start to read into the RECORD copies of two contracts made between the United States Government, acting through the Shipping Board, and the Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Gulf Oil Refining Co. At 11.50 o'clock I will proceed to summarize my argument.

Mr. President, on last night when I yielded for permission to make a motion for a recess I was reading from a news item under a New York date line of July 26, as follows:

HUGE OIL PROFITS MAKE NEW RECORD

NEW YORK, July 26.—Profits of leading oil companies in the Standard Oil group, during the 8-year period from 1921 to 1929, stagger the imagination.

These concerns are now striving to unite and limit output that further profits may be assured.

Dividend payments to stockholders of these concerns in the eight years totaled $1,157,000,000, while surplus increased more than $20,000,000. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is leader in these remarkable profits. During the eight years this concern issued $222,000,000 in cash dividends and $393,000,000 in stock dividends.

At this time I place in the RECORD a news item emanating from the Bee Bureau. That appears to be a news service. It is of date Washington, January 16, 1931. I will read the article:

Independent oil rights of little value at capital.

I have discovered that fact.

INDEPENDENT OIL RIGHTS OF LITTLE VALUE AT CAPITAL—WILBUR'S ASSISTANT SAYS GENERAL WELFARE FIRST IN KETTLEMAN SITUATION

WASHINGTON, January 16—(Bee Bureau).—That the property rights of independents in the Kettleman Hills oil field amount to little or nothing in the eyes of the Department of the Interior is to-day an acknowledged fact. This was made certain by a statement made to Hayden F. Jones, president of the Fresno real estate board by Northcutt Ely, executive assistant to Secretary of Interior Wilbur.

Jones had called on the Secretary to protest, both verbally and in writing, against the proposed united agreement in the Kettleman field as being unjust to the independent operators and the fee owners of property. After a discussion of the matter for about 15 minutes, Secretary Wilbur turned the Fresno man over to Ely, who, in the course of conversation in his office, told Jones as follows:

Here is the particular part to which I desire to call the attention of the Senate and the country:

We are not asking you or anybody else to sign this agreement and no one can compel you to do it, but if we had our way we would plug in every well in the Kettleman Hills. We are not interested in your property rights of protecting your values. What we are interested in is in saving gasoline for the next war.

I wonder when that war is coming? Whom are we preparing to fight? Here is a quotation presumed to be from the executive assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, telling the people of California, as they have told the people of my State, that they are not interested in property rights or property values. They are only interested in saving oil and gasoline for the next war.

It is more important to the other 120,000,000 American people to save gasoline for use in the next war than it is to look after any property or individual rights that any of you have at present.

On the same page, immediately following the article which I have just read we find this news item, an Associated Press dispatch:

COMPACT URGED

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Secretary Wilbur, chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, told the governors' oil relief conference to-day the only lasting remedy for the plight of the industry was a compact between oil-producing States limiting production.

Mr. President, my State has limited its oil production. Texas, one of the leading producing oil States, has limited its oil production. California, another of the leading oil States, has likewise limited its oil production. Yet when these States have curtailed production to practically nothing and we ask these great importing companies to otherwise limit their production, what sort of an answer do we get?

At this point I call the attention of the Senate and the country to the particular significance of the Sherman antitrust law. That law was enacted presumably to protect the people against these gigantic concerns. Here in this instance the Sherman antitrust law is being used by the big companies to protect themselves against the little companies. I will tell you why. The small companies are now curtailing their production. They have suggested to the large companies that they likewise curtail their importations of oil. The big companies say "We would like to do that, but we can not. We can not even talk about it. We can not even think about curtailing our imports, because the moment that we consider it we would be violating the Sherman antitrust law." These gigantic companies against which the Sherman antitrust law was enacted to protect the people are now using that identical law—to give them an advantage over the smaller companies. Yes; to oppress the people of America interested in the producing of oil.

I read further from the Associated Press dispatch, quoting Secretary Wilbur:

He made a number of suggestions for such a compact, similar and in some cases duplicates of proposals made at the Colorado Springs governors' conference in 1929, in which he urged full conservation of "irrecoverable natural resources."

Mr. President, developments have taken place in the last few months whereby in some of these gigantic oil fields hundreds, thousands, even tens of thousands of oil wells have been closed. Owners of oil wells that will produce only half a barrel of oil a day or 1 barrel of oil a day or 2 or 3 barrels of oil a day, when they can sell that oil for only 75 cents a barrel, can not continue to pump those wells, and because of conditions as we find them the owners of the wells can not operate them at a profit or pay expenses, and so those wells are closed. In the Kansas field, in the Oklahoma field, in the Texas field thousands of oil wells called "strippers," which means small production, because the owners can not find a market for their oil, because they have no storage facilities, have been forced to abandon such wells. Those wells collectively producing 500,000 barrels of oil a day have been closed, and 500,000 barrels of oil a day have been destroyed. Is that conservation? All the Interior Department seems to be interested in is conservation; yet the policy of that department is destroying thousands and tens of thousands of oil wells in these United States.

Mr. President, not only is the oil situation causing trouble here in Washington but it is a problem in the oil-producing States. There are 20 of those States. The great State of New York is an oil-producing State; the great State of Pennsylvania likewise is an oil-producing State; West Virginia and Ohio and Kentucky and Indiana and Illinois and Michigan are oil-producing States. Then there are Wyoming and Montana; Kansas and Arkansas; and Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and New Mexico; and in the far West the leader of them all is the great State of California. In each of those oil-producing States to-day not only hundreds, not only thousands, but tens of thousands of American citizens are out of employment because there is no sale for the oil; but when we come to the Congress and ask for relief, although the claims of almost everyone else have been considered, we get no relief.

Last June, when the tariff bill was being considered, we proposed a measure of relief in the form of a tariff upon oil imports. We were unable to secure that relief. Let me remind the Senate of the history of that fight. The oil men came here from these 20 States. They were impoverished,

and they were depressed. They came before the committees of the Senate and likewise before the committees of the House of Representatives. These oil men, unschooled in the etiquette of Washington, unfamiliar with parliamentary law, knowing nothing but business, went direct to the committees and asked the committees of Congress to hear them. They were heard by the House Committee on Ways and Means; they were heard by Members of the United States Senate. They even called upon Senators in their offices; they called upon them at their homes; they called upon Senators wherever they might find them, and presented the condition in the oil industry direct to Members of the Senate of the United States.

About the time their amendment came up for consideration in connection with the tariff bill some influence became active. I do not know what it was, but I know that it became active, and all at once it became apparent that a vigorous effort was being made to defeat that legislation. Even the lobby committee was called together; and on the very night before the amendment was to be considered the rooms of these gentlemen from the Western States were raided; their papers and their telegrams were seized by the lobby committee, and those letters and telegrams were brought before the United States Senate and exhibited here in opposition to the oil tariff tax amendment.

Mr. President, during the consideration of the tariff bill some four or five different amendments were proposed designed to provide relief to the oil industry. On each of those amendments there were cast in favor of the oil-tax proposal no fewer than 29 votes, if my memory serves me correctly, and on one vote the tariff proposal lacked only one single vote of tying. So at that time, while we did have support for the relief of the oil producers, influences which were at work were successful. So, when the Congress was about to adjourn last year, there was nothing in the tariff bill proposing a tax upon oil, and there was no relief granted to the oil industry; but to the last day of the consideration of the tariff bill, I proposed a little amendment. I do not know whether Senators were asleep or not, but I believe that if some of them had been awake when I proposed that amendment it would have met with opposition.

I proposed an amendment that the Tariff Commission be requested to make an investigation of the cost of producing oil in the mid-continent field, and transporting that oil to the Atlantic seaboard, and at the same time requesting the Tariff Commission to make an investigation of the cost of producing oil in Venezuela and transporting that oil to the Atlantic seaboard. It was a simple little amendment and there was no objection to it. It went into the bill and became a part of the tariff act.

So when the tariff law became effective and the Tariff Commission saw this request, an instruction so to speak, that commission became active, and during the past summer actually made an inquiry and investigation as to the cost of producing oil at home and abroad. What did that investigation disclose? That investigation disclosed that oil produced in Venezuela—in the main, produced by American companies, produced by American capital—can be produced in Venezuela and transported to New York or to Baltimore or to Philadelphia or to New Jersey points along the Atlantic seaboard, for a total cost of 79 cents per barrel. The same Tariff Commission that found these facts likewise found that it cost $1.98 a barrel to produce oil in the mid-continent field and to transport that oil to the Atlantic seaboard. So we now have the only authentic information of which I am aware as to the oil business; that information has been obtained by the Tariff Commission, and it discloses that American capital can produce oil in Venezuela and deliver that oil to the Atlantic seaboard for $1.19 per barrel cheaper than oil can be produced in the mid-continent field in the United States and delivered to the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. President, what does that mean? It means the Atlantic seaboard is using Venezuelan oil; the refineries along the Atlantic seaboard are being supplied with oil from Venezuela; and yet we have here in America now a flood of American oil, produced by American capital and by American labor, that can not be sold.

This is not my resolution, Mr. President; it was prepared and introduced by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE]. I did make the motion to discharge the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate from the further consideration of the resolution, and, through that motion, the resolution was placed upon the calendar. I am only asking, Mr. President, for the adoption of that resolution, now upon the calendar, providing for the appointment of a Senate committee consisting of five members, the appointments to be made by the Vice President, for the express purpose of making a study of the oil industry, the third largest industry in America; and when I say the third largest in America that means, of course, the third largest in the world.

Mr. President, I said a moment ago that the unfavorable conditions in the oil industry had produced trouble in my State. Why, Mr. President, to-day in one of the leading parks of the capital of my State there is a camp the tents for which are supplied by the National Guard, with field kitchens—gigantic kettles on wheels—furnished by the War Department by the grace and through the cooperation of the Secretary of War. There, in that large city park, in tents furnished by the National Guard, with field kettles from Fort Sill, manned by ex-service men who are drawing no salary, there are being fed to-day, Mr. President, more than 6,000 men, women, and children. That many were fed yesterday, and the day before; and so long as winter continues and until jobs can be provided such service in my State will continue.

Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senate, I will submit the following unanimous-consent request. I will read it first, and then I will see whether I will submit it:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, that at 10 o'clock to-day, March 4, 1931, the Senate, without further debate, shall vote upon the resolution (S. Res. 418) creating a special committee to investigate crude-oil prices and certain other matters relating thereto.

Mr. President, at this point I will ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a copy of Senate Resolution No. 418.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 418) is as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators shall be forthwith appointed by the Vice President, and said committee is hereby authorized and instructed to investigate and report to the Senate as early as possible.

First. The cause or causes of the low price of crude oil in the United States and the margins between the price of crude oil and the selling price of the products of crude oil.

Second. Whether said conditions have resulted in whole or in part from any contract, combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States and Territories or with foreign countries.

Third. Whether said prices have been controlled, in whole or in part, by any corporation, joint-stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States and Territories or with foreign nations.

Fourth. Whether such corporation, joint-stock company, or corporate combination, in purchasing crude oil, gasoline, and other petroleum products, by any order or practice of discrimination, boycotts, blacklists, or in any manner discriminates against any particular oil field.

Fifth. The organization, capitalization, profits, conduct, and management of the business of such corporation or corporations, company or companies, and corporate combinations, if any.

Sixth. The stocks of crude oil, gasoline, and other petroleum products at refineries or elsewhere in the United States at the end of each year for the years 1928, 1929, and 1930, and the holders or owners thereof.

Seventh. Whether any combination, agreement, understanding, or other relationship exists between corporations, joint-stock companies, or combinations engaged in the oil industry and corporations, joint-stock companies, or combinations engaged in the operation of pipe lines and local public utilities, and if so, the effect of said relationship upon the production and sale of crude oil, gasoline, and other petroleum products in the United States.

Eighth. The profit of companies refining and marketing petroleum in the United States for the years 1928, 1929, and 1930, and the component elements of said profits.

Ninth. All other facts as bear upon the recent changes in price of crude oil, gasoline, or other petroleum products or upon any of the foregoing matters.

The said committee is hereby authorized to sit and perform its duties at such times and places as it deems necessary or proper and to require the attendance of witnesses by subpœnas or otherwise; to require the production of books, papers, and documents; to employ counsel, experts, and other assistants.

The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses and sign subpœnas for witnesses; and every person duly summoned before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, who refuses or fails to obey the processes of said committee, or appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation, shall be punished as prescribed by law.

Said committee is hereby specifically authorized to act through any subcommittee authorized to be appointed by said committee.

The expenses of said investigation not exceeding in the aggregate $50,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers of the committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman and approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I now submit the unanimous-consent request just read.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REED. Does not that require a call for a quorum?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request for a final vote, being on a simple Senate resolution, does not require a call for a quorum.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I do not yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma declines to yield.

Mr. REED. I object to the unanimous-consent request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I now desire to call the attention of the Senate to a special cable to the New York Times as published in that newspaper on February 18, 1931. I read:

[From the New York Times, February 18, 1931]

COURT FIGHT IN LONDON OVER VENEZUELAN OIL—AMERICAN FIRMS SEEK "MILLIONS" FROM ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM, CHARGING CONTRACT BREACH

LONDON, February 17.—A legal battle over oil in Venezuela in which, in the words of the plaintiff's attorney, "the damages may be millions," started here to-day.

Sir Patrick Hastings, former attorney general, opening the case for the plaintiffs, said that the General Asphalt Co. and the Barber Asphalt Co., controlled by the General Asphalt Co., both of which are American corporations, claimed damages for a breach of contract from the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. (Ltd.), of London.

"The question," Sir Patrick said, "was whether the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. had agreed that the American companies should receive 9⅜ per cent of the oil from the Vigas concession in Venezuela. The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.," he explained, "has a capital of $125,000,000, of which 60 per cent was held by the Royal Dutch Co. and 40 per cent by the Shell Co.

"So immense are the powers, rights, and influence of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.," he said, "that it is able to make—and I make no sort of suggestion against the propriety of it—practically what arrangements it likes between vendors, purchasers, and managers as to the place, method, and price of the deliveries of oil with which it is concerned."

Mr. President, this trouble is not only local; American capital has invaded foreign fields; and because of that invasion this capital is causing trouble to other peoples of other lands.

I call the attention of the Senate to another New York Times article of date March 3. The article is under the following headline:

Oil institute maps market code action. Court test of Trade Commission's authority to cancel rules is considered at Chicago.

Here we have evidence of the power of these gigantic oil companies trying to modify and control the rules and regulations to be made by our own Federal bureau, the Federal Trade Commission.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Leaders of the petroleum industry attended an emergency meeting of the American Petroleum Institute's general marketing committee here to-day to formulate a policy with respect to the Federal Trade Committee's recent action in withdrawing its approval of 18 rules of the institute's marketing code and rewriting two of three remaining rules.

The meeting was a closed session held under the chairmanship of Edward G. Seubert, president of the Standard Oil Co., of Indiana.

Courses being considered are proceeding with the revised code as approved by the Federal Trade Commission, petitioning the commission to reinstate the old code, or proceeding with the old code without the sanction of the commission.

In the event that the latter course is adopted it probably would mean that the problem would be submitted in a test suit in the courts.

Much significance is attached to the outcome of the deliberations, for upon them may rest the policy of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to 127 other codes adopted by the various industrial and trade organizations of the Nation.

There is a concrete illustration of the power of this industry that I am now seeking to have a committee appointed to study.

Others taking part in the discussions were E. B. Reeser, president of the Petroleum Institute; K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Co., of California; W. M. Irish, president of the Atlantic Refining Co.; Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Co., of New Jersey, and Judge C. B. Ames, counsel of the Texas Corporation.

Mr. President, the Congress now about to adjourn has appropriated a large amount of money; just how much, I do not know. I see before me the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. I can not ask him the question. No doubt he would know. No doubt he could tell me if I could ask the question and he could reply. I can not do that. At this moment I do not know how much money we have appropriated.

We have upon the floor the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES]. He does not know how much money we have appropriated at this session. No one knows until a tabulation is made, but I prophesy it is more than $5,000,000,000. I saw the statement in a paper a day or two ago that this Congress, the Seventy-first, had appropriated $10,000,000,000. That means the three sessions of the Seventy-first Congress. To-day is the closing day of the Seventy-first Congress, which has appropriated more than $10,000,000,000, if the news item was reliable.

Mr. President, how much money is $10,000,000,000? I do not know. I have before me figures furnished by Mr. Sheild, the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. The figures I have are attached to a letter of the date June 15, 1928. At this time I desire to insert in the RECORD, if I may, the letter from Mr. Sheild and the attached data showing the amounts of the appropriations made by the Sixty-seventh, the Sixty-eighth, and the Sixty-ninth Congresses.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. ASHURST. What is the request of the Senator?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I am inserting in the RECORD a letter and some accompanying data from Mr. Sheild, the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

Mr. ASHURST. Reserving the right to object, I say that every Senator is or should be interested in the veterans' hospital bill, H. R. 16982. That bill should become a law.

Mr. HARRISON. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. ASHURST. I am reserving the right to object, and I do not want to lose that right.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I do not yield for anything which may possibly take me from the floor; and I depend upon the Chair to protect me in my rights.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, the Chair asked, "Is there objection?" I am now exercising my right to say whether or not I object; and the Chair may not restrict me to two words.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has not attempted to do that.

Mr. ASHURST. I thank the Chair. Reserving the right to object, with due deference to the Chair, I desire to be heard.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would hold that that would be tantamount to an objection.

Mr. ASHURST. Reserving the right to object to the request propounded by the Senator from Oklahoma, I repeat

that I now demand action on the bill expanding and enlarging the hospital facilities for our disabled ex-service men.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I withdraw the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator withdraws it.

Mr. ASHURST. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ASHURST. Is it possible that the Senate of the United States will, by any sort of fiction, permit the soldiers' hospital bill to die? To do so would be a reproach to the Senate; and I beg the Senator to allow us to vote, at the appropriate time, on the conference report on the soldiers' hospital bill.

Ex-service men are languishing in hospitals, and additional hospital facilities are now much needed, and we are pouring out words, words, words when we should be "doing." The Senator as a patriot ought to allow the Senate to pass the hospital bill. [Applause in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. ASHURST. The country knows the truth now.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (reading):

JUNE 15, 1928.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: In response to your recent request, I inclose herewith statement showing for each session of Congress—

Mr. President, I think perhaps I should not let go by the patriotic appeal made to me by the distinguished Senator from Arizona; but I am advised that there is no agreement on that bill. It is not in shape for passage.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ASHURST. If there should be an agreement, would the Senator permit the hospital bill to pass?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I will do so gladly.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, the Senator is a friend to the disabled soldiers.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, may I make a parliamentary inquiry?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. SWANSON. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SWANSON. Rule VII, section 7, contains this provision, and I think the action described in it would not take the Senator from Oklahoma off the floor:

The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose.

The inquiry I desire to make is whether it is not true that if a resolution comes here from the House, and all we have to do is to concur, it does not take the Senator off the floor, but the business is simply suspended, and he would resume the floor if he were to do that. It could not be done without his consent, but if he should consent for a House resolution or an amendment to be laid before the Senate, the rule says the business being transacted at that time is suspended, which means that it will be resumed where he left off. The Senator would still be entitled to the floor if messages of that kind from the House were laid before the Senate and business suspended under the rules; would he not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would hold that that could not be done without the Senator's consent.

Mr. SWANSON. I say, with his consent, though, it is simply a suspension of the business which was being transacted. It is suspended, and is resumed where it was left off; is it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the matter laid before the Senate would be subject to debate—as it would be—if it should be debated, that would take the Senator from the floor.

Mr. SWANSON. If it is not debated, though, it is simply a suspension.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That question will have to be decided when it comes up.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I was undertaking to read a letter from Mr. Sheild, the clerk of the House Committee on Appropriations, addressed to myself:

In response to your recent request, I inclose herewith statement showing for each session of Congress since the passage of the Budget Act the total appropriations, the total estimates, the net reduction in the estimates, and the aggregate reduction effected by Congress in the seven sets of estimates.

With best wishes, I am sincerely,

M. C. SHEILD, *Clerk.*

With this letter I received the following statement of figures:

In the first column, "Fiscal year for which appropriations were made."

In the second column, "Budget estimate."

In the third column, "Appropriations."

In the fourth column, "Decrease in appropriation under Budget estimate."

In the fifth column, the "net decrease in appropriations under Budget estimates."

For the first session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, the Budget estimate was for appropriations of $3,924,586,066.78. The appropriations made in the first and second sessions of the Sixty-seventh Congress were $3,751,917,629.14. That shows that the Congress appropriated less than was requested by the Budget Bureau, the exact sum being $172,668,437.64.

Supplemental and deficiency appropriations for 1922 and prior years: The Budget estimate was $467,571,992.68. The appropriations were only $327,878,638.05. Again the Congress was more economical than was the Budget Bureau, because the Congress did not appropriate as much money as the Budget Bureau estimated and recommended. The exact figures are $139,693,354.63.

The Sixty-seventh Congress was more economical than was the Budget Bureau. It was more economical to the extent of $312,361,792.27.

We hear much throughout the country to the effect that Congress is the spendthrift of the Government. We hear much throughout the country to the effect that it is the Congress that is the cause of high taxes. Yet, in the Sixty-seventh Congress, the Congress actually appropriated $300,000,000 less than was asked for by the President, acting through his Budget Director.

In the Sixty-seventh Congress, the third and fourth sessions, the Budget estimate for those sessions was $3,714,602,281.19. The Congress, however, appropriated only $3,706,779,083.12.

Again in that Congress we did not appropriate as much as the Budget Bureau estimated for, or as much money as the President recommended should be appropriated. The Congress that year actually saved the people of the country the sum of $7,823,198.07.

Supplemental deficiencies for 1922 and prior years. The amount asked for was $236,411,166.57.

Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] does me the honor to sit close by me and listen to what I am trying to say. I think there is a sympathetic attitude on the part of the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin toward my resolution, and before I get through I shall have something to say about La Follette the first. I am glad to have by me now LA FOLLOTTE the second.

The amount asked for by the Budget Bureau in 1923 for deficiencies was $236,411,166.57, but the Congress appropriated only $233,492,860.49, another saving of the Congress over the estimates made by the Budget Bureau and the President in the sum of $2,918,306.08.

The President, acting through the Budget Bureau, in the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, requested that the Congress appropriate for all purposes the sum of

$3,632,173,054.96, but the Congress appropriated only $3,622,125,959.19. Again Congress saved to the country the sum of $10,047,095.77.

In that year there was requested to be appropriated by the Budget Bureau for deficiencies and supplemental purposes $160,974,906.47, but the Congress appropriated a little more for deficiencies than the Budget Bureau estimated, because the Congress appropriated $161,997,365.16. In other words, for deficiencies and supplemental purposes the Congress exceeded the Budget estimate in the sum of $1,022,-458.69.

In the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, the President, acting through the Budget Bureau, requested total appropriations in the sum of $3,747,876,017.78, but the Congress did not appropriate as much as the President requested, did not appropriate as much as the Bureau of the Budget requested and estimated for, because the Congress appropriated only $3,736,124,595.31. The Congress actually saved the people of the country the sum of $11,751,422.47.

Then came the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, in 1927. In that session the President, acting through the Budget Bureau, asked Congress to appropriate the sum of $3,961,470,187.42, but the Congress did not appropriate that much money.

All these years the country has been told that the Congress was the spendthrift of the Nation, that high taxes were caused by Congress cutting the purse strings and discarding them. But I am showing that it has not been the Congress that has been the spendthrift; it has been the President asking, through the Budget Bureau, these gigantic sums, and in practically every session of the Congress the Congress has reduced estimates submitted by the President of the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the pending question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on the motion to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 418.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, Congress appropriated in that year the sum of $3,953,628,990.08. In other words, the Congress saved the people the sum of $7,841,197.34.

The same Congress was requested to appropriate for deficiency purposes the sum of $454,709,266.73, and the Congress that year exceeded the estimates by a million, because they appropriated $455,834,499.75. So that year Congress exceeded the estimates in the sum of $1,125,133.

In the second session of the Sixty-ninth Congress the President requested Congress to appropriate for all purposes the stupendous sum of $4,022,971,757.60, but the Congress did not appropriate that much money. The Congress, the more economical body of this Government, refused to accede to the demands made by the President, refused to accede to the demands and requests made by the Budget Director, and appropriated the sum of only $4,014,988,936.40, thus saving to the taxpayers the sum of $7,982,821.20.

Then in the last session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, for deficiency and supplemental appropriations, the request was made for $195,792,534.01. Congress exceeded that by a small amount and actually appropriated $196,022,416.18. Hence the Congress exceeded the estimates in the sum of $229,882.17.

Mr. President, let me recapitulate. The Budget law has been in force only a few years. Since the Budget law was enacted the President, acting through his own appointee, the Budget Director, has made up the estimates and submitted the same to the Congress. During those years, in campaign times and other times, we have heard the charge made throughout the country that the Congress, without regard to the people's interests, without regard to the taxpayers' interest, has gone wild in the making of appropriations. But what are the facts? In each Congress we failed and refused to make the appropriations requested by the President and by the Budget Bureau.

In the Sixty-seventh Congress, first and second sessions, the Congress reduced the estimates in the sum of $312,361,-792.27. In the Sixty-seventh Congress, third and fourth sessions, Congress actually reduced the estimates submitted by the Budget Director and the President in the sum of $10,741,504.15.

In the Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, Congress refused to appropriate as much money as was requested by the President and by the Budget Director by the sum of $9,024,637.08.

In the Sixty-eighth Congress, second session, Congress refused to appropriate as much money as was requested by the Budget Director and the President, and the amount of money saved was $12,596,495.90. In the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress we actually saved the taxpayers of the country the sum of $6,716,064.34.

Mr. President, from the time the budget system of financing was established, under the entire régime of the Budget law, Congress, without exception, has appropriated less money than has been requested by the Chief Executive. Congress has appropriated less money than has been estimated for by the Budget Director.

I am giving these figures to offset and refute the allegations made and the belief that is held throughout the country that the Congress is an irresponsible body, that the Congress has cut the purse strings and has discarded them, and that the Congress, without regard to the taxpayers' interests and the people's interest, is appropriating money by the millions and by the billions over the protests of the Chief Executive and the other executive officers of this Government.

In the second session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, we saved, under the estimate, the sum of $7,752,939.03.

Now I want to give for the RECORD some idea of how much money it takes to pay our Federal taxes each year. The country does not know. The country may have the opinion that it costs $5,000,000,000 to run this Nation for a year, but the public does not understand how much money that is. If I may, let me give a picture of the amount of gold, silver, and paper it takes each year to pay the running expenses of the United States Government.

The only real money we have is the money in circulation; I mean that is the only real money that is available to the people of the Nation. We have something like eight or ten billion dollars in the Treasury. We have a Treasury full of gold, four or five billion dollars of it, but it is not in circulation. The paper money stacked in the Treasury, in bales, being seasoned for delivery, is not in circulation.

Mr. President, how much money is in circulation? Let me answer that question. There is not enough money in circulation to pay the taxes of the United States Government for 12 months. Does anyone dispute that statement? I think last year, if the statements I saw were correct, it took $5,000,000,000 to pay the expenses of maintaining the United States Government. There is not that much money in circulation.

Mr. President, let me call attention to official figures. I exhibit to the Senate a statement from the Treasury Department of date January 31, 1931. That statement is scarcely 30 days old. The statement is upon Form No. 1028, Treasury Department, Public Debt Service. The statement shows that on January 31, 1931, there was in circulation the sum of $4,609,881,106. That is all the gold, silver, and paper money there was in actual circulation throughout the United States and even throughout the world, for our American money is found everywhere.

That does not include the money in the Federal reserve banks. That money is not in circulation. That does not include the money in the Treasury. That money is not in circulation. The total amount in circulation, according to this statement, is only $4,609,000,000. Every dollar of gold, every dollar of paper, every dollar of silver outside of the Treasury, if collected and placed in front of the Vice Presi-

dent's desk, would not be enough to pay the expenses of the operation of the United States Government for 12 months.

You can go to all the banks of the Republic, and there are only 27,049 of them; you can go to their vaults and get all of the gold in their vaults, get all of the silver, copper, and nickel in the vaults of those banks, get all of the paper money in all of those banks, and in imagination bring it here and stack it in front of the Vice President's desk. That is all the money in all of the banks of the United States, the 24,079 banks, and there is the pile. Then go out among all the people, go into their places of business, go into their cash registers, into their safes and safe-deposit boxes, and rob them and get all the money that they have, and bring it here and add it to the pile. Then go into the hiding places where money is concealed in cigar boxes, in sugar bowls, in baking-powder cans, in the mythical stocking, and get all the money, gold, silver, and paper, that is in hiding, and add it to that pile. Then go among the hiding places elsewhere where money is buried and get it and add it to that pile. Then go to the 122,000,000 people of America, search their pockets, turn their pockets wrong side out. Mr. President, I regret to say you would not add very much to that pile, but search them and add to that pile what you can find.

That is still not all the money in circulation. American money is found throughout the world. Go to the little island of Cuba. There practically the only money that is in circulation is United States money, United States greenbacks, United States silver. It is estimated that in Cuba there is more than $100,000,000 of American money in circulation. Rob the island of Cuba, get every dollar of American money there, and bring it here and add it to that pile.

That still is not all the money in circulation. Go every place throughout the world—I care not where you go—you find American money. Go to England, go to France, go to Italy, go to Germany, and you will find American money. Search out all the money in foreign lands and add it to that pile. Even go to Russia and there you will find American money in great quantities. Take all the money in Russia, take all the American money throughout the world and add it to that pile. That, then, is all the money in circulation. Yet, Mr. President, that pile of money is not big enough to pay the expenses of the operation of the United States Government for a single twelve months' period.

Mr. President, at this point I desire to read into the RECORD some facts and figures relative to the present status of the oil industry. There is no chance, as I see it, to get any information through any authentic source at the hands of the Senate. The best we can do is to make the record.

The American oil industry has invested therein something like $12,000,000,000. That is the best estimate we have. It may be $15,000,000,000; it may be $20,000,000,000; it may be even more than that. No one knows. It was the hope of the proponents of the resolution that through the operation of the resolution and through the activities of the committee and in the study to be made we might ascertain actually how much money is invested in the oil business.

The oil industry employs something like 2,000,000 people. It has annual sales of more than $3,000,000,000. The words "oil industry" are used so glibly by practically everybody to-day that very few stop to think that the industry employs, directly and indirectly, some 2,000,000; produces a billion barrels of crude oil a year; makes sales of refined products worth close to $3,000,000,000 a year; and has total assets of $12,000,000,000.

If the billion barrels of crude oil produced in the United States in 1929 had been stored in standard-size oil storage tanks of 55,000 barrels each, it would have required nearly 20,000 tanks to hold last year's output. If those 20,000 tanks had been placed in a single tank farm laid out as they are usually laid out, the farm would have covered 125 square miles.

Mr. President, I am in no position to force my will upon the Senate. I have never tried to do it. I am not trying to do it now. I am only asking that the third largest industry in America have a chance, a slight chance, and the only chance it can have is through making public the facts relating to that industry. The only way that the facts in relation to the industry can be made public is through a study by a committee of the House of Representatives or of the Senate of the United States. All I am asking is a chance to have a vote upon the resolution.

I have asked no one to support the resolution. I have never asked anyone to vote for or against any matter in which I am interested. That, in my judgment, is not ethical. Nobody asks me to vote for or against a measure. If some one should come and appeal to me to vote for or against some proposal I do not think I would take such appeal very kindly. I depend upon statements of facts and try to get those facts home to the Members of the Senate, and then, on their oath and upon their consciences as Senators, I let them exercise their judgment. They can vote as they will. I have no complaint.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Is the Senator supporting his own resolution or——

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I am supporting the Nye resolution. I have no resolution.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I mean by that the Senate resolution, or is he supporting the House resolution?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I will make that plain. Some time ago the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] introduced Senate Resolution 418. The resolution provided for a study being made of the oil industry by a committee of five Senators to be appointed by the Vice President. The resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. A few days ago the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, the author of the resolution, and I appeared before that committee. We requested the committee to report out the resolution. For some reasons best known to the members of the committee the resolution was not reported.

At a later date I entered a motion that on some subsequent date I would move to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the resolution. I entered the motion, and a few days ago I called up the motion. The Senate agreed to the motion. The resolution, Senate Resolution 418, by Senator NYE, provided only for a study to be made—not a tax, not an embargo, only a study to be made—of this large industry to the end, I hope, that the Senate, when it reconvenes in December will have some information and likewise have some Senators on the floor who have first-hand information on this most important industry.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I am interested in the investigation of lumber as well as oil. That is why I propounded the question. I want to ask the question now. Would there be an opportunity of passing such a resolution as that which the Senator has in mind by taking the House resolution which includes other commodities and might include lumber, in which I am very much interested?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is a perfectly legitimate question and I am glad to give my reaction thereto. The honorable House of Representatives, a coordinate branch of this Congress, has given much attention this winter to the demands and pleas and requests of those engaged in the lumber and in the oil industry. Hearings were held and an attempt was made by many gentlemen in the other branch of the Congress to bring out of the committee and have considered upon its merits legislation proposing relief for those engaged in such industries. But for some reason the bills were not reported. Some powers interfered. They had a legal and constitutional right to

interfere. I am not complaining because they interfered. I am not complaining of any Senator upon this floor for opposing the resolution and opposing my motion. It is a little bit strange, however, it seems to me, that the opposition comes from the source it has.

Mr. President, if the billion barrels of crude oil produced in the United States in 1929 had been stored in standard size oil storage tanks—55,000 barrels each—it would have required nearly 20,000 tanks to hold last year's output. And if these 20,000 tanks had been grouped in a single tank farm, laid out the way tank farms are regularly laid out, the "farm" would have covered 125 square miles.

Or if instead of storing last year's output of crude oil in a giant tank farm it had flowed as "a river of oil" 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep, the river would have been 1,000 miles long.

Last year's output of crude oil, a billion barrels, was transported through about 100,000 miles of trunk (large size) pipe lines and gathering (small size) pipe lines. These pipe lines carried an average of about 2,500,000 barrels of crude oil a day and it traveled at an average of about 4 miles an hour, or 100 miles a day. Crude oil imported into the United States—about 79,000,000 barrels last year—is brought in by oil tank steamers.

About 91 per cent of the billion barrels of crude oil produced, transported, and stored in 1929 actually went through refineries. About 2½ per cent was exported and about 2 per cent used for all other purposes. In other words, about 95.5 per cent of all the crude oil produced in the United States last year was "used up." This means that we produced 45,000,000 barrels more oil in the United States than the amount of domestic oil run to stills. However, 75,000,000 barrels of foreign oil, mostly from Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico, were run to stills. Had 75,000,000 barrels of domestic oil been run to stills—instead of foreign oil—it would have required all of the 45,000,000 barrels referred to above together with 30,000,000 barrels that would have been drawn from storage. Every barrel of foreign crude oil run to stills in the United States replaces crude oil produced in the United States and, to that extent, injures our own domestic oil industry.

Out of this slightly less than a billion barrels of crude oil refined in the United States last year 434,000,000 barrels of gasoline were made. And if this gasoline were loaded into average size tank cars—about 200 barrels to the car—it would make a "train" 16,000 miles long. In 1929 the daily consumption of gasoline averaged a little more than 1,000,000 barrels a day. If the average motor vehicle got 15 miles to the gallon of gasoline, the 25,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States last year "traveled" an average of about 630,000,000 miles every 24 hours.

Probably less than 25 of the big oil companies market half of the refined products sold at filling stations. The other 50 per cent is sold by tens of thousands of "marketers" most of whom own only one filling station, and very few of whom own a good sized chain of stations.

Summed up in a few words, the crude oil of the United States is produced by about 16,000 companies, partnerships, and individuals—this crude is transported and stored by about 50 big companies—it is refined in about 360 really "active" refineries owned by about 200 refining companies, and the finished products are sold at something like 300,000 retail outlets.

Pipe-line companies and refiners are in very strategic positions, because it is generally understood that in most instances they "make the prices" for both crude oil and its finished products. Combined, there are only a few hundred pipe-line companies and refiners.

The great bulk of the producers of crude oil and the marketers of refined products are in pitifully vulnerable positions. In point of numbers the large majority of the producers of crude oil, the independents (except a few of the larger ones), have nothing whatever to say about what they are to receive for their crude oil, regardless of what it costs them to find it and to produce it. They accept what they can get for it. Likewise, the great majority of the marketers of refined products, the independents (except a few of the larger ones), have practically nothing whatever to say about the price at which they will retail their products. The other fellow fixes the price at which they sell.

Thus a very few companies practically control the oil industry, because they control the price paid for crude oil and the price at which its refined products are sold.

In order that we may understand the many problems with which we are confronted and the underlying causes of our existing depression, I deem it advisable to review briefly the history of the industry for the past 10 years, the policies and purposes of those in authority and the leaders of the industry, which have had considerable influence in bringing about, if they are not directly responsible for, the present conditions.

Let us go back to the year 1921, when conditions very similar to those of the present were prevalent in the petroleum industry, brought about at that time by vast importations of oil, chiefly from Mexico. Then there was under consideration in the Committee on Ways and Means, at that time under the chairmanship of Mr. Fordney, the question of giving protection to this industry by the levying of a tariff on imported crude oil. The Committee on Ways and Means of the House had voted a tariff on oil in the then pending bill, and President Harding at that time, in a letter to Mr. Fordney requesting that a tariff on oil be omitted from the bill, for the first time declared the Government's policy of so-called conservation, which will be more fully analyzed and defined after I have traced its course and effect from that date to the present time. Congress failed to give oil the protection to which it was then entitled; but the Mexican Government shortly thereafter levied an export tax upon oil, which, to some extent at least, was an aid to the domestic industry. Thereafter the production of oil in Mexico gradually declined, while exploration and development work was begun in Venezuela, Colombia, and other South American countries.

In 1924, continuing the policy first enunciated by President Harding in 1921, President Coolidge appointed four members of his Cabinet as the Federal Oil Conservation Board, with the Secretary of the Interior as chairman. This board held hearings for the purpose of determining the extent of our petroleum reserves. The aid of the American Petroleum Institute was asked and given, and the country was alarmed at the reports emanating from the board and leaders of the petroleum industry that our petroleum reserves were in danger of exhaustion within a few years, and that even our safety as a nation was at stake. This was no new thing, as men prominent in the industry and others had for years from time to time made predictions of the early exhaustion of our oil resources. The rank and file of the producing branch of the business paid little heed to the hearings before the Federal Oil Conservation Board, or to the warnings of those timid souls who prophesied the early demise of the petroleum industry in the United States. They did not believe these predictions, thought them harmless, and did not then foresee the results of their indifference. The major factors in the industry, many of whom held large concessions in Central and South America, participated in the hearings and aided in the dissemination to the people and the officials of the State and Federal Governments of information tending to convince the country of the early exhaustion of this irreplaceable natural resource, and to crystallize public sentiment in favor of hoarding our supplies, unused, for future generations. For years the press has been filled, to such an extent as to amount to propaganda, with the predictions and forebodings of these prophets of disaster. Whatever merit this so-called conservation policy had at its inception, subsequent developments have conclusively shown that the same was founded upon a false foundation of fact; that the use of the word "conservation" in connection with this policy was not in its true sense; that instead it meant reservation of our supplies in the ground, and the effect has been to mislead the people into believing that we were wasting our petroleum resources, which was far from the truth.

In 1928 it became apparent that there was an oversupply of oil being thrown upon the markets of the United States due to increasing domestic production and increasing imports, chiefly from Venezuela. The American Petroleum Institute created a committee on world production and consumption, the avowed purpose of which was to bring about a curtailment of production in the United States and a curtailment of imports, so as to bring production and imports in balance with consumption. Elaborate plans were formulated early in 1929, were submitted to the Federal Oil Conservation Board, and by that board referred to the Attorney General for the purpose of ascertaining whether the plan could be carried out without violation of the antitrust laws. The Attorney General could not promise immunity, and the work of the committee, covering the production of the country as a whole, was discontinued. In lieu thereof committees for curtailment of production were set to work in the various States under the authority of State laws where same existed, and these State committees and subcommittees in the various districts within the States have succeeded to a remarkable degree in reducing the production of oil within the United States. As a corollary of this work and as a part of it, the plan contemplated the curtailment of production in the countries of South America, particularly Venezuela, which, had it succeeded, would have resulted in a reduction of imports of crude oil and refined products into the United States.

In the early part of 1929 Mr. M. L. Requa, reported at the time to be acting in behalf of President Hoover, called upon the governors of the several oil-producing States to enlist their aid in holding a conference of the petroleum industry, and later called such a conference to meet at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 10, 1929. This conference was attended by several of the governors and also by a large number of delegates from the various oil-producing States, representing all branches of the industry. The conference was opened by Mr. Requa with a statement of the aims thereof. Doctor Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, again announced the conservation policies of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, and Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, among other things, stated, in substance, that the next 10 years would in all probability see the exhaustion of our petroleum reserves to the point of endangering national defense. The doctrine of conservation was again expounded, and the delegates representing the various States were asked to form a compact among the States producing oil, which compact, when adopted and approved by Congress, would become the supreme law of the land; a commission would be appointed under the authority of the compact, with power to regulate and control the production of oil, to determine how much oil should be produced within the United States, and to allocate that production among the several oil-producing States.

When it became apparent that the real purpose of the meeting was not conservation in its real and accepted sense, but that the purpose was, by degrees and from time to time, to reduce the production of oil in the United States and reserve our supplies in the ground for an indefinite period to come, and at the same time import our requirements in large part from foreign countries, the Colorado Springs conference adjourned without having accomplished anything whatever toward the consummation of the purpose for which it was called.

However, this conference had far-reaching effects. It revealed in all its hideousness to the rank and file of the petroleum industry the true intent and purposes of those who had been fostering and promoting the so-called conservation program to shut in domestic production, to stop development, to reserve our oil supplies in the ground, to be developed and used after the foreign supplies have been exhausted, and to turn the markets for petroleum in the United States—approximately 70 per cent of the markets of the world—over to a few large companies engaged in exploiting the petroleum reserves of South America, and in importing the production thereof into the United States. If there has been any doubt as to these intents and purposes in the past, all doubt must now be dispelled, since under date of January 6, 1931, Secretary Wilbur, after having received an invitation from the Governors of Oklahoma and Kansas to participate in this conference, gave to the Associated Press an interview declaring himself against a tariff on oil, and saying, if he is correctly quoted by the press:

> The chief result would be that the big companies, which now have many wells shut in and not in operation, would open them up, adding to the production. Overproduction is the basic ill of the industry.

It might be pertinent at this time to inquire what big companies have advised Secretary Wilbur in advance as to how they would defeat any beneficial results from a tariff on oil. The honorable Secretary also said:

> In the future the country with the oil will dominate civilization. In it will be centered the wealth. America must conserve her supply. If we waste our oil reserves now, we will pay foreign countries through the nose for every barrel we import later. If I were the landlord of this country, I would see that we used as much imported oil as possible, and let the other fellow waste his reserves.

The last quoted sentence is a full and complete admission of the purposes of those promoting the so-called conservation movement—to turn over to four companies, chiefly engaged in importing oil, the entire markets of the United States even though it might mean the destruction of one of the greatest industries in the United States, the impoverishment of a section of the United States and of the people thereof, almost if not quite one-third the area of the entire country, with a population of some 22,000,000 people, and a civilization builded upon the oil industry.

In speaking thus, does the honorable Secretary present to the public the views of the administration, or is he simply holding fast to ideas and convictions acquired some years ago under circumstances which might then have excused the views but which in the light of subsequent events are indeed archaic?

The conference at Colorado Springs, having failed to bring forth a compact under which production could be controlled, the efforts by voluntary cooperation and in some States under the provisions of State law to curtail production proceeded with remarkable success. Indeed, the figures are startling. We find that for the week ending August 24, 1929, the production of crude oil in the United States averaged 2,975,435 barrels per day, and for the week ending January 3, 1931, 2,082,100 barrels per day, or a curtailment in production in that period, brought about by the cooperation on the part of small and large producers alike throughout the country, of 893,335 barrels daily. We will produce in the United States this year approximately 100,000,000 barrels of oil less than we did in the year 1929, and while we have been reducing the domestic production 100,000,000 barrels the importers have, during 1930, brought into the United States and thrown upon our markets, duty free, more than 100,000,000 barrels of crude oil and refined products. In fact, the imports of gasoline during the first nine months of 1930 increased 125 per cent over the same period of 1929. The report of the committee on economics of the American Petroleum Institute at its Chicago meeting, November 10, 1930, shows that each 5,000,000 barrels of gasoline imported would displace for the six months ending March 31, 1931, 114,000 barrels daily of domestic production, while the report of the economics committee appointed by Secretary Wilbur to forecast the demand for petroleum products and ascertain and allocate oil production necessary to supply that demand for the six months ending March 31, 1931, shows that each barrel of gasoline imported displaces from the market four barrels of domestic crude. Crude oil, gasoline, and other refined products imported in the year 1930 have displaced from the market approximately 400,000 barrels daily of domestic production.

Since for a period of more than seven years there has been an intense propaganda fostered and promoted throughout the country, in the daily press and in many of the Nation's most prominent magazines, to convince the public of the early exhaustion of the petroleum reserves of the United States, it appears advisable at this point to outline briefly

some of the former estimates of future oil production in the United States, and later to call attention to the vast petroleum reserves which we actually possess. It would also be pertinent to inquire what forces and organizations, corporate or individual, have promoted and paid for this propaganda, and who are the beneficiaries thereof. An inquiry of this nature, properly and fairly conducted, would in all probability go far toward explaining the so-called conservation movement, and why it has been urged for a period of years.

In referring to the former estimates of future recoverable petroleum reserves, let me state in advance that I do not wish to reflect in any way whatever upon the good faith of the eminent engineers and other authorities making these estimates, but the recital of these estimates, in the light of subsequent information, will demonstrate how easily even the most eminent and learned can be mistaken on this subject, and will show further that perhaps the present advocates of the reservation of our petroleum reserves safely in the ground may be mistaken.

1908. David T. Day: Estimated minimum of 8,500,000,000 barrels. Estimated a maximum of fifteen to twenty-two and one-half billion barrels. From 1908 to 1930, inclusive, United States has produced 11,442,447,000 barrels. All of Day's minimum, plus 33 per cent.

1914. Ralph Arnold: Estimated future production at 5,700,000,000 barrels. From 1914 to 1930, inclusive, United States produced 10,079,396,000 barrels. All of Arnold's estimate, plus over 80 per cent.

1915. United States Geological Survey: Estimated future production at 7,600,000,000 barrels. From 1915 to 1930, inclusive, United States has produced 9,813,633,000 barrels. All of that estimate, plus 29 per cent.

1921. Certain petroleum geologists of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Estimated future production at 9,150,000,000 barrels 1921 to 1930, inclusive, United States produced 7,719,222,000 barrels. Nearly 85 per cent in nine years.

1925. The committee of eleven appointed by the Federal Oil Conservation Board. Estimated future production from proven acreage on present methods, 5,300,000,000 barrels. 1925 to 1930, inclusive, United States has produced from these properties and new pools 5,243,161,000 barrels, almost 99 per cent.

1930. In the year 1930 the United States, according to the best estimates available at the present time, produced 901,000,000 barrels, compared with 1,005,598,000 barrels in 1929.

1859 to 1930, inclusive. From beginning to date the United States has produced a total of 13,149,090,000 barrels.

The production curve has been on the upgrade for several years. The country could have produced this year, had there been any demand for it, several hundred million barrels in excess of that which was produced.

In 1913 the United States produced 248,446,000 barrels. In 1929 Oklahoma alone produced over 253,000,000 barrels, or more oil than the entire United States produced in so recent a year as 1913. Oklahoma produces a billion barrels of oil each four years; it is capable of producing a billion barrels each year if the demand called for such development.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield for a question?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. REED. Has the Senator heard that the House of Representatives has accepted the Senate amendment to the veterans' hospital bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am delighted to have that information even at this late hour.

The same is true of Texas and California. It is highly probable that any one of the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and California can produce as much oil as the entire United States has produced to date.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. On the 3d day of March, 1931, the Senate referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections the pending contest of George M. Pritchard and Josiah W. Bailey, involving the question whether said George M. Pritchard or said Josiah W. Bailey, or either of them, is entitled to membership in the United States Senate as a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

My parliamentary inquiry is, Mr. President, May I, as a matter of privilege, offer this resolution at the instance of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which committee I am chairman, and may it be entertained, without the Senator from Oklahoma losing the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would hold that the matter is not a privileged one, and that the Senator would lose the floor if that were done.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. May I, then, ask the Senator from Oklahoma——

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am yielding only for a question.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. May I ask the Senator from Oklahoma, if unanimous consent be granted for entertaining the proposed resolution without the Senator losing the floor, would he be willing to yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have stated from the first that all I am asking is a vote upon this resolution; that if that could have been had I would have taken no time whatever. I think the third largest industry in America—employing in good times hundreds of thousands, now in depressed times the same hundreds of thousands out of employment—I think that class of our unfortunate citizenship, located in 20 States throughout the Union, are entitled to at least this consideration at the hands of this Congress.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I agree with the Senator and will vote for his resolution. May I ask him now, if unanimous consent be granted for entertaining this proposed resolution without the Senator losing the floor, will he yield for that purpose?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, to accommodate the Senator—I know his good faith, and I sympathize with his position, and I hope he does with mine——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask unanimous consent that a final vote be had upon Senate Resolution 418 at 10 o'clock and 40 minutes.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That is hardly responsive to my question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Did not the Senator from Oklahoma submit a unanimous-consent agreement that we might vote on his resolution at 10.40 o'clock?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. But the Chair did not put the question.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask the Chair if he will not put the request for unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator submit the request?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I withdraw the request.

Mr. President, because there is no possible relief for the unemployed among our unfortunate citizenship, because of an influence working here that has worked for all these years against the oil tariff, against the embargo, and against the study, I know of no way in which I can help the unfortunates in this gigantic industry better than by holding the floor until 12 o'clock, to the end that the attention of the country may be called to the facts disclosed by the record now being made.

I have just stated that Oklahoma produces a billion barrels of oil each four years. It is capable of producing a billion barrels each year if the demand called for such development.

The same is true of Texas and California. It is highly probable that any one of the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and California can produce as much oil as the entire United States has produced to date. The oil resources of these States loom larger with each passing year as deeper drilling and exploration work is done. These States are getting the development at this time, and have for a number of years last past. Other States would leap forward accordingly if development to a like extent were done within their borders.

I am not making a plea for the unfortunates of my State alone. I am making it for the unfortunates of Texas, California, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, and last, but by no means least, the State of California.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I will yield for a question, Mr. President.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the Senator know that there are some 200 postmasters awaiting confirmation who can not draw their salaries? And would the Senator be willing——

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Let me answer that question. The chairman of the committee handling those confirmations had them in his hand last night when he objected to the consideration of this resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, one more question. Would the Senator be willing to yield for an executive session, provided he did not lose the floor and could resume it as soon as the executive session was over?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the only relief I am going to get is the possible opportunity to call the attention of the country to the fact that here in the United States Senate supreme ignorance reigns about this industry; and when we ask for information, objections are raised.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. BLAINE. Does the Senator know that these 200 postmaster nominations can not be confirmed upon the objection of a single Senator?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I appreciate the information. The only power any Member of this body has upon this floor is through facts and his ability to use such facts.

Mr. President, I am not taking advantage of the rules of this body to get some legislation over. I am taking advantage of the rules of this body in the interest of hundreds of thousands of men and women who can not now help themselves. I am not filibustering. [Laughter.] I have not filibustered during this session. It is true that I occupied 13 hours upon this floor in behalf of citizens who could not through any other means receive a hearing and consideration. I refer to the unfortunate Indians of this Nation. The only way I could get the attention of the Indian Bureau, which presumes to supervise the Indians, was by using so much time upon this floor.

As a member of a subcommittee, I made a trip throughout the country looking into the condition of those unfortunate citizens, and when I came back here and in cooperation with our committee proposed some relief for them we were met with objections at the hands of the Indian Bureau; and I felt it my duty as the representative of one-half of our Indian population to call the facts and the conditions surrounding these unfortunate people to the attention of the Senate and of the country.

Mr. President, while we did not get much in the way of legislation, we did get something. Through our speeches we did secure some relief for those unfortunate people.

While almost every other class of our people were being considered the House of Representatives included in the Interior Department appropriation bill a provision for $150,000 to take care of the cold and hungry Indians of the country, and when that bill came to the Senate——

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. STEIWER. Would the Senator consider a unanimous-consent agreement for an executive session limited to 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, with the express understanding, as shown by the draft which I hand the Senator, that at the conclusion we recur to legislative business and that the Senator resume the floor for the continuation of his remarks?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I was advised a moment ago that there are a number of nominations of postmasters and perhaps other Federal officials awaiting action. I was likewise advised that none of those nominations can be confirmed except by unanimous consent; that a single objection made to the confirmation of any one of those gentlemen or ladies would postpone the consideration of such particular nominee. I am further advised that such objection will be made; and with that advice, I can not yield for that purpose.

Mr. President, I stated a moment ago that the 13 hours which I occupied upon this floor had already brought some results. The Senate Committee on Appropriations struck from the Interior Department appropriation bill the item of $150,000, to be made immediately available, to feed and clothe the landless and moneyless Indian citizens of this Nation, and the bill came before this body in that form. I objected to that amendment. I opposed that amendment on the floor, and I insisted here that the Congress make available immediately the sum of $150,000 to feed and clothe the naked and the cold and the hungry Indians of the United States and am glad to say that the Senate sustained my position and such sum was approved.

Mr. President, as our committee went throughout the country during the past two years examining into Indian conditions we found the Federal employees in many places were giving little if any consideration to their Indian wards. But after the committee came back to Washington and took some interest in the matter and made the facts public, I am now advised that the Indian Bureau employees throughout the Nation are the busiest set of employees to be found in the Federal service. On yesterday an inspector of the Indian Office called upon me in my office. He told me that already he had been away down yonder in the far-western part of the United States looking after some of our Indian wards, and that just as soon as he could arrange some private matters he was going back.

I have no apology to make for the time I have consumed here in behalf of the Indian citizens. I make no apology now for the time I am occupying.

It may be that some of you are wondering just whom I have in mind. I have tried to help the Indian, who could not help himself. I have tried to help the unemployed, who have had little consideration by this Congress. On the second day of this session, when the President had sent his message to the Congress devoting 6 of 11 pages to the unemployment situation, and the distress which exists throughout the Nation, immediately upon the reading of that message I introduced a resolution, which is now on the Vice President's desk, asking for the appointment of a special committee of the elder statesmen of this body, the chairmen of the great committees, the most competent men of this body, to constitute a special committee to consider the special matter embracing one-half of the message of the President.

Mr. President, I knew the conditions throughout the country. I knew of the thousands and the tens of thousands and the millions out of employment, and I knew what they would have to suffer before the ides of March arrived.

In the hope that a study could be made of the entire unemployment situation, in the hope that the chairmen of the

great committees could be brought together on one committee and make a survey of the Nation, and then, knowing the facts, that great committee would proceed to act upon those facts to the end that every class of our citizens could have attention, I offered that resolution.

Mr. President, objections were made to the resolution. I called it up on two occasions, and objections were made. At last I moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and when that motion was made, with objections from the leaders of this body the resolution failed, and as a result this particular class I had in mind when this session of Congress convened until this hour has had little or no consideration.

Mr. President, what man have I in mind? I want to say to the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska that I do not have in mind any stockholder or any member of the 50 companies to which I called his attention last night—50 power companies—a great majority in 1930 making larger net incomes than in 1929.

What man have I in mind? I now exhibit to the Senate the man I have in mind.

(Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma at this point produced and exhibited to the Senate an old, worn-ragged, and much-patched pair of overalls.)

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this is about all that is left of the man I have in mind—some one has gotten all but his breeches. I have the man in mind who wore this garment. He is not in my State alone. That man is in every State of this Republic to-day. That man has had no consideration at the hands of the Congress of the United States. Congress has appropriated money to construct some buildings and has appropriated money to lend to great corporations. Last winter a bill was passed through the Congress giving Wall Street a direct rebate of $160,000,000. In this Congress money has been appropriated to be loaned to banks; money appropriated to lend to men who have security. But the man who wore this ragged garment has had little consideration and no relief at the hands of this Congress. And now here is all that is left. The question is, Shall this man have a chance to survive?

Mr. President, I know what overalls mean. I have worn overalls myself. I have compassion for the poor fellow who was reduced to such extremity, and no doubt he has already "gone west."

Mr. President, last fall the special subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, while making a trip throughout the Nation, and in holding its investigation, had testimony before it that Indian citizens were actually starving to death in the United States.

(At this point Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma yielded for the passage of House Joint Resolution 534.)

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, a few days ago I received a letter dated Washington, D. C., February 28, 1931. It is addressed to myself. I proceed to read it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1931.*

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: In the midst of depression the Nation is without effective political or economic leadership. The session of Congress now drawing to a close has revealed the imperative need of formulating a constructive legislative program. Months of misery in the industrial centers and on the farms have disclosed lack of any proposals for the solution of one of the greatest economic crises ever confronting the Nation.

The disastrous results of failing to meet the responsibilities of this situation will be increasingly evident during the next nine months. The signers of this call for a conference, to be held in Washington, March 11–12, believe that there are certain economic and political problems affecting the welfare of every citizen which must be solved if this Republic is to endure and realize for all that fullness and richness of life which was the hope that spurred our forefathers to found this Government.

We believe that a constructive solution for these problems can be found by men and women who are aligned with different political parties. We hold that the magnitude of these problems demands an intelligent effort to solve them, without regard to partisan or political advantage.

We assure you this conference is not called to form the basis for a new party. To this end it is our purpose that the conference shall be nonpartisan in character and shall be devoted to the exchange of ideas looking solely to the formulation of a sound legislative program to be advanced at the next session of Congress. A series of round-table discussions will take place, concerned chiefly with the following general subjects:

1. Unemployment and industrial stabilization.
2. Public utilities.

Last night, Mr. President, I called the attention of the Senate to some 50 public utilities which made larger profits in 1930, the worst year in history, than they made in 1929, the best year in history. When I was presenting these figures the sponsor of this letter tried to take me from the floor.

3. Agriculture.
4. Tariff.
5. Return to representative government.

The invitation to this conference is extended to some of those who have shown an interest in these questions. We invite you to attend in the belief that you appreciate the vital importance of a definite legislative solution of these economic questions. We assure you that it is our purpose to make this a conference in the true sense of the word and that its objectives shall be confined to the purposes set forth in this call.

In view of the shortness of time, will you not wire your answer to the chairman, at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

G. W. NORRIS, *Chairman.*
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN,
BRONSON CUTTING.
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.
BURTON K. WHEELER.

Upon the invitation of these distinguished gentlemen, with whose purposes I am in sympathy, before this controversy arose I dictated the following reply:

MARCH 3, 1931.

Hon. G. W. NORRIS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your kind invitation to attend conference set for March 11–12 and advise that I will be present.

Yours most cordially,

ELMER THOMAS.

Mr. President, the problems set forth in the letter read a moment ago are the ones I have in mind. I approve of that movement. I approve of trying to get some help for the unemployed in the industrial sections and in the agricultural sections. That is all the Nye resolution proposes. It is not my resolution. The distinguished author of the resolution, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], sits now to my right. He is a distinguished Senator who has rendered valuable service not only to the Senate but to the people of the Nation. When we proposed a resolution asking for a study of the identical things for which this conference was called, the man who called the conference tried to take me from the floor.

Mr. President, for many years we have had in this body distinguished Senators—and I question not their motives—barking at the heels of the baby octopi, and now when we have the old he-octopus—the oil monopoly, the daddy of them all—treed and we are trying to investigate him, objection is made.

Mr. President, I know of no good use that can be made of the overalls which I have exhibited to the Senate unless perchance they might be photographed and made a badge of the party in power in the next campaign; the badge of the administration which permitted such things to happen in the United States of America.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that part of the statement prepared by Mr. Wirt Franklin from which I was reading when I was diverted and which I have not yet read be printed in the RECORD in connection with my remarks without further reading.

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

The remainder of the statement referred to is as follows:

The production of the United States has been swinging upward from the discovery of oil to the present time—a period of 72 years. When we consider that the vast domain from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico, lying immediately east of the Rocky Mountains, as well as the Pacific Coast States, is potential oil territory, practically undeveloped and unexplored at this time, it is apparent that the production curve will be on the upward trend for many years to come and that when said curve starts downward, if that day ever comes, we will produce from our then known reserves of oil as much or more oil than has been produced prior to the day when the decline curve will start on its downward course.

What I have heretofore said has been applicable to reserves of oil to be produced from oil wells. Let us now consider the vast reserves contained in the oil-shale deposits in the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Indiana, and other States. These deposits have been accurately surveyed, their oil content measured, and suffice it to say that in one deposit in Colorado alone the experts of the Government and the Colorado Bureau of Mines are agreed that there are 80,000,000,000 barrels of recoverable oil should it ever become necessary to use the same.

We have in the coal deposits of the United States, which are more than 50 per cent of the coal deposits of the world, another great source of oil, so great, indeed, that it is difficult for the human mind to comprehend. By hydrogenation oil and its derivatives, including gasoline, can be successfully produced from coal. It is not at all improbable that the perfection of this process, using coal, or the discovery of some other form of power may within a few years make our present oil reserves all but valueless.

Secretary Wilbur and other protagonists of so-called conservation continually speak of wasting our oil reserves, when, as a matter of fact, we are only using them without waste. It is certainly not fair to continually tell the public that the American petroleum industry is wasting our valuable oil reserves when the country is utilizing this great natural resource for the creation of new wealth within the country. This is the oil age. Let us utilize our oil while it is yet valuable and before the discovery of some new form of power which may supersede oil for the generation of power. It is the utmost folly to continue on a program which, perhaps, was conceived with honesty of intentions but which has outlived its usefulness and has become destructive in a superlative degree.

Imagine for a moment, if you will, that men of similar vision to those promoting the so-called oil conservation policy of the present day had been directing the policies of the Government and the course of business from the foundation of our country until the present time; that, acknowledging our natural resources, the products of our mines, were irreplaceable, they should be preserved for use at some distant day; and that instead of developing our natural resources and utilizing them, we had clung tenaciously to a policy of so-called conservation or reservation, then this great country of ours would now be, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, an undeveloped expanse of almost unbroken wilderness; the few inhabitants thereof, a pastoral people; the great civilization which we have builded, and the great industrial and commercial development which has taken place, as yet undreamed of. What has made the United States the most enlightened, the most prosperous, the most advanced in all lines of endeavor of any nation in the world, has been the utilization of our natural resources. It would be just as logical to contend that we should import our iron ore, our lumber, our lead, coal, zinc, and other mineral products, reserving our supplies thereof in this country for some future national emergency, as it is to insist that we should import our requirements of oil. In fact, Russia is at this time willing to sell us all these things at a price less than our cost of production, and France, Great Britain, and other nations indebted to the United States would willingly pay their war debts by sending to us all of these products. How any patriotic American citizen can advocate such a policy is beyond comprehension.

We have heard a great deal and read more in the daily press and the oil journals concerning the overproduction of crude oil in the United States. As a matter of fact, during the last 12 years (1918 to 1929, inclusive), there has not been an overproduction in the United States, but there has been an oversupply. During that period we have imported 950,000,000 barrels of crude oil. During that period we lacked 600,000,000 barrels of producing as much oil as we consumed, but during the same period we added to storage of crude oil in the United States 350,000,000 barrels, which addition to storage, as may be seen by these figures, was occasioned almost wholly by importing more oil into this country than we had any need of, so that it clearly appears that the great burden upon the petroleum industry of carrying in storage nearly 700,000,000 barrels of crude and refined products was not occasioned by overproduction in the United States, but overimportation of foreign oils.

Now let us inquire as to what effect the so-called conservation policy, coupled with the proration and curtailment movement and the importation of oil and refined products, has had upon the petroleum industry in the United States. The price of crude oil at the well has been reduced from time to time until now it is being sold very much below the cost of production, except in isolated pools of new and large flush production, although, as before stated, we have reduced the production since the peak week in August, 1929, nearly 900,000 barrels daily, and the average price of crude oil throughout the country has, during the same period, been reduced more than one-third in price.

The case of Oklahoma is typical of all the rest. During the week ending August 24, 1929, the production of Oklahoma was 735,750 barrels per day, and for all of this production there was a ready market. Since then, by cooperative effort, and in line with the published suggestions of the Federal Oil Conservation Board and the requests of the major purchasers of oil in that State, the production has been reduced until in the week ending January 3, 1931, the State of Oklahoma actually produced only 448,900 barrels daily, or a reduction in the production during that period of 286,850 barrels daily. This has been accomplished in that State in the face of the fact that the State could, with ease, supply sufficient oil to furnish the entire markets of the United States at the present time and for a long time to come from production already developed.

The proration movement and the curtailment of production in the various oil-producing States was inaugurated ostensibly for the purpose of stabilizing the petroleum industry, of preventing additions to storage, and balancing supply with demand. It has been a success only in so far as it has proved the ability of the industry to cooperate and accomplish curtailment of production. As production has been reduced imports have absorbed the market demand theretofore supplied by domestic oil, and instead of the price of oil being stabilized it has been steadily reduced until we are now almost upon a competitive basis, so far as prices are concerned, with cheap Venezuelan oil. One of two things must happen, and soon. Either imports of crude oil and refined products must be curtailed, and the price thereof equalized with domestic products by the imposition of an adequate tariff, or the petroleum industry must be permanently placed upon a competitive basis, so far as price is concerned, with the foreign oil. In fact, this is being gradually brought about, and it will not be many months before the destruction of the petroleum industry in the United States is complete. Already some 30,000 small wells in northeastern Oklahoma and southeastern Kansas have lost their market, due to the inability of the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. to continue purchasing oil in the mid-continent field.

As stated by Mr. M. L. Requa, in opening the Colorado Springs conference, there are in the United States approximately 250,000 wells with an average production of 1 barrel per day each. In addition to that, there are some 50,000 wells with an average production of 5 barrels per day each. In the aggregate, these wells have a settled production of over 500,000 barrels. They have been operated at a loss for more than three years. Many of them are being abandoned and plugged each week, under the benign influence of the present so-called conservation program. Ultimately these wells will all be lost, and in the name of conservation 300,000 small wells, with a daily production of 500,000 barrels, and with recoverable reserves of oil of hundreds of millions of barrels, will have been destroyed. To save these wells would be true conservation, and it is within the power of the Federal Government to save them if it will. As they are being abandoned the oil-field laborer, with his family, living on the lease and operating these wells, has been thrown out of employment. He knows no other kind of work, and under present conditions could not obtain employment if he did. There are literally thousands of these families at the present time dependent upon charity, and I can say with feeling and in truth that these men are native Americans, the kind that do not ask for charity; they do not wish to receive it but who only claim the right by honest toil to support themselves and families.

Conservation has been tried as a remedy for the demoralization of the petroleum industry, and it has miserably failed and will continue to fail as long as imported oil and refined products absorb the market demand as fast as domestic production is reduced. The domestic petroleum industry is being ruthlessly destroyed in the name of conservation. The purchasing power of the oil-producing States has been reduced by hundreds of millions of dollars. The welfare of the petroleum industry is no longer of local significance. If one-third of the area of the United States, with a population of 22,000,000 of people, is impoverished to the point where the inhabitants can not purchase from the industrial and manufacturing sections of the country those things which a civilized and highly developed community need, there can be no industrial and commercial recovery in the United States for many years to come. The civilization of the Southwest has been builded upon oil and the allied and kindred industries dependent upon the petroleum industry. If this industry is destroyed, and the wealth and prosperity which it has created is transferred to some foreign country, this great civilization, until recent years prosperous and contented, will be destroyed, half of the people in the oil country must seek employment and outlets for their energies in other lines of industries already overcrowded, most of them will be compelled to leave that country, and the wonderful cities of the Southwest, builded for the most part by the oil industry, will become depopulated and their magnificent office buildings become the roosting places of bats and sparrows.

We are met to-day in an attempt to work out a remedy for the appalling conditions in the petroleum industry with which we are confronted. All other principal industries of the United States, when suffering under similar conditions to that now prevailing in the petroleum industry, have been granted relief and given protection from foreign domination and control by a protective tariff. The principle of a protective tariff for industries being injured or destroyed by cheap foreign imports has become the settled policy of this Government. Both the Democratic and Republican Parties in their platforms in the year 1928 strongly indorsed such protection to American industries, and I would again remind you that Vice President Curtis, in campaigning for the election of the present administration in a tour of the mid-continent field, in that year promised the industry tariff protection, and we all know that he was sincere in his declarations.

When it became apparent in the latter part of January, 1930, after a drastic cut in the price of crude oil, without any economic reason therefor, that those major companies engaged in importing crude oil and refined products in the United States had not given the full measure of cooperation promised by them in curtailing their foreign production and imports commensurate with the curtailment of production in the United States, and after those same interests believed it was too late for the domestic producers to

obtain relief from Congress in the then pending tariff bill, a mass meeting of the oil industry was held in Tulsa, Okla., on January 29, 1930. A large delegation of oil men arrived in Washington on February 3, 1930, and presented to President Hoover and to the Congress their plea for protection to this great basic industry. The tariff bill had then passed the House, had been reported by the Finance Committee to the floor of the Senate, and the time was too short within which to thoroughly acquaint the House and Senate with the true condition of the petroleum industry. Since then conditions have steadily grown worse, and most of the things which were then told Congress would happen if we were not given protection have transpired. Congress did include in the tariff bill a provision directing the Tariff Commission to investigate and report to Congress the cost of Venezuelan oil and refined products delivered at Gulf and Atlantic ports and the cost of domestic oil delivered at the same ports, and we are now expecting that report to be completed within a few days. Certainly, by such a provision in the tariff bill it was the intention of Congress, should the facts warrant, to grant us relief and protection at the next ensuing session of Congress. The kindly reception accorded us at the last session, the generous support given in such a short time by Congress is assurance that when the Members realize the true facts in connection with this question relief and protection will be granted.

Congress has recently had under consideration relief bills under which it is proposed to give relief in various sections of the country to the farmers and others. In the oil-producing States, as is generally known, the farmers and landowners own one-eighth royalty in all the oil and gas produced. The producing oil companies hold under lease for future prospecting millions of acres in all the oil-producing States, on which a rental, usually $1 per acre, is being paid, in addition to the bonus or purchase price of the leases themselves, from which the farmers, in thousands of instances, have been able to pay off their mortgages and improve their farms, while the annual rental during recent years of crop failures and low prices for farm products has paid the taxes on their farms and in addition helped to support the farmers and their families. But with prevalent conditions in the petroleum industry those engaged in the producing branch of the business, having had their resources and income severely reduced, are unable to continue paying these rentals, are surrendering the leases, and the farmers are being deprived of millions of dollars of income heretofore enjoyed by them. Literally thousands of men, formerly employed in and near the oil fields, are now idle and the community funds raised in the adjacent cities and towns are being called upon to assist them. In addition, the oil men themselves, in some districts where they are still able to raise the money, are contributing funds and through committees administering relief to the families of idle oil-field employees. How much better it would be for Congress to bring relief to the petroleum industry through a measure imposing a tariff on imported crude oil and refined products which would bring revenue into the Federal Treasury instead of by inaction on this measure making it necessary to appropriate millions from the Treasury for relief.

It was at one time argued by those importing crude oil into this country that there should be no tariff or other limitation on imports, because the crude oil was brought to the United States and gave employment to American capital and labor. This is no longer true. The Royal Dutch Shell has constructed and has had in operation for several years a refinery at Curocau, a Dutch Island off the coast of Venezuela, the capacity of which has been increased in the last year to 250,000 barrels per day, while the Pan-American Co., subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, has a refinery on the island of Aruba (also a Dutch island off the coast of Venezuela) of 110,000 barrels daily capacity. In addition to these there are two smaller plants with an aggregate capacity of more than 30,000 barrels per day. Operating on cheap oil produced on the mainland, transported at a negligible cost to the refineries, and with transportation in tankers for the refined products from these huge refineries, the American petroleum industry is no longer able to compete in the world markets with them. He who can not visualize within the next few years the complete loss of our export market has little imagination, indeed. The American companies now exporting oil to Europe will continue to export the same for some years to come, due to the fact that they have their own controlled outlets. It is from these refineries that the gasoline and other refined products come, which absorb by leaps and bounds the market formerly supplied by Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, California, and the great mid-continent field, and which has made necessary the proration program and the vast curtailment in the production of the United States.

The Department of Commerce maintains in the capitals and most of the principal cities of the world, commercial attachés, for the purpose of advancing the commercial interest of the United States and a large part of their duties is in assisting to secure additional market outlets for petroleum products produced and refined in the United States. At the same time Secretary Wilbur, of the Interior Department, and chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, is devoting his energies to reducing domestic production and encouraging these other countries to send their petroleum products to the markets of the United States.

Is the oil industry of this country to continue in the curtailment of production in an ever-increasing degree, while the output of Venezuela and other South American countries continues to absorb the domestic market, without paying 1 cent of taxation to support the Government of the United States, the States, or the legal subdivisions thereof, whereas the domestic oil industry is the most heavily taxed of any industry in the United States, paying first in most States a gross-production tax of 3 or 4 per cent of all the oil and gas produced; a State income tax, a Federal income tax, an ad valorem tax, capital-stock tax, and other taxes too numerous to mention?

But those engaged in importing oil will contend that there should be no tariff on imports, because our exports of petroleum are greater in value than our imports. If this argument is sound and of compelling force, then Congress should, without delay, repeal the tariff bill in its entirety, for on examination we find that on the following products, to wit, iron and steel, semimanufactured; steel mill products; iron and steel, advanced manufacture; electrical machinery; industrial machinery; office appliances and printing machinery; automobiles and other vehicles; animal oils and fats; manufactured cotton; manufactures of wood; pigments, paints, and varnishes; soaps and toilet preparations; photographic goods; scientific and professional instruments, and musical instruments, the imports during the calendar year 1929 were $172,577,000, while the exports from the United States of the same products totaled $1,725,111,000. During the same year the foreign value of imported crude petroleum and refined products was $140,966,000, duty free, while the exports of the same products totaled, in American value, $531,173,000. Imports of petroleum, both crude and refined, in 1929, amounted to approximately 110,000,000 barrels (about 10 per cent in barrels of the domestic production), while in 1930 it is estimated that the total number of barrels of imports of both crude and refined products will be slightly in excess of 100,000,000 barrels, and the estimated production of crude oil in the United States for the year 1930 slightly in excess of 900,000,000 barrels. The imports of crude oil in 1930 have been reduced, as compared with the year 1929, but the imports of gasoline and other refined products have been so greatly increased as to displace a much greater amount of domestic crude from the market than was the case in the year 1929.

Secretary Wilbur, in his recent release to the Associated Press, contended that since the imports were only about 10 per cent of our domestic crude production they were a negligible factor. But it is too well recognized as sound economics to require more than the mere statement thereof that a 10 per cent surplus of any commodity thrown on the market will demoralize completely the price structure of the whole supply, and this is what has occurred in the petroleum industry. A 10 per cent or even a 5 per cent surplus production of cotton, wheat, corn, or of any manufactured or industrial commodity has always brought about widespread depression and demoralization in the price structure of the commodity of which there is an oversupply on the market. Especially is this true in the case of oil and refined products, when those engaged in producing and refining the same in Venezuela and other South American countries are able at will to increase the imports in any amount so that the threat of the same continually hangs over the domestic market.

At the time of the last reduction in the price of crude oil in the mid-continent field, which reduction amounted to more than 25 per cent in the then average price, those companies posting the reduced price accompanied the same with the statement that it was made necessary because of competition. Certainly it was not the competition of domestic production, because at the time of the posting of this crude price reduction the cooperative movement to curtail production had reduced the same nearly 600,000 barrels per day in the United States; the companies posting the reduced prices for crude oil, after having promised full cooperation in the proration program, betrayed producers by withdrawing from storage 26,000,000 barrels of oil in the year 1930.

In recent months imported gasoline has been sold in tanker lots in Atlantic seaports as low as 4 cents per gallon. Certainly it must have been the competition of this imported gasoline that made necessary the reduction in price of the domestic product. This reduction in the price of crude oil was followed throughout the United States by an average reduction in the wholesale price of gasoline (which was not passed on to the consumer) of 2 cents per gallon. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the difference in the values of our imports and exports of petroleum products, and the favorable trade balance of $390,000,000 created thereby was all profit, even though that profit went to only four or five huge corporations, and keeping in mind that within the last year the price of 36-gravity mid-continent crude has been reduced more than one-third (50 cents per barrel), how long would it take at 50 cents per barrel, with a daily consumption in the United States at the present time upward of 2,500,000 barrels of crude oil, to entirely account for said $390,000,000 favorable trade balance from crude-oil production alone? And let us also ask how long it would take at 2 cents a gallon (the amount of reduction in the wholesale price of gasoline in recent months), with a daily consumption of 1,250,000 barrels of gasoline, to account a second time for said $390,000,000 of favorable trade balance?

While the argument is made that our exports of petroleum products exceed our imports thereof, we find, upon an analysis of the figures that, taking into consideration the exports from the Pacific coast, to which there are no imports, or, if any, only a negligible amount, that there are more barrels of petroleum products imported to the Gulf and Atlantic ports than are exported from the same ports.

Again, it is stated that there should be no tariff on imports of petroleum products because it would be detrimental to the interests of the consumers, the buyers of gasoline, that the consumers so far outnumber the producers and refiners and those employed in the petroleum industry that their interests are paramount.

However, there seems to be little relation between the price of crude oil to the producer in the United States and the price of gasoline and lubricating oils to the consumer. This can be illustrated briefly by referring to the fact that in February, 1926, in 52 representative cities throughout the United States, the average price of gasoline at the filling station, exclusive of tax, was 18.09 cents per gallon, while the average price of crude oil of 36 gravity Baumé during February, 1926, in Oklahoma and Kansas was $2.04 per barrel. The average recovery of gasoline by the refining methods then in use was 35 per cent, or 14.70 gallons per barrel. In 1929 the average price of gasoline at the filling stations in the same cities, exclusive of tax, was 18.39 cents per gallon, while the price of crude oil of 36 gravity Baumé in Kansas and Oklahoma was $1.20 and the recovery of gasoline by improved refining methods had increased to 46 per cent, or 19.32 gallons of gasoline for each barrel of oil. The same relative price schedules obtained throughout the years 1926 and 1929. The price of gasoline to the consumer has not fluctuated in proportion to the price of crude oil.

Cheap imported fuel oil has caused the price of the domestic fuel oil in the refining centers of the mid-continent field to fall at times below 50 cents per barrel, thus bringing about a very wasteful utilization of this oil, which might better be saved for higher uses than fuel. This cheap fuel oil, coming into competition with coal, has brought serious distress to the coal industry throughout the country, which industry has been compelled to discharge from employment during the time this condition has prevailed not less than 50,000 American laborers employed in the mines and in the transportation of coal. The unemployment problem now receiving such diligent consideration by the administration might be greatly reduced by shutting out imports of cheap fuel oil, allowing the use of coal in many industrial and manufacturing centers, and thus bringing about a reemployment of thousands of miners who are now idle.

If the present program of so-called conservation is continued, and results in the shutting down of producing wells and the cessation of development and exploration work, the known oil reserves of the United States will become practically valueless. The present owners, unable to hold the same without receiving any income therefrom, will be compelled to sell them in a market demoralized because of this program. The purchasers who would be willing to buy under these conditions would be the same corporations who control and monopolize the production and marketing of oil throughout the world, outside of the United States. It is acknowledged that there is a world monopoly on oil outside of this country. The markets of the United States are approximately 70 per cent of the markets of the world for petroleum products. If it is desirable that monopoly shall securely fasten its tentacles upon the petroleum industry of the United States with the same grip it holds upon the remainder of the world, and if it is desirable that the consumers of the United States should ultimately pay the same price for gasoline and other petroleum products that are charged in Europe and other foreign countries, then the so-called program of conservation should be continued, even though it bring utter ruin in its wake to one-fifth of the population of the United States directly and indirectly and in a lesser degree to the entire country; even though it shall cause an increase in ad valorem taxes in the oil-producing States to make up for the taxes lost from the gross production tax on oil and gas; even though its effect on general business, banking, and agriculture, through destruction of consuming power, shall be most serious; even though 20,000 oil producers, individuals, partnerships, and large and small corporations shall be put out of business and their 800,000 employees and their families compelled to look for work in other lines; and even though the advocates of this policy, in reserving the petroleum resources of the United States for future generations, shall, after viewing the havoc wrought by their program, have a feeling of righteous accomplishment.

I have never contended that a tariff on oil is a panacea for all the ills of the industry. Were imports entirely eliminated we must still proceed with a sane, orderly program of development and operation of our oil fields and by cooperation balance supply with demand, as we have so ably demonstrated we can do—as we have done in the past two years.

I would like to say in closing that we should not be discouraged. We have won much support. The whole petroleum industry, the business, and commercial interests, the farmers and the landowners of the oil-producing States now present a solid front in demanding immediate relief, and are militantly supporting the program for the exclusion of foreign oil from the domestic markets, either through the instrumentality of a protective tariff, or if the political exigencies prevent that form of remedy, then by an embargo for a period of years forbidding any importation of oil products whatever.

The directors of the American Petroleum Institute, at its meeting in Chicago November 10, adopted by a majority vote a resolution indorsing in principle a tariff on the importation of crude oil and refined products into the United States. On December 5 at the annual meeting of the directors of the General Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, which association embraces the six States of Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and contains in its membership representatives of most of the producing, refining, and marketing interests engaged in business in that district, adopted with only one dissenting vote, a resolution strongly demanding a tariff on oil and refined products, and directing the officers of the association to do everything in their power to secure that form of relief for the industry. The Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association took similar action. All the local oil and gas associations throughout the country have done likewise. The Independent Petroleum Association of America, with membership in every oil-producing State of the Union, is a unit in demanding tariff relief. The chambers of commerce of most of the cities and towns in the oil States have likewise demanded a tariff on oil. A number of State legislatures, which have been in session since the depression in the oil industry has become acute, have memorialized Congress for this relief, the latest one to take such action being the Legislature of California, early this week. Various farm organizations have taken a decided stand in favor of a tariff on oil.

With this united and determined support, I feel that Congress and the administration should and will give heed to our prayers and grant us that protection which only they can grant and thus prevent our complete demoralization and ruin. The historical and statistical facts justify, the social and economic conditions demand, this relief. Certainly, with all this before them, our Government can find a way.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I advised the Senate when I began at 9 o'clock this morning that at 11 o'clock I would proceed to read into the RECORD copies of contracts made between the United States Government and the Gulf Refining Co. whereunder the oil used by the Shipping Board is furnished by a company reputed to be dominated by the Secretary of the Treasury. I wonder if that circumstance could have anything to do with the objections made to the passage of this resolution.

I hold in my hand and I exhibit to the Senate copies of two contracts with a letter attached. The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Washington, January 16, 1931.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In compliance with telephone request from your office this morning to the Fleet Corporation, I send you herewith one copy each of our contracts now in effect with the Gulf Refining Co. for fuel oil and lubricating oils.

Very truly yours,

E. C. PLUMMER, *Vice Chairman.*

Mr. President, that identifies the contracts. I read:

CONTRACT NO. 10284

Fuel-oil contract, entered into the 11th day of July, 1928, between the Gulf Refining Co., a Texas corporation, with offices at Pittsburgh, Pa., hereinafter called "seller," and the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, a District of Columbia corporation, hereinafter called the "buyer," witnesseth:

That, in consideration of the mutual and dependent promises hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto agree as follows:

I. The seller hereby agrees to sell and deliver to the buyer, and the buyer hereby agrees to purchase and receive from the seller at the ports of New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., Port Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Galveston, Tex., and Port Arthur, Tex., bunker fuel oil "C" for use as fuel by buyer's oil-burning vessels which are defined to be for the purpose of this contract all vessels belonging to the United States of America operated by the United States Shipping Board through the buyer, upon orders of the buyer or its managing operators or their agents as hereinafter set forth and in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

II. Specifications for bunker fuel oil "C": The fuel oil to be delivered hereunder shall be equal to or better than the following specification:

It shall be hydrocarbon oil, free from grit, acid, and fibrous or other foreign matter likely to clog or injure the burners or valves.

The flash point shall not be lower than 150° F. (Pensky-Martens closed tester).

The viscosity shall not be greater than 300 seconds at 122° F. (Saybolt Furol viscosimeter).

Water and sediment: The sediment content shall not be more than 0.25 per cent. The total water plus sediment shall not be more than 2 per cent. A deduction in quantity will be made for all water plus sediment in excess of 1 per cent equal to such excess.

III. Unit of quantity: The unit of quantity shall be the barrel of 42 United States gallons of 231 cubic inches at a standard temperature of 60° F., and a temperature correction shall be made by the divisional method at the time of delivery at the rate of 0.0004 for every 1° F. that the temperature of the fuel oil is above or below 60° F.

Under no circumstances shall the temperature of fuel oil when placed in vessel's tanks exceed 120° F.

IV. Quantity: The quantity of fuel oil to be delivered and received hereunder shall be the maximum bunker requirements of the buyer's oil-burning vessels (except vessels operated under any form of agreement other than agreement known as "Operating agreement, 1924") at the aforesaid ports, and such additional oil, to be taken as cargo at Port Arthur, Tex., as may be required by the buyer to supply its bunkering stations, excepting its Pacific Ocean and Panama Canal bunkering stations: *Provided, however,* That the buyer shall not be obligated to purchase and receive, and the seller shall not be obligated to sell and deliver without its consent in any one calendar month in excess of the following maximum monthly quantities:

Port and maximum monthly quantity:	Barrels
New York	315,000
Philadelphia	66,000

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. COPELAND. May I ask the Senator, if it can be done without taking him from the floor whether he will yield for consideration of a resolution to extend the copyrights, which will expire previous to that date to January 1, 1935? It will be an extension of four years on copyrights. If it can be done without taking him from the floor, will he yield under unanimous consent for that purpose?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I will yield on condition that I do not lose the floor; and I depend upon the Vice President to protect my right to the floor. I ask unanimous consent to that effect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WATSON. May we have this proposition stated, so that we may hear it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Senate be in order, and let the Secretary read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 265) extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 265

Resolved, etc., That in any case in which the original renewal term of copyright subsisting in any work on the date of approval of this resolution would expire prior to January 1, 1935, such term is hereby extended from the date of such expiration to January 1, 1935.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, what is the request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York may himself state his request.

Mr. COPELAND. This is a proposal that the copyright of any book or other production which expires previous to January 1, 1935, shall be extended to January 1, 1935.

Mr. BLAINE. May I ask the Senator if it is new legislation?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am depending upon the Presiding Officer to protect my rights to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will protect the Senator; the Senator has not yielded the floor.

Mr. COPELAND. This is new legislation.

Mr. BLAINE. Then I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The objection is made, and the joint resolution will lie on the table. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I was proceeding to read into the RECORD, Mr. President, a copy of the contract between the United States Government, acting through the Shipping Board, and the Gulf Oil & Refining Co., whereby the gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, and lubricants used by the Shipping Board are furnished by the Gulf Refining Co. I continue reading from the contract:

	Barrels
Charleston	27,500
Savannah	27,500
Jacksonville	16,500
Port Tampa	16,500
New Orleans	185,000
Galveston	210,000
Port Arthur:	
Bunkers, exclusive of tank steamers	44,000
Cargo oil, including bunkers for tank steamers	[1] 180,000

Mr. President, I wonder how many of these contracts are in existence? I wonder how many commodities purchased by the United States Government of the more than 400 now made from oil are covered by contracts of this character? I did not know this contract existed; I doubt if any Member of the Senate, save one, or, perchance, two, knew that it existed. Yet when I ask that a committee be appointed to secure information of this kind, we find very determined opposition, and I will say that to date that opposition has been successful.

Period of deliveries—

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to ask the Senator if he would object to my asking unanimous consent, provided he would not lose the floor, to have printed in the RECORD a 2-page article by former Senator Jonathan Bourne, jr., of Oregon, on the question of the presidential veto, which I was requested to have printed in the RECORD, and I am afraid I will have no other opportunity to do so?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I can not yield for that purpose. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article entitled "Drift Toward Dictatorship," by Jonathan Bourne, jr., a former Senator of the United States from Oregon.

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

(The article appears at the conclusion of Mr. THOMAS'S remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article just ordered to be printed in the RECORD may also be printed as a Senate document.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I continue reading from the contract:

V. Period of deliveries: This contract shall be for the period of one year commencing January 1, 1929, and shall be continued thereafter for two additional periods of one year each: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall bind the buyer in any fiscal year for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for the purpose of operating vessels under the control of the buyer.

Mr. President, earlier in this discussion I tried to convey to the Senate some information about the number of products that are made from oil. One who does not live in an oil-producing State, one who knows oil only as a thick, black fluid, has, perhaps, but little conception of what that black fluid contains. When oil is mentioned, one who is not familiar with the subject, perhaps, would think that only two or three commodities can be made from oil.

(At this point a message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, was received. The message appears under its proper heading.)

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I was proceeding to try to outline, as best I could, with what knowledge I have of the oil industry, the various commodities that are made from crude oil, this thick, black liquid that comes from beneath the ground, some of it from a depth of a mile and a half. When this liquid is brought from the ground it is a thick, soupy, black substance, and one uninitiated, perhaps, would think that only kerosene and gasoline and lubricating oil could be made from this liquid. But that is far from the truth.

From this black, thick, slick liquid more than 400 commercial articles are now made. All classes of greases are made from oil. Why, Mr. President, even soap is made from it; and fatty acids are also obtained from oil. Even a substitute butter is made from oil, and it may be that some of the distinguished Senators upon this floor have indulged in the delightful pastime of consuming butter made from crude oil.

In addition to the commodities which I have mentioned, saccharin is made from oil; substitutes for leather are made from oil; and, I understand, some of those substitutes are made into clothing; so it is a fact that clothing worn by men, women, and children is made from crude oil.

Then we have matches made from oil; we have candles made from oil; we even have alcohol made from oil. It may be that some of the peculiar gyrations which some people profess to have seen here in Washington and other

[1] But not in excess of 1,000,000 barrels of cargo fuel oil, including bunkers for tank steamers loading cargo in any one calendar year.

places throughout the country are caused by the class of alcohol that is made from this black liquid substance.

Mr. President, 400 and more substances are made from crude oil. The Senate perhaps did not know that fact. Yet when we try to get some information to the effect that butter can be made from oil, that paints and varnishes can be made from oil, that soap can be made from oil, that alcohol and medicines can be made from oil, and are being made from oil, and that hundreds of other commodities are also being made from oil, and a simple Senate resolution comes before this body that affects the third largest industry in America, we find determined opposition; and, I may repeat, that, so far, that opposition has been successful. I wonder when the people are to have some information upon this third largest industry in this country?

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the Senator from Oklahoma aware that the House of Representatives has amended the bill (S. 6169) to extend the restrictive period against alienation of any interest of restricted heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; I am aware of that fact, and I will make a statement about it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the Senator willing, provided he would not lose the floor, that I might make a motion to concur in the House amendments to that bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Let me first make my statement.

Mr. President, I am aware of that fact; and that brings me back to the Indian problem [laughter]; and after I make my statement the distinguished Senator from Arizona will not ask me to yield.

Mr. President, the bill to which the Senator now calls the attention of the Senate pertains to my State. Oklahoma has 150,000 Indians; Oklahoma has 40 counties, in which are located the members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the Five Civilized Tribes embrace 100,000 Indians. It is true that upon some of the heirship lands in those counties the restrictions will expire in April of this year. Under existing laws some classes of those heirship lands are under the jurisdiction of the courts of my State and other classes are under the Indian Bureau here in Washington.

The Indian Bureau prepared and sent to the Indian Affairs Committee of the Senate a bill proposing to disturb the land titles in 40 counties in Oklahoma. Mr. President, the Five Civilized Tribes consist of the Cherokee, the Chickasaw, the Choctaw, the Seminole, and the Creek Tribes. Two of these tribes, the Chickasaws and the Choctaws, have governors. Governor Johnson represents the Chickasaws; Chief Dwight is chief of the Choctaws; Mr. Lewis is attorney for the Choctaws; and Mr. McVeagh is attorney for the Chickasaws.

The Indian Office knew that these governors and chiefs were in Washington, because they are paying their expenses while they are here. The Indian Office knew that these attorneys were here. They have contracts with the Government and are being paid by the Government. While the governors of these tribes were here, and while the attorneys of these tribes were here, the Indian Office proceeded to prepare a bill without even advising and conferring with the governors and the chiefs and the attorneys. They sent such bill to our committee, direct to the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER] without having conferred with the governors and without having conferred with the attorneys; and members of the Indian Bureau were reported to be secretly saying, "We are going to slip that bill through the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives."

Let me ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona why did not the responsible officials in the Indian Bureau confer with the governors of the tribes and the attorneys of the tribes in the preparation of that bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. The——

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I do not want an answer. I do not yield for that purpose. The answer is apparent. Why did not the Indian Bureau confer with the attorneys in the preparation of this bill?

Mr. President, there has been laid upon my desk, since I commenced to talk about the Indian question, a telegram addressed to Hon. JIM MCCLINTIC, Member of Congress from my State. The date of its arrival was March 2. I have not seen it before, and I have not had time to read it. If I can glance through it I probably shall ask that it be read or read it myself; but I desire to answer the question of the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The Indian Office did not confer with the heads, the governors, and the attorneys for these Indians, but prepared a bill proposing to disturb the land titles in my State—a bill taking jurisdiction from the courts of my State. Does the distinguished Senator from Arizona presume that my colleague [Mr. PINE] and myself in this House, and the Members of the other body, would stand to see a bill passed through this body or that body condemning the courts of my State as either inefficient, incompetent, or corrupt? If the Senator does think so, he mistakes the temper of the Oklahoma delegation in the Congress of the United States.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I will answer the Senator's question if he will give me time.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to ask a question.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I do not yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have not completed answering the Senator's question.

After the Indian Bureau had tried to slip this bill through the Congress—and they used the word "slip"—we had a hearing before our Senate committee; and, at my request, the attorneys for these tribes came before the committee, and pointed out to our committee what the bill would accomplish.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have published as a public document a number of papers marked "Memorandum on substitute bill S. 2497, by Winter S. Martin, attorney at law, Seattle, Wash."

Mr. REED. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania objects.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I was trying to explain to the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] why I can not yield for consideration of the bill he is now asking to have called up.

After this bill had been exposed in our committee, after it had been exposed in the House of Representatives, not a member of our delegation would even think about considering the legislation. Then members of our delegation from Oklahoma went down to the Indian Bureau and undertook to write a substitute carrying the same idea and purpose and intent; and the substitute was prepared, brought back to the Senate, and, by my distinguished colleague the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER], introduced in the Senate; and again it went to our committee.

Mr. President, I renew the request I made a moment ago, that this memorandum on S. 2497 be printed as a public document.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I understand that this is done at the request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD]. Therefore I do not object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, when this substitute had been agreed upon and brought back and reintroduced it came out with a favorable report from our committee. I was for the bill—at least, I thought I was. The bill came up on the calendar. But between the time the bill reached the calendar and the time it could be reached upon the floor it was reported to me that the attorney for the Indian Bureau was making statements that the substitute, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, would accomplish the same purpose as the original bill, whereupon my distinguished colleague from Oklahoma, Mr. HASTINGS, called me to the telephone and said, "Do not let that bill pass."

The bill did not come up at that time. If it had, I would have objected. Late Saturday night this bill came up on the calendar, and at that time a third substitute had been prepared and was brought here. The substitute was not considered by the committee.

No member of the committee, save the distinguished chairman and myself, ever saw the substitute. This third proposal was another attempt to enact the legislation we all had in mind.

The substitute went through. It went to the other House; and on Sunday I received long-distance telephone calls from Oklahoma asking me to read this bill over the telephone, which I did. I wired the bill down there on Sunday; and since Sunday telegrams by the dozens have come in from my State protesting against the pasage of the bill.

The telegram that I hold in my hand is signed by W. A. Durant, chief clerk of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, which is now in session. Mr. Durant is himself a member of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians. He served in the State legislature of my State for many years. At one time he was speaker of the house of representatives. He would make a creditable Member of Congress, a creditable Member of the Senate of the United States, or would serve creditably in any position within the gift of the people of his State or of his Nation.

Mr. HAYDEN. What does Mr. Durant say?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I now ask unanimous consent to send this telegram to the desk—I have not read it; I know it is a protest against the passage of this bill—and I ask that it be read in my time.

Mr. REED. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this telegram is dated March 2, 1931. It is addressed to Hon. JIM McCLINTIC, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C., and is as follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., *March 2, 1931.*

Hon. JIM McCLINTIC,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

The House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma passed the following resolution to-day:

"A resolution memorializing Congress to defeat provisions of House bill No. 15603 on House Calendar No. 445 and under report No. 2188 of the Seventy-first Congress, third session, providing for the extension of the restricting period against alienation lease mortgage or other encumberances of any interest of restricted heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes

"Whereas there is now pending in the House of Representatives of the United States on House Calendar No. 445 under report No. 2188 House bill No. 15603, which does by its terms extend restrictions placed upon alienation lease mortgage and other encumberances of any interest of restricted heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes; and

"Whereas the said provisions are applicable only to inherited land and will continue such property from the tax rolls of the State; and

"Whereas the said bill does by its terms prevent the handling and managing of such property by local, State, and county agencies and places the same entirely under the control and management of the Secretary of the Interior and deprives such Indian heirs of the protection of home government and places it at long range and beyond their personal reach; and

"Whereas the same contains, in the opinions of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma, many other objectionable features: Therefore be it

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma in its thirteenth assembly,* That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to not inflict upon the State and the Indian citizenship of the State this burden, which we believe to be unjust; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each Representative and Senator from the State of Oklahoma in the National Congress, calling their attention to our objections to the said bill."

W. A. DURANT, *Chief Clerk.*

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, my time is limited. I can not yield further.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to ask to have a letter printed in the RECORD?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I will yield for a question.

Mr. GILLETT. I simply wish to secure permission to have a letter printed in the RECORD.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I shall be glad to yield if the Chair will protect my right to the floor while I am yielding.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would hold that the Senator would not lose the floor by yielding for that purpose.

Mr. GILLETT. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter and the accompanying balance sheet.

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

(The matter referred appears at the conclusion of Mr. THOMAS's remarks.)

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to make a similar request?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Making the same request of the Chair, I shall be glad to accommodate the Senator if I may not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask to have printed as a Senate document a supplemental brief entitled "Is Congress Empowered to Alienate Sovereignty of the United States," by Daniel R. Williams.

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

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Colorado is the Senator who made objection to the consideration of this resolution. I do not blame him in any sense for his objection. He had that right. He exercised that right, which he had the perfect privilege to do; but, having the right now to proceed, I refuse to yield.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, these nominations——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield. Let the Senate be in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. When I was diverted from the regular line of my discourse, I was reading from a contract between the United States Government, acting through the Shipping Board, and the Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Gulf Refining Co.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, my time is rapidly slipping by. I have a mass of most valuable and interesting data that I desire to incorporate in the RECORD. It is my only opportunity; and for that reason I must decline to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Here is the form of delivery:

(1) F. o. b. buyer's vessels taken from seller's terminal loading stations, in bunker and/or or cargo lots as required; and/or

(2) F. o. b. buyer's vessels taken from seller's barges at docks, wharves, or piers, or in stream within harbor limits, in bunker lots as required (except at Port Tampa, Fla., where form of delivery No. 1 only applies and at Port Arthur, Tex., when buyer takes cargo lots and/or bunker lots for tank steamers loading cargoes).

The buyer reserves the right, either directly or through its managing operators or their agents, to specify the forms of delivery and quantity in each and every instance.

For the purposes of this agreement the harbor limits of New York are defined as follows:

Harlem, One hundred and twenty-fifth Street.
East River, opposite One hundredth Street.
Newton Creek, Penny Bridge.
Gowanus Canal, First Bridge.
Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton.
Staten Island, Fort Wadsworth.
Kill von Kull, Staten Island Bridge Creek (including Shooters Island).
Bayonne, western extremity Bergen Point.
Hudson River, One hundred and thirty-fifth Street.

VII. Conditions of delivery: The buyer shall notify the seller not less than 36 hours in advance, except when otherwise mutually agreed, when requiring delivery at terminals, and not less than 48 hours in advance, except when otherwise mutually agreed, when requiring delivery of barge, of the quantity of fuel oil required and the time and location of delivery desired. The seller shall give buyer's vessels clear and safe berth when deliveries are made at terminals or come alongside promptly where deliveries are made in stream.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question about this contract?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is this a contract between the Gulf Refining Co. and the Shipping Board?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is a copy of such original contract.

Mr. BARKLEY. Was that contract entered into as a result of public bidding, or was it a private contract entered into in private?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, that is the kind of information I had hoped to procure under the Nye resolution. Distinguished Senators here objected. I can not answer the question. I am sorry.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask the Senator if he thinks the same influences are at work in holding up his resolution which have been at work here under the leadership of the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] in holding up a similar resolution before?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I continue to read [laughter]:

The buyer's ships will give seller's barges prompt access to berth; such berth to be adequate for safe arrival, stay, and departure of barges.

The seller shall supply equipment, including pipe lines, flexible hose connections, proper flanges, etc., to permit speedy connection with vessel's intake lines, and shall deliver fuel oil at the rate of the maximum receiving capacity of the buyer's vessels at the time of taking delivery hereunder.

Mr. President, let me digress for a moment. This contract is based upon the theory that the oil to be furnished to the Shipping Board shall be furnished from tankers in the rivers or in the ocean. What does that mean? It means that the oil covered by this contract does not come from the interior; it comes from some foreign field. The distinguished Senator from Michigan is reported to have said a few days ago that the Secretary of the Treasury had served under three Presidents, but corrected the statement and said three Presidents had served under the Secretary of the Treasury.

Here we have a contract made by the responsible head of the Gulf Refining Co., a billion-dollar concern, to furnish oil to one branch of the Government. How was this contract made? I can not answer. Distinguished Senators upon this floor, perhaps, could answer that question, but I can not yield now for that purpose if they could, and we will not find out. We will never find out until the Senate of the United States at some future day, when it has more courage than it has now, more desire for information, passes a resolution and appoints members of committees who have, first, courage; second, initiative; and, third, the ability to ferret out answers to these questions.

It can not be done now. I regret it. It is such information as that sought by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that I want. It is that class of information which the distinguished Senator from North Dakota wanted when he introduced this resolution. He can not get it. The distinguished Senator not only can not get the information, none of us can have it.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, realizing that there are only about 10 minutes left before the Congress will adjourn, I wanted to ask whether the Senator would not be willing to let us go into executive session and confirm the postmasters and other nominations upon the calendar, and nothing else?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I am advised that objections will be made to these nominations.

Mr. President, not so very long ago I was in the great city of New York. I had occasion there to go through the bread lines and the soup houses. On another occasion later I was in that great city and went down into the financial section. There I saw great crowds assembled. I mingled with the crowds. On an improvised platform was standing an impassioned orator. He was speaking to the unemployed; he was calling their attention to the failure and the refusal of the Congress to keep them in mind when relief measures were being brought before the Congress.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. President, I am sorry I can not yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senate was condemned, the Congress was condemned, the President was condemned; and I heard there, much to my chagrin and to my embarrassment, that our form of government is being condemned as being inefficient, as being irresponsible, and irresponsive to the people of this Republic.

Mr. President and Senators, I trust nothing serious will come of this period of depression, but I receive telegrams daily, and I receive letters daily, which cause me to shudder.

All is not well outside of Washington. Senators are due to be surprised when they get home. I hope times will get better. I hope we will have an early spring. I hope that the early garden crops may be planted and that they can come forth and produce food. I hope that our sister State across the Potomac, Virginia, and the State on the other side of Washington, Maryland, may be blessed with a bountiful supply of rain. My distinguished colleague from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] implores me to make a plea for the sovereign Commonwealth of Kentucky, and I am glad to do it, although I will say, Mr. President, that my reason for omitting Kentucky was that I did not presume that any citizen of that great State was in particular need of water. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I continue to read from this contract, and I regret that I will not be able to read it all. I will not ask to have it put in the RECORD, even, but here it is. It is in the archives of this Government. How many more are there I do not know. Distinguished Senators upon this floor do not know. The only difference between them and me is that I want to know, and some of them do not apparently want to know.

Mr. President, I want to read one more paragraph from this contract.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I want to give the process——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Will the Senator yield for a brief question?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If he can do so without losing the floor, by unanimous consent, will not the Senator yield in order that we may spend a minute considering the Executive Calendar?

SEVERAL SENATORS. Regular order!

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I sympathize with the soon-hope-to-be public officials of the Nation, but they are not suffering, they are not cold and hungry.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. But, Senator——

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. They are not cold and hungry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. They are not wearing clothes like these overalls. It is the man recently associated with this garment that I have in view.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator yield while the Chair appoints a committee of two Senators to join a similar House committee to wait upon the President?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. If I do not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, that is a House concurrent resolution, is it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. NORRIS. It is a debatable question. I have no objection to the Senator having the floor after it is disposed of, but that itself is a debatable question, and I want to give notice——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair withdraws his suggestion.

Mr. NORRIS. That I want to speak on it if it is laid before the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, yielding to the plea of these postmasters throughout the country, I now ask unanimous consent, provided I do not lose the floor, that as in executive session——

SEVERAL SENATORS. Regular order!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded. The Senator from Oklahoma will proceed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, it is now 11.55 o'clock. I apologize to the Senate and to the country for occupying this time. I did not want to do it. I made every effort to avoid it. I was forced to do it. But what is the issue joined here in the last minutes of the Seventy-first Congress?

Recent developments throughout the country, and even in this Chamber, make paramount the question: Who controls and manages the Government of the United States?

The existing depression, drought, and governmental administration have divided our people into two major groups—one controls and profits from government, and the other, although it pays the taxes, fights the battles and performs the work, by the dominating group is neglected, ignored, and forgotten.

The special-interests group, embracing finance, transportation, and industry, is highly and efficiently organized. The people's group, embracing the unemployed, the wage earners, farmers, veterans, and honest business, is at the mercy of the organized few who know what they want and get what they request.

Our present economic system, traveling the road of chains, consolidations, and mergers will soon reach industrial monopoly, and industrial monopoly means human slavery.

To what degree heretofore free Americans will submit to the dictation of monopoly remains to be demonstrated. Already the rumblings and echoes of distress, discord, and denunciation are reaching the Nation's Capitol.

In a favored land, with storehouses bulging with food, our people are hungry; with warehouses crowded with clothing, our people are naked and cold; and with our banks overflowing with money, our people are penniless.

To check the mad march of the Four Hundred of Privilege, to make it possible for the people to eat some of the food they grow, to wear some of the clothing they produce, and to secure some of the money and wealth they create, constitute the supreme challenge to those who represent the people, those who are charged with the responsibility of preserving and perpetuating the form of government established under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. President, I apologize to you for occupying so much time, and I thank you sincerely for the courtesies extended during this discussion.

METHANOL

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD a study on methanol.

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

In regard to Senate Resolution 437, submitted by Senator BROUSSARD, of Louisiana, relative to the Bureau of Mines study of the toxicity of methanol or methyl alcohol, and offered as a complaint against the Bureau of Mines that it did not cooperate with the Public Health Service in this work (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 10, p. 4449).

All medical personnel of the Bureau of Mines, including the chief of the health and safety branch, is detailed from the Public Health Service by the Surgeon General, who receives reports on all health work carried out by the Bureau of Mines. In regard to the special study on the toxicity of methanol, the Bureau of Mines conferred with the Public Health Service before undertaking this study, and it was agreed that the Bureau of Mines should make the laboratory portion of the study and certain field surveys. The Bureau of Mines had suitable laboratory facilities readily available and had also been interested for several years in the synthesis of methanol and other hydrocarbons from gases, which are usually made from coal or other mineral substance. This is indicated by a number of papers released on this subject, a list of which is inclosed. Furthermore, the Public Health Service assigned additional medical personnel to the Bureau of Mines to advise and assist in the prosecution of the methanol study. Representatives of the Public Health Service were present at all conferences, at which progress reports were presented and plans for future work discussed.

The manuscript of Bureau of Mines Information Circular 6415, Observations and Notes on the Effect of Methanol Antifreeze on Health, which constitutes an important item in Mr. BROUSSARD's complaint, was submitted to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for criticism and suggestions, and was released only after these criticisms had been received. This fact is substantiated by the Public Health Service News Release, which has been published in numerous journals and papers, including the American Journal of Public Health for January, 1931. Copies of these are inclosed. It will be noted that Surgeon General H. S. Cumming stated in this release that he had kept in touch with the observations being made by the Bureau of Mines, and that he felt that there was need for immediate release of information which would protect the general public. In the last paragraph this release states:

"A complete study is advisable as to how far methanol can be used safely in other ways; in the meantime, the Surgeon General recommends that methanol be used by the general public as an antifreeze only, and that the precautions advised by the Bureau of Mines be strictly observed."

The Bureau of Mines received no money. The study was carried out under a cooperative agreement with the three major producers of synthetic methanol in the United States. This agreement (copy of which is inclosed) is of the same character as that used for many years by the Bureau of Mines on similar studies. The agreement states that the producers of methanol will pay bills not to exceed $10,000 in connection with this study. The Bureau of Mines does not handle or disburse any of this money. This money was paid by the disbursing agent of the cooperating companies on vouchers submitted by the Bureau of Mines. Money advanced by Bureau of Mines representatives for items reimbursable by the cooperating organizations covering travel and subsistence and the purchase of green feed in the wholesale produce market for animals used in the methanol study totaled $820.98, as shown by the attached vouchers. The Bureau of Mines keeps a record of moneys expended by the cooperators similar to the records kept for other funds.

The Bureau of Mines carries out many studies under similar agreements on the various lines of work designated in the bureau's organic act. In this act Congress directed the bureau to make inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of mineral substances with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, economic development, and conserving resources through the prevention of waste in the mining, metallurgical, mineral, and allied industries.

Industrial organizations and individuals making scientific investigations do not always make the results available to the public. Where there is a willingness that the public may benefit by knowing all the facts disclosed by a study of some problem in the field of the mineral industry, the Bureau of Mines has entered into cooperative agreements whereby the resources of both parties are brought to bear on the subject. Requests for carrying out such cooperative investigations have come from many industries and organizations.

Studies are made on subjects where there is a hazard to the public and where the public interest is paramount. All the information obtained from the studies made with the Bureau of Mines is available for public use, whether or not its publication is desired by the cooperating group. The decision of when and where and how to publish the results found by the bureau lies with the bureau. All the agreements for such studies contain the following clause: "Publication of the results of this investigation shall be under the control of the director of the bureau."

Among the investigations carried out under similar cooperative agreements have been those for the ventilation of vehicular tunnels, made with especial reference to the ventilation of the Holland Vehicular Tunnel. The hazard from carbon monoxide in the exhaust gas of automobiles was the controlling factor. The information thus obtained and made public has been used as a basis for constructing vehicular tunnels in many parts of the United States, as the information obtained was fundamental. Another was a cooperative investigation of toxic gases from Mexican and other high-sulphur petroleums. The information obtained has been found especially valuable in protecting the workers in the oil fields of Texas and southwestern United States. Experimental studies on the effect of ethyl gasoline and its combustion products; the physiological response attending exposure to vapors of methyl bromide, methyl chloride, ethyl bromide, and ethyl chloride; the effect of repeated daily exposure of several hours to small amounts of automobile exhaust gas; and acute response of guinea pigs to vapors of some new commercial organic compounds, Reprint No. 1349, Ethylene Dichloride, No. 1; Reprint No. 1379, Ethyl Benzene, No. 2; Reprint No. 1389, Cellosolve (Monoethyl ether of ethylene glycol), No. 3; Reprint No. 1401, Ethylene Oxide, No. 4; Reprint No. 1405, Vinyl Chloride, No. 5; Reprint No 1407, Dioxan, No. 6, are among the studies carried out by the bureau under similar cooperative agreements. All of these studies are obviously in line with the intent of the organic act creating the Bureau of Mines.

The last six investigations are on substances made from gases by synthetic methods. No use was known for some of them at the time when they were made. The makers desired knowledge as to their toxic properties in order to determine how they could be used safely before placing them on the market. Methanol, made synthetically, is known to be poisonous; the extent of the hazard when used as an antifreeze, however, was open to question.

If Congress and the people of the United States do not desire the Bureau of Mines to make such studies and the bureau is so advised by Congress, we are sure that the Bureau of Mines will direct in its efforts to other much-needed investigations.

For many years each act making appropriations to the Bureau of Mines has contained a clause stating that the Secretary of the Treasury may detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be paid from the applicable appropriations made for the Bureau of Mines.

During the Seventy-first Congress laws were enacted increasing the authority and duties of the Public Health Service, so that officers of that service may be detailed to the departments or establishments carrying on public-health activities, and permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to accept gifts for investigation and research on fundamental problems on diseases of man and matters pertaining thereto. It would seem, therefore, that it is the desire of the people and of Congress that such investigations be carried out by governmental bureaus with the help of either public or private funds.

In reference to Senator BROUSSARD's statement as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 10, 1931, page 4449, regarding the editorial of the Journal of the American Medical Association: Apparently the opinion expressed in this editorial is not unanimous in the medical profession as evidenced by a letter, signed by six leading professors, including the deans, of the department of industrial hygiene, school of public health, Harvard University, to the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association:

FEBRUARY 3, 1931.

The EDITOR JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: We have read your editorial, Misleading Methyl Chloride Publicity, on pages 272 and 273 of the January 24, 1931, issue of the Journal. Assuming that you present data to substantiate your criticisms, it is, of course, your privilege to disagree with results that the Bureau of Mines may publish. However, technical criticism is a vastly different matter from indulging in such outbursts as that in your concluding paragraph:

"It is unfortunate that a branch of the Government, the Bureau of Mines, which has had such an enviable record in the past, has recently seemed to be swayed to serve more the interests of certain chemical manufacturers than to serve the interests of the public. It is laudable that the Government should investigate general hazards to the public, but it is quite unfortunate that independent action may be threatened by considerations arising from the fact that research is carried on under 'cooperative agreements.'"

For some years the Bureau of Mines has carried out investigations, through formal contracts, with private individuals and private firms. They have gone to the Bureau of Mines presumably because of its experience, facilities, and the integrity of its personnel. No one in the bureau is a penny the richer as the result of such work; nor is the problem accepted unless it promises to produce information of value either to science, to industry, or to human welfare. The firm or individual submitting the problem pays the bill—as he should—but has no control over the prosecution of the work or of the results obtained.

With regard to the report on methyl chloride poisoning, which you discuss, we wish to point out that you have ignored the earlier and much more extensive study of the compound, which has already been published by the Bureau of Mines, and in which the toxic properties of methyl chloride are fully described. Apparently you believe that the brief report on a single feature, about which the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. requested information, was the only one made.

We regard the series of papers from the Bureau of Mines—now appearing in Public Health Reports—on the toxicity of various new commercial solvents, as an important contribution to industrial toxicology, but not necessarily the final word. If you read these reports you will find the bureau has done a great deal more than search for "warning agents" which "are not a guarantee of protection." Incidentally your distinction between a toxic gas like ammonia, which warns, and one to which a warning must be added, is subtle to say the least.

It seems to us that one of the important duties of the Bureau of Mines is to investigate the toxicity of new substances used in industry which may affect the public health. It represents an impartial agency for protection against hazardous advances made by industry. That its reports may be misrepresented in ill-advised advertising is not a criticism of this bureau, but of the inability to control public misrepresentation. If the American Medical Association disagrees, it would be more fitting for them to set up machinery to do the bureau's work than to make unsupported attacks upon the integrity of its personnel.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH C. AUD.
C. K. DRINKER.
PHILIP DRINKER.
D. L. EDSALL.
ALICE HAMILTON.
REID HUNT.

This letter was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association February 21, 1931, with the appended statement:

"A careful rereading of the editorial in question should convince anyone that its whole purpose is constructive. It does not attack the integrity of the personnel of the Bureau of Mines. It suggests merely the danger in a situation which may lay them open to such attacks."

The Bureau of Mines is continuing the studies on methanol with especial attention to precautionary measures to be taken to prevent the use of methanol antifreeze as a beverage.

A number of substances have been tried which will tend to prevent one from drinking methanol antifreeze due to its disagreeable taste; also by adding emetics to the antifreeze, which will cause persons to vomit should they drink methanol antifreeze containing the emetic.

It is the duty of the Bureau of Mines to find safe methods of using products from the mineral and allied industries.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND THE CARBIDE & CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION, DU PONT AMMONIA CO., AND THE COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

Whereas the Department of Commerce, acting through the Bureau of Mines (hereinafter referred to as the bureau), is conducting investigations of the toxicity of industrial gases and vapors; and

Whereas the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, the Du Pont Ammonia Co., and the Commercial Solvents Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the corporations) are also interested in the same subjects, and in particular the toxic properties and possible health hazards attending the use of methanol for antifreeze and other general purposes: Now therefore, it is agreed

1. That the bureau and the corporations will cooperate in planning and directing an investigation of the toxicity of methanol.

2. The bureau will furnish such laboratory facilities and apparatus as are at hand, heat, light, power, and technical supervision and services of a specialized technical personnel.

3. The corporations will furnish funds for employing any additional personnel that may be required as assistants to the bureau's personnel, it being understood that the selection, employing, and direction of this personnel is to be performed solely by the bureau. The corporations shall also pay all expenses incurred in the purchase of supplies, in making repairs, and special equipment not available at the bureau or provided by the corporations. The cost of this item to the corporations is estimated to be $10,000. These expenses are to be paid by the corporations on certificate of the director of the bureau, or his authorized agent.

4. The investigation shall be carried on at the Pittsburgh experiment station of the bureau, and under the direction of the chief surgeon.

5. The plan of the investigation will be in accordance with the attached tentative outline. The plan may be changed by mutual consent of both parties to this agreement.

6. On completion of the investigation the bureau will prepare and transmit to the corporations a complete report of the investigation.

7. Publications of the results of this investigation shall be under the control of the director of the bureau. All manuscripts, before publication, will be submitted to the corporations for review and comment. Due acknowledgment will be made in the publications to the cooperation of the corporations. No progress reports or publicity notices will be given out for publication before the investigation is completed except by mutual consent of both parties to this agreement.

Upon approval of the Secretary of Commerce this agreement shall be effective as of the 1st day of July, 1930, and shall remain in force until June 30, 1931.

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands by their duly authorized agents this 27th day of August, 1930.

BUREAU OF MINES,
O. P. HOOD, *Acting Director.*
CARBIDE & CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
R. W. WHITE.
DU PONT AMMONIA CO.,
F. A. WARDENBURG.
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION,
W. D. TICKNOR.

Department of Commerce, approved August 27, 1930.

E. F. MORGAN, *Acting Secretary.*

TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF THE TOXICITY OF METHANOL

OBJECTIVES

1. Toxicity of methanol when acquired by inhalation: Study to be made by exposing animals to known methanol-air mixtures. Conditions of exposure to cover range producing acute and chronic poisoning for both continuous exposure (24 hours daily) and repeated exposure (6 to 8 hours daily). Complete data for lethal time-concentration curve to be obtained. Animals to consist of dogs and guinea pigs, and possibly monkeys or rabbits if a wide difference in susceptibility is noted for dogs and guinea pigs.

2. Toxicity of methanol when acquired by skin absorption: Conditions of test to include (a) 99.5 per cent methanol; 70 per cent methanol, 30 per cent water mixtures, and 40 per cent methanol, 60 per cent water mixtures. Other mixtures may be selected if necessary to complete information. Quantities of methanol and methanol-water mixtures used daily to range from those producing distinct effect after repeated application, to those free from apparent ill effect.

3. Determine amount of methanol to which persons (both automobile drivers and garage attendants) are exposed in its use for radiator antifreeze.

OBSERVATIONS—OBJECTIVES 1 AND 2

1. Symptoms: Observations to be made regularly for objective symptoms and changes in weight and growth.

2. Blood changes: All animals to be observed for blood changes as number of red and white blood cells; differential white counts and hemoglobin.

3. Pathological changes: Gross examinations to be made on all animals. Specimens of tissue to be taken for microscopic examination, particularly for neuropathological changes.

4. Chemical determination: Study of the chemical fate of methanol in the body.

OBSERVATIONS—OBJECTIVE 3

1. Determine the amount of methanol vapor in the air of closed-type automobiles when (a) engine is operating at normal temperatures and (b) when radiator liquid is "boiling."

2. Determine amount of methanol vapor in air in vicinity of front of automobiles when (a) engine is operating at normal temperatures and (b) when radiator liquid is "boiling."

3. Determine amount of methanol vapor to which a garage attendant might be exposed during the normal procedure of putting methanol into a radiator.

4. Make observation regarding spilling practice and exposure of garage attendants from spillage on the hands.

DRIFT TOWARD DICTATORSHIP

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD an article by Hon. Jonathan Bourne, jr., entitled "Drift Toward Dictatorship."

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

DRIFT TOWARD DICTATORSHIP

Do the American people desire a dictatorial form of government? Certainly not. To-day the President of the United States has greater power than any ruler in the history of the world because of the great virility of our people and enormous resources and wealth of our country and the governmental powers now centralized in him.

No such thing as a superman ever has or ever will exist.

It is axiomatic that the operation of centralized power in an individual or in a commission consisting of a few individuals can only be commensurate with the integrity, ability, and experience of the few in which said power is centralized.

To-day a President of the United States directly or indirectly controls the air, the earth, and the waters of our country because of his appointing power of our numerous commissions and the resultant accountability of the appointees to him. He may direct the Radio Commission controlling air transmission; the policies of the Interstate Commerce Commission, controlling our transportation; the banking and financial interests of our country through the Federal Reserve Board; the manufacturing interests of our country through the Tariff Commission and the Federal Trade Commission; the shipping of our country through the Shipping Board; and he practically controls Government expenditures and congressional appropriations through the Director of the Budget.

His influence indirectly affects the press of the country because of fears of possible discrimination under second-class postage and the disinclination of the gentlemen of the fourth estate to be "non persona grata" at the White House.

THE VETO POWER

The framers of the Constitution delegated the veto prerogative to the Nation's Chief Executive simply for the purpose of enabling him to exercise the power on constitutional grounds and not with the intention of delegating to an individual the power to set aside by a stroke of the pen the wishes of nearly two-thirds of the Nation as represented in the legislative branch of our Government. This power was an outgrowth of the English monarchical government, which, though the Crown has had the veto prerogative, has never been exercised on legislation during the past 140 years.

Our forefathers could not have realized the possible danger of the power they were delegating to an individual in their constitutional provision of the veto power and the coincident two-thirds requirement. They, doubtless, judged that the public men of the Nation in the future would be actuated by the same unselfish and patriotic motives that influenced them in their proclamation of our national independence and their solicitude for the public welfare. Their rugged, honest minds had no conception of the degenerative motives that ambition and selfishness might ultimately inculcate in the minds of some of our public men. They, doubtless, never thought of the possibility in the hoped for many centuries of life that our Nation might endure that any temporary occupant of the White House could consider his own interests and self-perpetuation rather than an improvement in the welfare of our country as a whole.

Unless this power be diminished the time may come when our National Capitol and the White House may degenerate into the clearing house for selfish interests and rewards for chicanery, debauchery, and subsidy—a result that even our forefathers, brainy as they were, could hardly foresee. In my humble opinion our Government would be in a far stronger position if the presidential veto power were limited so that a majority of both Houses instead of two-thirds could override a presidential veto. I realize that it would probably take several decades before a constitutional amendment would be enacted to bring about this change in our form of government.

The desirability or nondesirability of such a change would be echinated in the public mind and public opinion rapidly crystalized should any party go to the people with a plank in its platform advocating the presidential nonusage of the veto power except on constitutional grounds, or should any candidate for the presidency announces that if elected he would never exercise the veto power except on constitutional grounds.

These thoughts are not intentional criticisms of any individual but existing instrumentalities and methods which, if unchecked, may sometimes be of the greatest menace to our country. Issues are all-important; individuals are but incidents to same. Issues, if sound and demonstrable, will be adopted, and the political success of the individuals will be because of their identification with the principles rather than their political acumen or personal popularity.

JONATHAN BOURNE.

FOREIGN LOAN CONTROL—MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have published in the RECORD two editorials from the Baltimore Sun of March 3 and 4.

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

[From the Baltimore Sun of March 3, 1931]

FOREIGN LOAN CONTROL

In what promises to become a very bitter controversy between the Senate and the State Department over the department's practice of passing upon foreign security flotations in the United States one fact seems to stand out clearly. It is that this practice has no sanction in existing law. It is another of those all too numerous cases of lawmaking by the executive branch of the Government in defiance of the constitutional scheme, which reposes the legislative power in Congress.

Whether or not the State Department's foreign security supervision program, which it announces will be continued and expanded in spite of unanimous Senate condemnation, is desirable as a matter of expediency is a question about which there can be honest disagreement. Yet in the past it has on occasion served the most undesirable purpose of creating the impression among some investors that the department has indorsed those issues it has passed upon, although the department has been at some pains to make it clear that such is not the case. What it has done by way of checking foreign security sales in the United States that would work against the larger interests of the country is a question; but there is no evidence that the accomplishments have balanced the damage done in creating the impression, played upon by some security sellers, that the department is a sort of underwriter of foreign issues.

In any event, it seems quite clear that the State Department, in its foreign-security supervision, is following a policy that can only be justified by a carefully considered and clear declaration of legislative policy. Far from having such a declaration at present, the Senate is unanimously on record as opposed to such procedure. Senator GLASS, of Virginia, the author of this resolution, will do well to carry out his announced intention to fight this issue to a decisive finish. The present situation is grossly unsatisfactory from the standpoint of preserving orderly and constitu-

tional processes of government, and should be peculiarly offensive to an administration that has had so much to say about the importance of law observance.

[From the Baltimore Sun of March 4, 1931]

MUSCLE SHOALS

It must be conceded even by Mr. Hoover's most ardent admirers that he has a very peculiar mind. He works himself almost into a frenzy of anguish over the thought of having the Federal Government engage in the power business at Muscle Shoals. In this connection he says: "I hesitate to contemplate the future of our institutions, of our Government, and of our country if the preoccupation of its officials is to be no longer the promotion of justice and equal opportunity but is to be devoted to barter in the markets. It is not liberalism; it is degeneration."

And yet the man who penned those passionate words is reported by his physicians to be sleeping well and in good health, although there is constantly before him the spectacle of the Federal Farm Board, of his own design and creation, which is embarked with his blessing upon colossal "barter in the markets." And barter of a type whose successful negotiation certainly calls for quite as high a type of business skill as that involved in the power industry. In the face of that record of devotion to the great principle that the Government shall not compete with private enterprise, the President's uncommonly oratorical flight on this subject must be dismissed by most thoughtful people as a piece of special pleading.

It is the power industry that the President is anxious to have avoid Government competition. That is the only conclusion that can be supported by his record. What this whole proposition comes down to, as a matter of fact, is that the President feels he would rather cast his lot with the great private utility groups that want to go ahead as is—subject to more or less public regulation—and he is against the group which is convinced that regulation is a failure and that the way to bring the power companies to reasonable terms is to put the Government into competition with them, either directly or by a comparative performance at some point, as at Muscle Shoals. The President has not laid down a great principle. He takes a stand on the power question.

But that is to the good. The President's opponents have been at disadvantages. During his campaign he managed to convey to many of the people in the South the impression that he was disposed to regard Muscle Shoals as a peculiar case, where Government development of power resources might be a desirable thing. He made a statement at Elizabethton which his progressive followers hailed as meaning that, and he afterward "explained" so ambiguously that they continued to believe. All that mistaken hope and faith, all that confusion is washed up now. The President is a 100 per cent private operation advocate. Yet, it may be added, he has made no political sacrifice, even though his opponents now have a clear target. It is very probable that a majority of the people of the country at present have the same view as his.

As to the Muscle Shoals matter itself, it has been our opinion that an intelligent national handling of the power issue would permit an honest experiment in Government ownership and operation, and that Muscle Shoals would be a good place to try it, especially since it promises otherwise to continue as a wasting asset. We still think so. We think some risk of loss might be taken, though we remain unconvinced that there would be loss, as compared with other offers. For on Mr. Hoover's detailed figures on the financial aspects of the proposed Muscle Shoals legislation one must reserve judgment. If the President proves no sounder on these figures than he has been on many others—for example, his statistics when he defended the signing of the Smoot-Hawley tariff law—a reasonable reserve will have been abundantly warranted.

Also, it has been commonly accepted as a fact that no worthy leasing arrangement for Muscle Shoals has ever been submitted to the Government by private interests, a fact to be kept in mind while playing with rows of figures.

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE AND MILLING CORPORATION

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter and the accompanying balance sheet relative to the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange and Milling Corporation.

There being no objection, the letter and balance sheet were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., *February 20, 1931.*

Hon. FREDERICK H. GILLETT,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GILLETT: Knowing your interest in any developments in New England, I thought you might like to see the consolidated balance sheet of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange & Milling Corporation, which has proved to be an important factor for improving agricultural conditions in New England.

This farmers' exchange started by getting a group of people to loan their credit for a period of five years to the extent of $40,000. A bank agreed to loan 75 per cent of this credit, or $30,000.

We started by perhaps 10 or 15 farmers uniting to buy a carload of feed coming from the West. They paid cash for the feed on arrival. The bank would advance cash—90 per cent against the bill of lading, which required an additional 10 per cent for financing, for which we used this underwriting.

The first year the sales amounted to over $195,000. To-day we have over 32,000 farmers to whom we are supplying not only dairy feeds but all kinds, such as chicken, duck, swine, horse feed, etc. Our business the last two years have been a trifle under $12,000,000.

The bulk of the business is done in New England, although we are also working New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. We do not expect to take in any more States. I expect to see this business grow to $20,000,000.

We own a fine milling plant at Buffalo, which I helped to finance, and also a fine office building in West Springfield, which cost over $200,000.

This is one of the most satisfactory and helpful pieces of work for the betterment of the farmer, and New England in general, that I feel I have ever had a part in, and I am getting a great deal of satisfaction in the way the exchange has developed.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. MOSES.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Eastern States Cooperative Milling Corporation, Eastern States Agricultural Credit Corporation

ASSETS

Cash			$200,868.47
Drafts and accounts receivable—Merchandise			229,842.21
Accounts receivable—Miscellaneous			1,369.60
Notes receivable—Miscellaneous			5,014.66
Accrued interest on bonds held as collateral on loan			379.18
Inventories:			
Merchandise		$501,311.67	
Supplies, bags, etc		36,283.56	
			537,595.23
Grain futures at market price of commitments		189,837.50	
Less unpaid balance of commitment price		99,552.99	
			90,284.51
Investment: Buffalo Corn Exchange seat			800.00
Plant and equipment at Buffalo at cost	$774,004.39		
Less reserve for depreciation	142,677.04		
		631,327.35	
Land and office building and equipment at West Springfield at cost	268,317.65		
Less reserve for depreciation	44,218.37		
		224,099.28	
			855,426.63
Deferred charges			22,443.88
Total assets			1,944,024.37

Consolidated balance sheet as at December 27, 1930

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Accounts payable		$17,467.01	
Accrued pay roll, mortgage interest, and other expenses		6,841.58	
			$24,308.59
Notes payable—banks:			
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield		300,000.00	
Less bonds at cost and cash for investment held as collateral		60,983.83	
		239,016.17	
Manufacturers & Traders, Peoples Trust Co		175,000.00	
			414,016.17
Dividend on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1, 1931			1,787.10
Preferred stock retirement, Jan. 1, 1931		$5,950.00	
Premium on preferred stock retirement		297.50	
			6,247.50
Reserves and accruals:			
Patronage dividends and tonnage refunds		156,255.28	
Commissions		7,853.94	
Taxes and license fees		8,461.71	
Meetings		11,947.73	
Advertising		380.91	
Credit reserves and sales discounts, resident agents		23,022.70	
			207,922.27
Mortgages on plant, equipment, and office building, payable $15,000 semiannually			240,000.00
Total liabilities and reserves			894,281.63
Liability to preferred stockholders of Eastern States Cooperative Milling Corporation outstanding stock			53,620.00
Surplus:			
Unappropriated		$852,298.63	
General emergency reserve		47,496.32	
Reserve for payment of mortgage principal		2,500.00	
Commodity contingency reserve		60,985.21	
30 per cent clause reserve		32,842.58	
			996,122.74
Total liabilities, reserves and surplus			1,944,024.37

FINAL ADJOURNMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Chair declares the Seventy-first Congress adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 3, 1931)

The House met at 9.30 o'clock a. m. on the expiration of the recess.

OIL-PRODUCING STATES WILL NOT SURRENDER—SECTIONAL SELFISHNESS TRIUMPHS

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including two editorials, one from the Wichita Daily Beacon and the other from the El Dorado

Times, both editorials showing the condition of the independent oil producers.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial entitled "Oil-Producing States Will Not Surrender" clearly sets forth how the people of that section regard the course pursued by the responsible leaders of Congress in failing to relieve the independent oil industry:

[From the Wichita Beacon, February 24, 1931]

OIL-PRODUCING STATES WILL NOT SURRENDER

Kansas and other oil-producing States, their pleas for protection for petroleum refused, serve notice on Washington, D. C., that they have just begun to fight. George Washington and the Thirteen Colonies met with many reverses in their struggles for human rights. They conquered, and so will Kansas and other regions of the West and Middle West, where men, producing a vital necessity for the welfare of the Nation, are not given to surrender.

The oil-producing States of the mid-continent field have received a slap in the face that they will resent with action. The industrial East is dependent on oil for its existence. Without oil its wheels of industry will cease to turn, its engines will no longer throb, its cities will stagnate and decay. Oil-producing States have the power to impair business of the East and to make selfish politicians scurry to cover in cowardly dismay.

Oil-producing States, of course, have no desire to injure other parts of this Nation, regardless of the unjust discriminatory action of Congress, which refuses us the protection to which we are entitled and which other States enjoy.

Kansas and her sister States, however, will not permit to pass this opportunity of reminding the Congress of the United States and Eastern politicians controlled by the interests of greed that they have the power to compel the enactment of laws insuring decent treatment and the ability to survive an economic crisis such as confronts the industry of oil to-day.

Congress will soon adjourn, after the most useless, pitiful session in the history of the Republic. It has done nothing other than to saddle the country with an additional burden of debt. Its leadership is notable for its absence, and the rank and file of the present Congress, with the exception of a few public-spirited men, have backbone compared to which the jellyfish is a tower of strength. It is not surprising that the Democrats threaten the supremacy of the Republican majority in Congress, which had an opportunity for unparalleled service of which it utterly failed to take advantage.

Now is the time for all the good people of the West, the Middle West, and the Southwest part of this Nation to get together, staging a battle for their rights that selfish interests, political and economic, will never forget.

The next march of the mid-continent States on Washington will not be vainly made.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the El Dorado Times, a Republican daily newspaper of general circulation throughout the State of Kansas, to my mind, correctly states the feeling of the people in the State of Kansas regarding the treatment of the independent oil producers:

SECTIONAL SELFISHNESS TRIUMPHS

Right between the eyes.

That's where the movement for legislation designing relief for the oil industry got it yesterday when the House Ways and Means Committee acted.

The committee, by a vote of 13 to 7, closed the door upon all forms of aid embodied in tariff or limitations of imports by the lame excuse that time does not exist during the remainder of the present short session of Congress to consider fully the subject.

And this was an excuse—nothing more. The adverse vote was a definite reflection of deeply rooted sentiment against granting to the harassed domestic oil industry any of the protective devices which other industries enjoy in such great abundance. The number of oil-producing States is small—12, at most. So representatives from other States, heeding the call of certain of the big oil companies, of certain of the power interests, and of the textiles group, could fall back upon the plaintive plea of higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil, and vote to withhold from the oil industry the tariff protection it so urgently needs.

What is sauce for the goose ought also to be sauce for the gander. But not in tariff matters. The eastern goose, basking as it has done for years under the protecting wings of a high tariff, sees fit to deny to a mid-western gander the same benefits that it enjoys. The Middle West has always supported the eastern and seaboard sections in its drive for lofty tariffs. But another day is coming. When the East seeks again to hold up its high walls, it will find the mid-section of the country strangely indifferent to its calls.

There was not a sound reason why the oil industry should be denied a modicum of relief which it sought. All this talk about higher prices for gasoline and other refined products under a moderate tariff schedule, or a reduction of imports from foreign countries, was the veriest moonshine. The men who uttered it knew it. The retail price of gasoline in this country has not been dependent upon, or reflective of, the price of crude petroleum. Gasoline has been just as high—even a fractional part of a cent higher—with oil selling at about a dollar a barrel as it was when the price was three times that high. The tariff, or limitations of oil imports, would have tended to stabilize the condition of the domestic industry. It would have shut the gates against the unrestrained flood of foreign oil. It would have given greater outlet to oil produced in this country. It would have aided development, stimulated drilling, hastened the day of the opening of new pools, helped to have brought back the United States oil industry to something like its former prosperity and welfare. It would have been a patriotic service. Justice, economics, and common sense were on the side of the oil men.

But selfishness, rank sectional greed, triumphed. It did so a year ago. The oil men who fought this fight went up against a citadel firmly entrenched within high walls. They reckoned well with the forces arrayed against them. They were not deterred. They made a brave and intelligent campaign. But they didn't have a Chinaman's chance.

It is not strange that there is talk to-day of insurrection and bolting. The Middle West, which has always stood with its party and the eastern representatives for high tariff, felt it has been denied a portion of the feast which it has helped provide for others. It is not taking kindly to this added rebuff. It is going to be dominated hereafter by its own special interests, even as the other fellows have followed the halter rein of theirs. There will be a day of reckoning and the Middle West will have its share in the events of that fated occasion.

This part of the country can be slapped down once, twice, but not always. It is no time now to make idle threats. The only thing to do is to remember, and to make sure that the Senators and Representatives from the rebuffed oil-producing States remember also, and vote accordingly. Kansas and Oklahoma, for instance, are not going to take kindly to the idea that their own Congressmen can go back and help pull the East's chestnuts out of the fire when their own States have been rudely repulsed for merely seeking a share of the advantages that the other fellow enjoys.

SURVEY OF THE BLUE RIVER SYSTEM OF NEBRASKA

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to use liberally from a report of investigation made by two representatives of the Government on fisheries in my district, in which investigation I took a part.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Bureau of Fisheries, presided over by Commissioner Henry O'Malley, in his proper care and zeal for our Federal system, is making well-directed efforts to develop our fish supply in many parts of the country not hitherto granted such opportunity or attention.

I herewith insert as part of my remarks Economic Circular No. 73, which gives information of value to the fourth district of Nebraska and to other sections similarly situated.

A CURSORY SURVEY OF THE BLUE RIVER SYSTEM OF NEBRASKA

(By H. L. Canfield, superintendent U. S. Fisheries Station, La Crosse, Wis., and A. H. Wiebe, associate aquatic biologist, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries)

INTRODUCTION

A brief survey of the Blue River system of Nebraska was undertaken during the month of July, 1930. The purpose of this survey was to determine what species of game fish might be introduced profitably into the streams that constitute this river system. Since only a very limited period of time, a very limited personnel, and limited equipment were available for this survey, the work accomplished is very incomplete. However, it was thought that some conclusions could be drawn from the results obtained; and inasmuch as this river system may be taken as representative, in a measure at least, of other streams of this region, it was deemed advisable to publish these results and conclusions in the form of a brief report.

The work of the survey covered determination of pH, methyl orange alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, taking of temperatures, seining for fish, and the making of such observations on aquatic organisms in general as the equipment and the scope of the work permitted.

The points at which the streams of this river system were visited are as follows: On the Big Blue River at Stromsburg in Polk County; Surprise and Ulysses in Butler County; Staplehurst, Seward, and Milford in Seward County; Crete and Wilber in Saline County; Beatrice, Blue Springs, and Barnston in Gage County; on the Little Blue River at Fairbury in Jefferson County; Hebron in Thayer County; on Sandy Creek at Alexandria in Thayer County; on the West Fork of the Big Blue River at Stockham in Hamilton County; McCool Junction in York County, Beaver Crossing in Seward County; and on Beaver Creek at York in York County.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BLUE RIVER SYSTEM

The streams of the Blue River system are typical of streams that run through cultivated areas. All of these streams are, with the exception of short distances near the head, rather turbid and loaded with silt. The bottom for the most part is composed of deposits of fine silt washed in from the plowed fields. There are many places, of course, where, owing to the swiftness of the current, the silt is swept away and the bottom is gravelly. The width of the streams varies considerably; the Big Blue River, for instance, is only a few feet across at Stromsburg, but in its lower reaches it is a fair-sized river. The width of this stream is in many places greatly modified by power dams that have been constructed along its course.

LIMNOLGICAL OBSERVATIONS

The results of pH, dissolved oxygen, and methyl orange alkalinity are shown in Table 1. The table also gives the temperature of the water, the date, and the time of day when the sampling occurred. The time of day is often of considerable importance because many streams exhibit diurnal variations in the content of dissolved gases. Whether this applies to that river system under consideration is not known.

pH

Table 1 shows that the pH in the Big Blue River varied from a minimum of 7.5 at Seward, Milford, Wilber, Barnston, and at Crete (below the city) to a maximum of 8.2 at Stromsburg, which is near the head of the river. Intermediate values of 7.7 occurred at Staplehurst, at Beatrice (below the city), and at Blue Springs. Values of 7.9 were obtained at Ulysses, Crete, and Beatrice. The water of the Little Blue River showed a pH of 8.3 at Fairbury; this is slightly higher than the maximum value for the Big Blue. Sandy Creek at Alexandria showed pH values of 7.4 and 7.5 above and below a dam, respectively. The West Fork of the Big Blue River gave pH values of 7.5, 7.7, and 7.9, respectively. The lowest pH obtained during this survey occurred at York on Beaver Creek. This unusually low value of 7.3 is due, in a measure at least, to pollution. Beaver Creek at this place is nothing but a series of pools and riffles. The volume of water flow was very small at the time. The exceptionally low value for dissolved oxygen shows that this stream was in all probability overloaded with organic matter. The sewage from York—a town of 3,000—is discharged into this stream about a mile above this sampling station. The pH values are all on the alkaline side of neutrality (neutrality being at pH 7), and the range is such as can be tolerated by our common warm-water fishes. For the most part the streams are not sufficiently alkaline to be detrimental to some species of trout. The variations in pH value or in the alkalinity of the water as shown in Table 1 may be due to several factors—difference in temperature, difference in the amount of aeration, difference in the amount of spring water, and to the addition of sewage. The effect of sewage on the alkalinity is well illustrated by the difference in the pH values above and below the cities at Crete and at Beatrice. The effect on the alkalinity itself is not detrimental to fish life, but the reduction in the dissolved oxygen that accompanies such changes may often prove fatal.

TABLE 1.—*Observations on rivers and streams comprising Blue River system in Nebraska*

[Dissolved oxygen, pH values, and methyl orange alkalinity in parts per million, and temperatures in degrees F.]

Place	Date	Time	pH	Oxygen	Alkalinity	Temperature	Remarks
BIG BLUE RIVER							
Stromsburg	1930 July 14	9 a. m.	8.2	13.3	200	65	Halfway to bottom.
Ulysses	do	4.30 p. m.	7.9	9.0	280	78	Surface.
			7.9	9.0			Bottom.
Staplehurst	July 15	8 a. m.	7.7	9.3	280	65	
Seward	July 12	2.30 p. m.	7.5	5.35	280	78	Surface.
Milford, above dam	July 15	10.30 a. m.	7.5	6.13		74	Do.
				4.26		72	Bottom.
Milford, below dam	do	1 p. m.	7.5	6.13		76	Surface.
			7.5	5.60			Bottom.
Crete:							
Above dam	July 17	11.30 a. m.	7.9	5.86		78	Surface.
			7.9	5.86	225	75	Bottom.
Below dam	do	11.30 a. m.	7.9	7.60		78	Surface.
			7.9	7.46	220	75	Bottom.
Below city	do	10.30 a. m.	7.5	5.33		75	100 yards below sewer.
Wilber	do	4.15 p. m.	7.5	5.33		78	Surface.
Beatrice:							
Above city	July 18	8 a. m.	7.9	8.00		72	2 feet below surface.
Below city	do	10.30 a. m.				76	
			7.7	5.2		74	Bottom.
Blue Springs	do	3 p. m.	7.7	5.86		80	Surface.
Barnston	do	5 p. m.	7.5	5.60			Do.
LITTLE BLUE RIVER							
Fairbury	July 19	9.30 a. m.	8.3	9.33	205	72	Do.
SANDY CREEK							
Alexandria, above dam	do	2.30 p. m.	7.4	7.20		66	Surface along edge.
			7.5	9.06		64	Surface midstream.
WEST FORK							
Stockham	July 16	2.30 p. m.	7.5	6.4	240	76	Halfway to bottom.
McCool Junction	do	11 a. m.	7.7	8.26	210	69	Surface.
Beaver Crossing	July 15	3.30 p. m.	7.9	7.47	210	73	Halfway to bottom.
Beaver Creek at York	July 16	9 a. m.	7.3	1.06	310	65	Do.

Methyl orange alkalinity

The methyl orange alkalinity is not of as great importance as the pH in determining the suitability of a body of water for fish life, but it gives a rather fair approximation of the hardness of the water. The claim has been advanced by certain European workers at least that lakes having hard water support a relatively much higher crop of animal plankton, which is a factor of prime importance in the food of small fish. Indirectly, then, the hardness of the water does have an effect on fish life. Only a few determinations were made during this survey. But they suffice to show that the waters of the Big Blue, the Little Blue, the West Fork, and Beaver Creek are rather hard. Values varying from 200 parts per million to 280 parts per million were obtained on the Big Blue. The water of the Little Blue gave a value of 205 parts per million. The West Fork gave values of 210 parts per million and 240 parts per million. The maximum of 310 parts per million was obtained in Beaver Creek at York. The same factors that bring about variation in pH also affect the value for methyl orange alkalinity, and in general in a body of water in which the pH is controlled primarily by carbonic acid the methyl orange alkalinity will decrease as the pH value increases. Tests made on the water at Seward show that carbonic acid is the principal acid in the water of the Big Blue.

Dissolved oxygen

The dissolved oxygen content of the water is, in the absence of specific poisons such as drugs or salts of heavy metals, the most reliable criterion of the fitness of a body of water to support fish life. As Table 1 shows, the dissolved oxygen in the Big Blue ranged from a maximum of 13.3 parts per million at Stromsburg to surface minimum of 5.33 parts per million below the sewer outlet at Crete and below the town at Wilber. The minimum of 4.26 for the river was obtained in bottom samples some distance above the dam at Wilber. The Little Blue at Fairbury had a dissolved oxygen content of 9.33 parts per million. Sandy Creek at Alexandria gave values of 7.20 and 9.06, respectively, above and below the dam.

West Fork gave values ranging from 6.4 parts per million to 8.26 parts per million. Beaver Creek, below York, gave the exceptionally low value of 1.06 parts per million. This is the only value for dissolved oxygen obtained that falls below the minimum required by most fish. All the other values are well above the critical concentration required for fish. The effect of sewage on the oxygen supply is well illustrated by the results obtained at Crete. Here the water had a dissolved oxygen content of 7.6 parts per million at the surface and 7.46 parts per million at the bottom below the dam and above the city. At 100 and 600 yards below the sewer outlet below the city the dissolved oxygen had been reduced to 5.33 parts per million. The beneficial effects of dams in aerating the water is also shown by the determinations at Crete. As Table 1 shows, the values obtained below the dam were considerably higher than those obtained above the dam. The results at Beatrice also show the effects of sewage. Some distance above the city the water had a dissolved oxygen content of 8.0 parts per million. Some distance below the sewer outlet this had been reduced to 5.2 parts per million, and this in spite of the fact that the water had passed over a dam between those two sampling stations.

SEINING OPERATIONS AND SOME MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS

Big Blue River

Stromsburg: The river at Stromsburg is quite narrow and so shallow that for some distance the water was not over 2 feet in depth. Although there was considerable current, the water was fairly clear and the gravelly bottom could be seen in some places. May-fly nypmhs were abundant under stones and sticks, nests of blackhead minnow eggs were found, but no game fish of any sort were taken in our seine haul. The river at this point is probably too small for the adults of most species of game fish.

Surprise: The water at Surprise is quite turbid, and the current is very slack. A station was established about a half mile above the power dam, and several seine hauls were made in about 4 feet of water. While no game fish were taken in these seine hauls, minnows were quite common and small frogs were extremely abundant. During the time the authors were present a small boy fishing just above the dam caught 1 large bullhead, 1 large carp, several small bullheads, and four 5-inch green sunfish. Below the dam people were catching bullheads. Numerous adult minnows and a school of small minnow fry were observed along the edge of a pool below the dam. The river bottom was muddy above the dam but gravelly below.

Ulysses: Operations at the station at Ulysses were carried on about three-fourths of a mile above a power dam. The river is fairly wide, with very little current at this point, due to the backing up of the water by the dam. The water had a depth of approximately 3 feet and was cleaner than above the dam at Surprise. The bottom is soft mud. A number of seine hauls were made which yielded several small bullheads, several small carp, a number of minnows, and a couple of small green sunfish. Some adult carp were observed going over the cork line. Below the dam a number of anglers were fishing for carp and bullheads.

Staplehurst: The river at Staplehurst is fairly wide, and a station was established at a point where it was not affected by any dam. The depth of water at this place ranged between 3 and 4 feet; and although there was a very fair current in the river, the water was comparatively clear. No game fish were taken in our seine, but minnows and crayfish were common. May-fly nymphs were present under stones and sticks.

Seward: The station at Seward was located about a mile above Sewards Dam. This placed it just above the mouth of Lincolns Creek. The water at this point was about 3 feet in depth, with very little current, and had a muddy appearance. The bottom was covered with soft mud, and samples taken from this mud contained no life. Four seine hauls yielded 24 minnows, several small bullheads, one 4-inch sucker, 2 white crappie fingerlings, 1 small ring perch, and 1 small carp. Below the dam a number of people were fishing for carp and bullheads, and here one of the authors caught a fair-sized carp with his hands. May-fly nymphs were abundant along the shore.

Milford: A station was established about 2 miles above the dam at Milford. As nearly as could be ascertained, it was far enough removed from this dam as to be above the backwater. At this point the river was quite wide and had an average depth of 5½ feet. There was some current; and, although the water was not as turbid as at Seward, the bottom was muddy. A number of seine hauls, which yielded only minnows and crayfish, were made. However, it was reported that bullheads and green sunfish were caught here.

A second series of observations was made a quarter of a mile below this dam. While the river here was not as wide as at the first location, it was still fairly wide. The water was of about the same turbidity as above the dam, but the current was dependent on whether or not the mill race was in operation. At the time visited the river had a depth of 5 feet. Some clams of commercial value are taken here; but apparently there is no commercial shelling and they are used mainly for bait by the fishermen. Several seine hauls were made at this point and resulted in the taking of nine fair-sized crappies, several bullheads, and several channel catfish, two of which were fairly large. One boy, who was fishing here, had a 2-pound catfish, and it was reported that a number of these fish were caught at this place. May-fly nymphs were common under stones along the water's edge.

Crete: One series of observations was made about 50 yards below a power dam at Crete. The water, which appeared clean and fairly clear, had an average depth of only a few feet. However, both the depth of the water and the current depended on the amount of water going through the mill race. There was a hole with a depth of 13 feet at one place, and it was in this hole that our samples were taken. A number of minnows, orange spot, small buffalo fish, and a very small channel catfish were taken. This hole is also used for swimming purposes, and a number of people were swimming at the time the authors were present.

A second series of observations was made about one-fifth of a mile above the dam. The depth of water at this place was about 10 feet. In the several seine hauls made here, there were taken blackfin, several small 4 and 5 inch carp, and several white crappie 5 and 6 inches in length. A 3½-pound catfish that an angler had taken was observed, and several people reported that channel catfish and carp were taken by anglers. Some butterfly mussels were picked up here. In a slough, which connects with the river at moderately high water, the authors took some orange spots, white crappie, yellow perch, bullheads, blackfins, and blackhead minnows, and observed a school of small bullheads. Large yellow pike are taken at times in the river.

Crete, like all other towns along the river, dumps its sewage into the river, but apparently this sewage is not yet a serious menace to fish life. The dissolved oxygen, pH, and surface temperatures were determined at 100 and 600 yards below the sewer outlet. The dissolved oxygen was 5.33 parts per million; the pH, 7.5; and the surface temperature, 75° F., in each case. There are some prospects of having the discharge of sewage into the river stopped, which would be very desirable.

At the present time two ponds, with a total area of from 20 to 30 acres, are under construction. These ponds are being built for the purpose of making natural ice and will be connected with the river above the dam. Here is a good opportunity to establish some good bass fishing. The local fishermen seem well aware of these possibilities for bass fishing and are anxious to have them realized. The company that is building the ponds favors this fishery project.

About halfway between Crete and Wilber is another power dam. Below this dam we observed hundreds of adult carp; and people reported the taking of yellow perch, which had been planted by the State, and white crappie from the backwater above the dam. May-fly nymphs were very plentiful along the edge of the river here and also at Crete.

Wilber: At Wilber another dam is located and has a stretch of relatively deep water above it and shallow water below.

Dewitt: The river at Dewitt presents the same conditions as prevailed at Wilber. Catches of carp and channel catfish are reported at this place.

Beatrice: There are two dams at Beatrice, and a sampling station was established several miles above the power dam, which is the upper one of the two. This removed the station from the effects of the dam. The river here is from 4 to 7 feet deep, fairly clear, with a swift current and a sand and gravel bottom. Minnows and crayfish were quite common; small catfish, 1 inch or more in length, were quite plentiful; and one darter was taken in the seine. People reported the catching of large channel catfish, carp, and white crappie at the dam. While we tried some seining at the dam, there were so many snags that good results were impossible and only one small sunfish was taken.

A few observations were made between the two dams. Here the river is quite wide, with a slow current, and the water is about 7 feet in depth. The surface temperature was 76° F.; the bottom temperature, 74° F.; the pH at the bottom, 7.7; and the dissolved oxygen at the bottom, 5.2 parts per million. By this time the river has received the city sewage, including the waste from the artificial gas plant; but as natural gas is now being installed, this source of pollution will be eliminated. A good many carp are caught here.

Blue Springs: Another power dam is located at Blue Springs and the river conditions are very much the same as they are at the other dams in this river. Catches of carp and channel catfish are reported at this place.

Barnston: The conditions as far as dams and water flow are concerned are identical with those at Blue Springs, Dewitt, Wilber, etc. People report catching buffalo and carp in about equal numbers, as well as white crappies, channel and yellow cats. One man had several carp, a buffalo, and two yellow catfish in a live box. Reports were received of the presence of orange-spotted sunfish. The channel catfish, bullheads, and the green sunfish were taken in our seine. Minnows were common and were mostly blackheads.

The Little Blue

The Little Blue was visited at Hebron and at Fairbury. The physical conditions of the river at these two places are practically identical, since at each place there is a power dam with a stretch of deep backwater above the dam and a stretch of shallow water below it. No chemical tests were made of the water at Hebron, nor was any seining done there. Local inhabitants report the catching of carp, channel catfish, bullheads, and white crappie.

At Fairbury, the Little Blue was visited at some distance above the dam to get away from the effect of the dam. The river at this place is fairly wide; the current, swift; and the bottom, sandy or gravelly. The depth of water varies from point to point but is several feet everywhere. The river appears clean though the water is turbid. Very few fish were taken in our seine; but those taken include one channel cat, two bullheads, and the blackfin and blackhead minnows. Crayfish were also taken. At the dam, people were taking catfish, carp, and white crappie.

Sandy Creek: This tributary of the Little Blue was visited at Alexandria and is largely a spring-fed stream. At Alexandria, where a dam has been constructed to supply water for some private fish ponds, the river is of considerable size.

West Fork

Stockham: The river at Stockham, while quite narrow, has a depth of several feet. There is some current and the water is fairly clear. We took quite a number of blackhead minnows, several common suckers 4 inches in length, and quite a few crayfish.

McCool Junction: The river here is much wider than at Stockham. The current is about 7 miles per hour, and the bottom is mostly sand and gravel. People report catching many catfish, carp, and minnows; but all we took in our seine were a number of minnows. However, in a small lagoon close to the river, we found numerous small white crappie of this year's brood, green sunfish, minnows, and young carp.

Beaver Crossing: The river is wider at Beaver Crossing than at McCool, but the current is not quite as strong. It has a maximum depth of water of 2 feet. All we took in the seine here were a few blackhead minnows and some crayfish. May-fly nymphs were common underneath fallen logs.

A short distance above the place where the above observations were made there is a little expansion in the river, just above the bridge in a little backwater. Here we took 4 adult crappie, 5

large carp, 4 large bullheads, 2 small carp, 2 small crappie, 2 small catfish, 2 fair-sized catfish, 1 blackfin minnow, and 1 crayfish.

Although the station at Beaver Crossing is 6 miles above a dam, there are three dams between it and the mouth of the West Fork.

Beaver Creek: Beaver Creek is a tributary of the West Fork of the Big Blue. It was visited about a mile below York, where it consists of a series of pools and riffles. The water is clear and flows at a fair rate. The oxygen content of the water is low, due to the fact that the stream is too small to care for the discharge of sewage by the town of York. No seining could be done on account of the many snags in the water, but people are reported as having taken bullheads here. Beaver Creek flows into the West Fork a short distance above Beaver Crossing. The effect of the pollution is corrected, apparently, by the time the waters of these two streams have united.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FISH LIFE

Pollution

That this river system is relatively free from pollution is shown by (1) the high value for dissolved oxygen, (2) the absence of sludge worms in bottom deposits, and (3) by the presence of many May-fly nymphs wherever there are logs or stones to offer them suitable haunts. Beaver Creek for some distance below the sewer outlet at York is an exception. In a couple of places there is some pollution from gas works, as at Beatrice, where the existence of some degree of pollution is indicated by a lower dissolved O_2 content of the water below the city as compared with conditions some distance above the city, but with the coming of natural gas this source of pollution will be eliminated. There are prospects that in some instances the discharge of city sewage will also be discontinued. Efforts are made in some places to prevent garages from dumping their wastes into the city sewer. It appears to the authors that, considering the entire river system as a whole, pollution is a very minor factor as far as fish life is concerned.

Dams

Dams used for power purpose occupy an important rôle in this river system. There are 12 or 13 such dams on the Big Blue from Surprise to Barnston, 3 on the Little Blue from Hebron to Steele City, and 3 on the West Fork of the Big Blue between Beaver Crossing and the mouth of the West Fork. There may be additional dams, but the authors have not become aware of them.

These dams undoubtedly affect the fish life of this river system to a very considerable extent. First, they prevent the upstream migration of fish, as no fishways are maintained. If the fish should have a tendency to move downstream during the high-water stages of the river, they could not again return upstream. This would tend to deplete the fish life of the river. Second, these dams cause great fluctuations in the water level. At times when the dams are not in operation there is nothing but a series of pools for some distance below the dam while the level of the water rises above the dam. Again, when the water goes through the mill race, the level of the water above the dams falls as much as 2 feet in 24 hours at times, while below the dam there will be created a turbulent stream. These sudden changes in level would seem to affect the spawning of the fish, hence it would seem desirable to maintain a more constant water level. However, these dams may also have a beneficial affect, in that they create reservoirs of deeper water, which furnish more suitable places for larger fish.

Silting

During rainy periods, resulting in high waters, enormous quantities of soil are carried from the plowed fields along the river into the stream. This makes the water very turbid and leaves heavy deposits of silt on the bottom. These deposits undoubtedly do at times interfere with the spawning activity of the fish.

HOW TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF FISH LIFE

(1) Create more permanent backwaters, as is being done at Crete at the present time. This will furnish spawning places for such fish as the large-mouth black bass, the white crappie, the bluegill, and, in the light of the results obtained at Fairport, Iowa, also for the small-mouth black bass.

(2) Compel the operators of the power dams to maintain a more constant water level.

(3) If such a thing as a practical fishway exists, insist on the establishing of fishway so that the fish can migrate upstream.

FISH SUITABLE FOR THIS RIVER SYSTEM

At the present time the following food fishes are taken in this system: Channel cats, bullheads, carp, white crappie, green sunfish, and buffalo. There is evidence that these food fishes reproduce either in the stream proper or in lagoons and sloughs that constitute a part of this river system. Yellow pike are taken at Crete, but apparently there is no evidence that they are reproducing at present. Some yellow perch are also taken and apparently reproduce in the lagoons or sloughs.

No bass, black crappie, or bluegill sunfish were taken during this survey, nor did any anglers report catching them. The green sunfish seems to be the only sunfish inhabiting this river system at present. The black crappie has been planted here by the State but, apparently, is not propagating itself.

Residents claim that the Big Blue originally was one of the best yellow-pike streams in the country. At present, however, they take no pike except a few old overgrown specimens. Since the pike and pickerel are so extremely predaceous their reintroduction is not recommended. In this connection it may be stated that some very large channel catfish are also taken around the dams.

We would recommend, however, the planting of both species of black bass and of the bluegill. There are plenty of minnows for the bass to feed on, and the water apparently is neither too cold nor too warm for either species. It has the proper range of alkalinity and plenty of dissolved oxygen. Also there are slow-moving waters or even standing water to suit the large mouth and swiftly flowing waters to satisfy the small mouth. There are places like the new ponds that are being built at Crete that should furnish good spawning places for several species of warm-water fishes.

In some places the water, as far as temperature, oxygen supply, and alkalinity are concerned, is suitable for certain species of trout. This is especially true of Sandy Creek at Alexandria. This creek is largely spring fed. However, during high water it is subject to a large influx of warmer water. It is, therefore, a little doubtful whether trout would propagate there. If it were stocked with large fingerling trout, they might grow to maturity and furnish some trout fishing, even if they would not reproduce. If the brown trout were introduced here, it might be able to propagate itself. This fish spawns in fall and can stand fairly high temperatures during the summer. Although Turkey Creek was not visited, it was suggested as a possible trout stream by local residents.

While there may be some doubt as to the advisability of introducing trout into Sandy Creek and Turkey Creek, the introduction of the two species of black bass and the bluegill sunfish into the Blue River system looks to the authors like a reasonable venture.

In conclusion, we want to express our sincere gratitude to Congressman CHARLES H. SLOAN, of Geneva, Nebr., and to those other gentlemen whose help has enabled us to make this survey.

The Blue River system drains 10 of the 11 counties of the fourth congressional district of Nebraska, namely: Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Seward, Thayer, and York. Saunders County alone is not to any material extent drained by the Blue system. There are 800 miles of Blue River and its tributaries in the district, with channels of steady continuous running water fit for the habitat and propagation of many kinds of game fish. These streams are generally skirted by growing thrifty forestry, which favors withholding silt from deposit and promises to make the occupation of the local Waltonites desirable.

I had long in a meditative, rather than an active way, considered the development of our fish possibilities. My recent service on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee suggested and prompted the action taken.

I accompanied the two Government representatives named for about 10 days along the Blue, which I affectionately and properly designate the "Nebraska Nile."

I enjoyed the wading, necessary boating, and seining, to investigate and discover the important facts developed and reported.

I found herein, as I believe and profess, that there are few desirable things in the world that our great Corn Belt can not develop or produce, or obtain an equivalent therefor. I forecast in the course of a few years a highly improved fish supply in the 10 counties.

The industry, zeal, and ability exhibited by Doctors Wiebe and Canfield in their work and the courtesy they displayed to many of my constituents made their visit the subject of favorable comment in press and by the public.

From every station mentioned in the report interest has been manifested by applications for contributions from the Federal hatcheries for their localities.

I take this opportunity to commend Commissioner O'Malley's excellent work at the head of our national fishery interests.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SEVENTIETH AND SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESSES

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on appropriations and expenditures and to include a few brief quotations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, the Seventy-first Congress which has just closed came into being with the inauguration of the present Chief Executive on March 4, 1929. Convinced by campaign promises that the security of the Nation rested with the Republican Party, the electorate had in the 1928 campaign given that party an overwhelming

majority. Campaign orators had regaled the voters with the high lights of economies effected by the Republican administration under Mr. Coolidge and the party nominee for President had solemnly declared that "economy in government" had become a principle of the Republican Party.

The present administration assumed control of Congress and every branch of the Government under a warranty to the country that every possible economy would be practiced. This was their solemn pledge. We have been told by the Republican National Committee that "few administrations in recent years have made such a record of promises kept as that of Herbert Hoover." What, then, of the solemn promise of economy? The answer is that even the "myth" of Coolidge economy disappeared with his régime and that the Seventy-first Congress, at the request of President Hoover, has appropriated the enormous and staggering total of $10,249,819,215.60. From a semblance of economy under Mr. Coolidge the present administration has indulged in a riot of extravagance never heretofore heard of in time of peace. The appropriations of this Congress exceed by almost $1,000,000,000 the total amount appropriated by the Seventieth Congress during the last two years of the Coolidge administration, and which up to that time was the high peak of Government appropriations for peace-time activities of the Government. The total amount appropriated by the Seventieth Congress was $9,293,472,592.

Anticipating criticism of this recklessness and extravagance, Republican papers and apologists contend that this enormous increase is due to conditions over which the administration had no control. They are attempting to leave the impression that drought relief and measures for the relief of unemployment result in this startling total. A simple tabulation of the appropriations carried in all of the so-called relief measures quickly refutes this contention. The appropriations for this purpose will not exceed $200,000,000, the principal items of which are:

Drought relief	$45,000,000
Loans to farmers in drought areas	20,000,000
Rural sanitation	2,000,000
Loans to farmers of 5 Southern States	2,000,000
Emergency construction	127,000,000
Total	196,000,000

This leaves practically three quarters of a billion dollars for which these partisan apologists must account in some other way.

Appropriations were made for the construction of public buildings and Federal aid in the building of roads, but these were a continuation of policies established before Mr. Hoover became President, and can not be classed as appropriations especially made for the relief of unemployment resulting from present economic conditions.

Congress passed a law authorizing additional loans to veterans on their adjusted-service certificates. Lest some one may say that this has served to increase the total of appropriations, I call attention to the fact that no appropriation was made necessary by this act.

One of the principal reasons urged for the passage of the Budget law was that it would serve to fix direct responsibility upon the President for the amount required for the operation of the Government. He determines the amount he believes should be appropriated and sends to Congress a request for such amount. Realizing that the appropriations were the greatest ever to be made in time of peace in the history of this Government, statements have been issued from the White House during the life of this Congress calling attention to the necessity for retrenchment in appropriations and authorizations.

The warning was issued that unless there was retrenchment it would be necessary to increase taxes or issue bonds to meet the cost of operating the Government. Whether by design or not, these statements were widely published, leaving the country under the impression that Congress was entirely to blame for the large amounts appropriated. The reverse is true. While Congress, overwhelmingly Republican, must share the criticism for these huge amounts, the President himself is primarily responsible. The requests for appropriations sent to Congress by the President have actually been reduced during the Seventy-first Congress in the sum of $55,000,000, in round numbers.

As showing the wide departure of the present administration from the economy attempted by the previous administration I call attention to the custom of Mr. Coolidge to hold what he termed "business meetings" twice a year. These meetings were attended by the chief and subchiefs of the various departments and bureaus of the Government and were addressed by Mr. Coolidge and his Budget Director and urged to greater economy in expenditures. Whether from lack of interest or for other reasons, the present administration has held no such meetings, and those who direct the expenditures of these departments and bureaus have received no admonition or encouragement along this line except through general statements issued from time to time for public consumption.

Some time ago the President declared that the Government was confronted with the possibility of a deficit on June 30, this year, of at least $180,000,000. In a statement which I later made on the floor of the House I declared that this deficit would amount to not less than $400,000,000 and possibly reach the sum of $500,000,000. It now appears that the deficit may even be larger than this. The fact, however, that such a large deficit was impending did not deter the President from submitting requests for the large appropriations which a Republican Congress has enacted into law.

In a résumé of appropriations and expenditures the increasing tendency toward centralization of powers and functions of government at Washington can not be adequately dealt with. But every student of government and economics recognizes this continuing centralization as a menace to our institutions and democratic government. Certain it is that under Republican rule this tendency has become exceedingly costly. Governmental expenditures today—in a time of peace and 12 years after the war—are far greater than ever before in the peace-time history of government. They are now within a few hundred millions of what they were in 1921, just three years after the war, and when the country was still maintaining troops in Europe and was paying off huge hang-over war expenses.

The authorizations and commitments made by this and previous Congresses will make it difficult, if not impossible, to reduce Federal expenditures for some time to come, but certainly there can be no justification for further increases.

The people are appalled by the increasing cost of their various forms of government. No one can doubt but that this increased cost is a contributing factor to the present depression in business. There must be greater economy in government and an end to the idea that cost of government can continue to increase without injury to the prosperity of the country, to say nothing of the injustice to the people who must bear the burden. There is no greater or more important issue before the people to-day.

The history of the past few years and the present condition of unemployment and unrest throughout the United States have demonstrated that relief can not be hoped for under Republican rule. There must be a return to Democratic policies and Democratic simplicity.

The following table is a comparison of appropriations made by the several sessions of the Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses. It should be borne in mind that the Seventieth Congress covered the last two years of President Coolidge and the Seventy-first Congress the first two years of the administration of President Hoover. This table does not include appropriations made in private and miscellaneous acts or payments authorized under indefinite appropriations, such as the war settlement award, in the first session of the Seventy-first Congress or reappropriations.

	Seventieth Congress	Seventy-first Congress
Agriculture	$283,650,347	$370,976,630
District of Columbia	76,097,823	91,448,870
Independent offices	1,069,038,861	1,606,300,176
Interior	558,241,502	375,791,030
Legislative	36,406,538	53,530,952
Navy	722,382,509	738,827,063
State	28,556,433	34,542,792
Justice	54,696,712	83,010,313
Commerce	96,714,509	107,572,715
Labor	21,733,770	26,551,370
Treasury	600,666,492	555,170,077
Post Office	1,579,565,767	1,678,066,854
War	852,306,583	902,309,886
Supplemental and deficiency acts	559,957,018	591,944,501
Emergency construction		116,000,000
Drought relief		45,000,000
Permanent, indefinite	2,758,203,642	2,630,993,524

NOTES.—Twenty million dollars is carried in the Interior bill, second session, Seventy-first Congress, for loans to farmers in the drought-stricken areas; $4,000,000 in deficiency bill in that session for rural sanitation and loans in certain Southern States, and $11,000,000 in the war bill for work incident to the present emergency.

Appropriations for the Pension Bureau and soldiers' homes were provided for in the independent offices bill at the present session on account of transfer from the Interior and War Departments of these bureaus. The Prohibition Bureau was in part transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. But all of these appropriations, with the exception of those for emergency relief, have been carried in one or the other of the appropriation acts, and the above table shows in the aggregate the increases which have been made in the regular activities of the Government.

There was appropriated at the special session of the Seventy-first Congress the sum of $199,310,597, which is not included in the above table.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY ALLEN COOPER

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech delivered by the late Hon. Henry Allen Cooper.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following news article and a speech delivered by the late Henry Allen Cooper:

[From the Burlington Standard, Saturday, June 15, 1878]

BELLS OF JUBILEE

It had been determined by many of the friends of the Hessian Band on the conclusion of their first grand concert that at some future time previous to their leaving America for their homes they should once more visit Burlington.

That propitious time arrived. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society Teutonia was at hand. This was the time; the necessary preparations were then commenced.

President Reuschlein met the band at Jefferson, making the engagement at that place.

On Friday, the 8 p. m. train brought the long-wished-for band to our town. They were met at the depot by the Teutonia Society, with Brownson's Cornet Band, who received the Hessians and escorted them to the hall, where a short session was passed in mutual congratulations by the two bands and members of the society, after which they repaired to the homes of the members, by apportionment, where they were to pass the time during their stay in Burlington.

Saturday, the 8th, the first day of the grand musical festival, was passed by the Hessians among their friends and at the hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion and where the arrangements were being perfected for the following day.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the second grand concert of the band in Burlington, the first of this series, was given to a large and delighted audience.

On Sunday morning at 9 a. m. the two Racine societies—the Catholic Young Men's and the St. Joseph's North Side Society—with the Racine City Band and a large delegation of citizens, arrived at Burlington on an extra train. They were met by the Teutonia and the Catholic Young Men's Society with Brownson's Cornet Band and escorted to the hall, where a collation was served.

At 1 o'clock the procession was formed under the guidance of Mr. August Reuschlein as chief marshal, assisted by Mr. William Finke and Lewis Konst, of Racine, in the following order:

The Hessian Band; the Catholic Young Men's Society, Racine; the St. Joseph's North Side Society, Racine; the Racine City Band; the Catholic Young Men's Society, Burlington; G. A. Brownson's Cornet Band; the Teutonia Society.

Then followed the citizens and friends from abroad.

The procession marched to the park, where the afternoon was passed in listening to the music and in mutual congratulations.

In the evening the band gave their second concert at Teutonia Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity.

Monday, the 10th, was the crowning day of the festival. At 10 o'clock the people began to assemble in the hall, which was soon filled with an anxious and an expectant crowd to listen to Burlington's favorite speaker.

The exercises commenced with music by the Hessian Band, after which the Teutonia Society sang the first piece learned by them 25 years ago! At this point Mr. H. L. Devereux, the oldest member of the society, as president of the day, introduced the orator, Henry A. Cooper, Esq., who spoke for more than an hour in a most able and interesting manner, receiving the closest attention and enthusiastic applause of the entire audience.

At the conclusion of the speech three cheers were given for the speaker, for the society, and for the band. The Teutonias then sang another song, which closed the exercises for the morning.

At 1 p. m. the procession was again formed under Mr. August Reuschlein and marched to the park, where the afternoon was again enjoyed with music by the Hessians and Brownson's Band, songs by the Teutonias and the Young Men's Society, and in partaking of refreshments.

At 6 p. m. the procession returned and escorted the Young Men's Society to their hall, then to the Teutonia Hall, and dispersed.

In the evening a grand ball was given, the Hessian Band furnishing the music. A large company was present, the music enjoyed, and the company engaging in the delights of the mazy dance 'till the wee hours of the morning.

The Hessians were so well pleased with Burlington that they remained over another day—Tuesday—the morning being passed with the friends in town and the afternoon at Brown's Lake, where the orator of the previous day acted as pilot, showing the band the many beauties of our splendid lake. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the lake and its surroundings.

In the evening the band gave their fourth and last concert in Burlington. The hall was again filled with an admiring audience, which was thrilled with the rich melody of this unrivaled band.

The concert over, the band, the society, and some friends, the night being beautiful, moon shining bright and clear, proceeded to the residence of Dr. J. H. Cooper, and serenaded his son, Henry; he had retired for the night, but the soul-stirring strains of the band awoke him, when he appeared at the window, thanking them for the compliment in a neat and appropriate speech, closing with the wish that their voyage across the Atlantic might be as pleasant and as happy to them as had been their visit with us.

Another tune and the company parted and sought their homes.

Thus ended the festival commemorating the first 25 years of the life of the Teutonia Society. It will never be forgotten but will remain fresh in the memory for years to come. It gave to our American friends a true picture of German life.

GERADE WIE IN DEUTSCHLAND

The following is a synopsis of the oration:

"Mr. President and members of the Teutonia Society, ladies and gentlemen—und liebe Nachbarn:

"I am very grateful to the president for his kind words of introduction; but for me to be introduced to the members of the Teutonia Society and their friends in Burlington is very much like a young man being introduced to his mother. Yet, although not a stranger, I presume that just now I feel about as strange as any young man ever did.

"When I accepted the kind invitation of the members of the Teutonia Society to address them on this occasion I had but little idea of the magnitude of the occasion. Among the members of the Teutonia Society were many of the kindest friends of my childhood and the most sympathizing and trusted advisers of my youth. To these I thought to address some simple words of friendly greeting and congratulation, and also such other words as I might be able in recognition of the good work accomplished by the society during the first 25 years of its existence. But I did not expect to address such a multitude from many lands as is here gathered together—an assemblage so strikingly illustrative of the cosmopolitan character of our people. Here are countrymen of Burke and Moore and O'Connell, of Kosciusko and Pulaski, of Huss and Ziska, of Chatham and Nelson and Shakespeare, of Bruce and Burns, all met together in this far-off land at a German festival, to celebrate with a German society.

"But, gentlemen of the Teutonia Society, we are all Germans to-day. We are all glad to meet in honor of a society which has done so much to honor itself. We are glad to meet in recognition of your services to Burlington. You are a source of pride to all her citizens. To you she is deeply indebted. You have added to her wealth, you have added to her culture, and to her opportunities for culture. You have in countless ways advanced her good name. Yours has been a useful, honorable past. And so to-day, at the threshold of a future bright with promise as you pause to look back over the years which lie behind, it is fitting that the youth and beauty, the age and the kind hearts of the community you have so highly benefited should here assemble in token of their gratitude—glad to share with you in the joy of this anniversary morn.

"We are not met, my friends, to commemorate any of war's glorious but bloody and cruel triumphs, nor to live over any lofty scene in the political history of the Nation; but only in memory of the humble beginning, 25 years ago, amid poverty and doubt, in a little western village, of a society devoted to the

cause of human instruction and human happiness. But "peace hath her triumphs." This, my friends, is one of them. That society has been a public benefaction. And that little company of strangers from the land of mystery and song beyond the Rhine, who came bringing their love for art into this western wild and here founded this society, were true philanthropists and as such are deserving of the united thanks of this people.

"But not Burlington alone has reason to be thankful to this class of our fellow citizens. As a nation we owe a debt of gratitude to the Germans who have made America their home. German hospitality—German simplicity of manners—German business honor—German industry—and, above all, German integrity of character, have made a lasting impression for good upon our institutions. None other of our foreign-born citizens have so carefully retained nor so zealously propagated the ideas and customs of their native land. The Germans in America have been like the colonies which in olden times went out from Greece. These took with them to distant shores and there nurtured the manners and the arts and the literature of the mother country; and thus, though widely separated from Greece, hopeless ever again to tread her classic soil, they nevertheless greatly extended the empire of her influence and her fame, by keeping alive in those remote parts the spirit of her exalted life. So has it been with the Germans in America. They, too, in a far country, cherish the memory of the fatherland. And what a fatherland is theirs!

"Germany! Land of education and law! Where ignorance is a crime! Land of philosophy and poetry and song! About whose vine-clad hills linger the traditions and romance of a thousand years! Home of genius which has given Schiller and Lessing and Klopstock and Schlegel and Kotzebue and a multitude of kindred spirits to literature. Which claims Goethe for her child—Goethe, the greatest poet, the most comprehensive intellect since Shakespeare. Which has given Kant and Kepler and the matchless Humboldt to serve the united cause of science and philosophy. Germany! Source of the world's best music and birthplace of its greatest masters. Where were cradled Bach and Handel and Weber and Mozart and the supreme, the inspired, the immortal Beethoven. A land which to-day leads the vanguard of civilization and power on the continent of Europe!

"Deutschland!

"'Wo edler Geister Funken sprühen,
Wo Kränze für das Schöne blühen,
Wo starke Herzen freudig blühen
Für alles Heilige entbrannt:
Da war ihr Vaterland!'

"Coming from such a fatherland, the Germans in America have been its worthy children. To-day German influences are among those most potent in our civilization, and the Germans themselves among the most enlightened and public spirited and law-abiding and honored citizens of the Republic.

"Twenty-five years seem a long time if we would look forward into the illimitable unknown of the future; but if we look back it is but a step to where the vista closes behind us. Still, great events have shaken the earth in that short time. The great engines of social and political influence have worked mighty transformations. Thrones have been built up and cast down. Governments have been established and overthrown. Wars have drenched both continents in blood. Great conquests have been made, but the greatest and most glorious have been the conquests of peace. Civilized enterprise has penetrated every quarter of the globe and her exploring parties have sought out every hidden nook that human zeal and human skill could reach."

(Here follows a graphic description of the leading historical events of the last 25 years, of which we have only room for the following concluding sentences.—Ed.)

"But a description of all the important historical events which the last 25 years have witnessed in Europe and America would fill volumes.

"They have witnessed a united Italy, under the impulse of liberal institutions, assume her position among the great nations of Europe.

"They have seen the liberation of 20,000,000 of white serfs in Russia, and of 5,000,000 of black slaves in America. They have seen representatives from all the monarchies of the Old World gathered together at our centennial anniversary to bear witness to the greatness of our wealth and power and to the blessings of a free government.

"They have seen Napoleon wearing the crown of France in the midst of the glittering pageantries of the proudest court of the proudest capital of the world—they have seen the star of his destiny sink into endless obscurity on the field of Sedan, himself die a neglected exile, and the Republic, which he thought dead, reestablish the beneficent reign of liberty and equality upon the ruins of his Empire.

"And they have seen another man—the embodiment of all the holiest aspirations of the New World—by his greatness and by his goodness, by his love, his charity, his magnanimity, his consecration, rescue this Nation from destruction and save liberty to the world—and, dying, leave a memory upon which his countrymen and the friends of human rights everywhere throughout the earth shall never cease to call down the benedictions of heaven—the emancipator of a race—freedom's apostle and her martyr—Abraham Lincoln.

"This same quarter of a century has also witnessed the most miraculous discoveries of science as well as the most wonderful exhibitions of inventive genius and skill. Puck has put his girdle of telegraph wires and ocean cables around the earth. Time and space have been annihilated.

"Twenty-five years ago a war like the recent one between Russia and Turkey could have been fought out upon the plains of Bulgaria before Burlington's citizens of that day might have known of its beginning. Yet we have seen the results of the recent battles known in every hamlet from New York to San Francisco before the cries of the wounded and dying had ceased or the smoke lifted from the field. Six thousand miles away we have followed, step by step, the bloody struggle for Schipka Pass, while yet the echoes of the cannon were reverberating through the rocky gorges of the Balkans.

"But we have wandered far from home. Let us come back to Burlington at the period to which this day recalls us.

"I can not, from my own personal knowledge, describe the Burlington of 25 years ago, for, though a resident of the place at that time, I was not then much given to statistics. But from some of her old settlers I have learned that 25 years ago Burlington was a quiet village, having 2 schoolhouses (1 vacant), 3 churches (1 vacant), 32 saloons (all occupied), a score or two of dwelling houses, three or four hundred people, and the charter of the Fox River Valley Railroad.

"The village was advantageously located, being, according to the geological investigations of Esquire Royce, directly over the apex of the dome of Pluto's subterranean residence. Though small, Burlington was ambitious and vigorous and had even then acquired a widespread reputation for the abundance and size of its suckers—scientifically known as mullets or red horse. Her inhabitants were afflicted with few diseases, except intermittent fever, and a thirst which was not intermittent. Their principal amusements were attending lawsuits, trading horses, spearing fish, and playing "old sledge." The more dignified and sedate amused themselves with political and religious discussions and the building of opposition meeting houses. Thus they cultivated their mental powers, and few places of its size could boast of more business enterprise and intellectual activity among its citizens.

"The eligibility and beauty of its location had by this time drawn to Burlington a number of intelligent and educated Germans. Although they appreciated the blessings by which they were surrounded, still they felt that something was lacking. They missed the musical enjoyments of their old home beyond the sea. They longed for the sweet songs of the fatherland—'die wunderschoenen deutschen Lieder.' So, on the evening of May 9, in the year 1853, Joseph Bock, William Riel, Henry Martensen, Francis Reuschlein, Jacob Muth, Julius Lueck, Dr. Frederick Kords, Joseph Wackerman, sr., John Ries, Richard Weygand, Conrad Bosshard, William Funk, Charles Wagner, Frederick Keuper, Matthias Bachmayer, Henry Burhans, Caspar Scheidt, and William Rein met at the little Catholic schoolhouse up 'on the hill' and organized the Teutonia Society.

"The Teutonia Society had for its object the cultivation of the art of music, an art which offers to the human race the most refining and the purest of the pleasures of sense. An art so pure that its practice, we have been taught to believe, is among the chiefest delights of the redeemed in heaven.

"'The man that hath no music in himself
Nor is not mov'd by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for stratagems, and spoils,
The motions of his spirit are dull as night
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Let no such man be trusted.'

"Mr. Joseph Bock had the honor of being chosen the first director of the society. At its next meeting, a few evenings later, Jacob Wambold, Martin Schafer, Ciriak Preiles, Frederick Millhöft, and Jacob Oelten were enrolled among the members of the society. In the year 1855 the society joined the Northwestern Saengerbund. From this time forward its membership rapidly increased. In its ranks were Catholics and Protestants, Republicans and Democrats, men of various faiths and creeds, but divided as Teutonia was upon many important subjects, yet all distinctions were forgotten, all the members were brothers when they met to sing the songs of the fatherland. Such is the hallowed influence of music, the 'musik' of which Ludwig Tieck says:

"'Wem ich der Sterblichen die Lippe küsse,
Dem tönt die Welt ein göttliches Gedichte;
Wald, Wasser, Feld und Luft spricht ihm Geschichte,
Im Herzen rinnen Paradiesenflüsse.'

"Mr. Bock moved from Burlington about two years after his election as director. After his departure various members of the society acted as its leaders, until, on the 29th day of January in the year 1857, Prof. Rudolph Wald was chosen director of Teutonia, a position he now holds, and since that time has continuously held to his own great honor and to the lasting benefit of the society. The succeeding years 1857, 1858, and 1859 were those during which the society first began to assume the leading place it has since held in the social life of Burlington. In every celebration, or festival, or other public gathering in Burlington, the society took a prominent part. Heading every procession, floating from every platform, was the flag of Teutonia. These are the occasions during those years which we younger Burlingtonians most vividly recollect, and because of them, the name "Teutonia" is interwoven with our earliest associations. These were the days of the good old-fashioned Fourth of July celebrations up in "Perkins's Woods," the palmy days of Mr. Catton—"our Jim"—everybody's friend—and of many other of our old pioneers once familiar to the streets of Burlington, who, one by one, have vanished from our sight but not from our memory.

"The society continued its growth until the breaking out of the great Civil War. Then Teutonia made soldiers of its singers and

sent them to the front to fight the battles of their adopted country. Of those who were at that time members of the society, Theodore Hartman, Julius Leuck, Henry Martensen, John Haas, and Frederick Willhoeft joined the Union Army.

"We all remember those wild days at the opening of the war. We, who were then the children of Burlington, remember how proud we were that some of 'our boys'—the 'big boys' of the 'A class' over at school, the best scholars, the best speakers, the boys who led our sports, our youthful heroes—were going to war. And how we wondered that some of the fathers and mothers of those boys, and some of the 'big girls,' too, should look so sad. It was such a glorious thing to be a soldier and march away under the flags with pulses bounding to the cheers of friends and kindred.

"It was all a holiday to us. But soon came news of a battle. Then that there were western regiments in it—then that the Belle City Rifles and 'our boys' were there. It seems but yesterday since that news came. I see before me faces that were pale with dread that day. I see the little anxious group gathered in the street down town, and hear a choking voice reading: 'There has been a great fight. Henry Benson was badly shot in the hand. He held it up and said "Boys, there's Wisconsin blood for the Union." He was soon afterwards killed.'

"Killed! Killed! One of 'our boys!' I see the gathering tears and hear the only voice which breaks the silence—the voice of an old man—saying 'I knew he was a brave boy, I knew he was a brave boy,' and again I feel the thrill of pride which flashed through the hearts of us youthful listeners as we heard the story of the dead hero.

"One by one Burlington gave her martyrs to the great cause until at last the war was ended, and what there were left of 'our boys' came home. When we saw their thinned ranks our childish wonder ceased. Then we knew why in the early days those fathers and mothers and sweethearts had looked so sad. We saw them now—some with tears of thankfulness grasping the hands of their loved ones; others with bitter tears weeping for boys that did not come back—their 'unreturning brave.'

"Yes; there was joy and there was grief; but in smiles or in tears all were rejoicing in a country redeemed, regenerated, where Freedom undefiled shall sit enthroned forever.

"I see here in the ranks of Teutonia and scattered throughout this audience many who were Union soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.

"The youth of our country can never forget the debt of gratitude we owe to you, the soldiers of the great war. We were children in the days of your heroism. We did not—we could not know all that you were called to do. The crisis was too vast. It was beyond us. Now we have grown to a better appreciation of it. We have learned its significance—its appalling, its overwhelming nature. But for you, we of the younger generation would have come to manhood after the United States of America had been blotted from the map of the world. But for you the land of Washington and Jefferson and their compatriots—the land of "76" and of the Revolution would never have been ours to inherit. To you, soldiers of the great war, we owe the rich heritage of our country's glory, and the richer heritage of her freedom. We behold your victory. We have learned its solemn lessons, and when our country calls we will defend to the last all that you achieved. Be assured that, come what may, those great principles of constitutional government—the sovereignty of the National Union—the absolute equality of all men before the law—for which you fought and for which your dead comrades poured out their generous blood, these shall not fail. They shall stand unchanged, imperishable, while an American heart remembers the example of your own sublime devotion.

"Besides those of Teutonia's soldiers whose names have already been given, and who were members of the society at the outbreak of the war, there are others of her present members who also wore the Union blue. These are William Laske, Louis Konst, Hiram A. Sheldon, August Reuschlein, Charles W. Wood, Henry F. Smith, Andrew Haas, and Michael Zimmer, all of whom are to-day members of the society and prominent sharers in its benefits; a fact which adds emphasis to the truth that none better deserve to enjoy the blessings of peace than those who risked their lives to purchase them.

"In the year 1866 Mr. John Yunker built the hall which for many years bore his name. In it the society was accustomed to meet and there they received the news of Sedan, Napoleon's downfall, and the great victory of 'Unser Fritz' and Kaiser Wilhelm.

"In the latter part of the year 1870 the three German societies then existing in Burlington—the original Teutonia Society, the German Dramatic Society, and the Turner Society—were all united and incorporated under the old name of the Teutonia Society of Burlington. A new constitution was adopted and steps were immediately taken toward the erection of a building adapted to meet the diverse needs of the reorganized society. The result is the beautiful hall within which we are now assembled. Long may it stand to bless the memory of its builders; a place where the people of Burlington shall meet to banish care with music and the drama—'und nach dem Theater, Tanz Kraenzchen wie gewoehnlich!'

"One by one the years have gone until at last we have reached this day—this silver wedding anniversary of your espousal of the cause of art. From poverty and weakness you have lived on through years of privation and sacrifice until this day beholds you surrounded by wives and children and 'troops of friends,' crowned with success, happy and full of hope.

"This is to all of us a joyful day. It does not alone gladden you. It animates and unites all our hearts. Yet our gladness has its alloy. We miss old, familiar faces. All are not here. Where, to-day, is Preiles, with his glorious bass? Where are Henry Martensen and Franz Griebel and genial Charley Diener? Where is Jacob Gill with the ever-present smile upon his face? Where are the loved of other days?

"We look in vain for them. In vain we call aloud their cherished names. They have paid to nature the tribute foreordained from the foundations of the world to be paid to her by all the sons of men.

"Most men flit across the stage of life, drop into the grave, and the turf above them buries alike their memories and their dust. Such lives leave no individual record and they sink into the great dead sea of human experience like drops of rain into the depths of ocean. When a hundred years shall have rolled away, who of us but that will sleep in an unvisited tomb? Youth, manhood, age—oblivion!

"It is the common lot. Yet our friends have escaped it, for the Teutonia Society will live and their loved memories be a part of its treasures. When on earth they were allied with this society. Its good work was their good work, and it shall continue to be theirs. As your great Fichte says:

"'Das was man Tod nennt, kann mein Werk nicht abbrechen; denn mein Werk soll vollendet werden, mit Ihm ist meinem Dasein keine Zeit bestimmt—und ich bin ewig.'

"We have been talking of the past. It is the theme upon which, to-day, the older members of the society and of the audience most delight to linger.

"But there is a future before us with its hopes, its aspirations, and its burden of great duties.

"The people of no other nation have opportunities like ours. The responsibilities of citizenship in this Republic are greater than in any other government on earth. It devolves upon its possessor the duties of sovereignty. As Americans let us meet these duties. I address you no longer as Germans, no longer as Englishmen, no longer as Irishmen—no longer as foreigners. We are all Americans. Here are your homes. Here will be your graves, and the graves of your children, and of your children's children. Surely to you no other country can be so dear—no other soil so hallowed—as that where their ashes will repose. Then let us as Americans all rise to the full measure of our duty.

"What transcendent lessons this young Republic has already taught the statesmen of the Old World. Her history has given the lie to the governmental principles of a century ago—those principles born of ambition and tyranny and impressed upon the minds of men by the unbroken record of centuries of human government. Men had never been able to govern themselves. No republic had long endured. Therefore human equality was a myth and free government a vagary of enthusiasts.

"The great father of English law, Blackstone, says—and he speaks the sentiments universally entertained by the statesmen of his day: 'The distinction of ranks and honors is necessary in every well-governed state. A system of nobility creates and preserves that gradual scale of dignity which proceeds from the peasant to the prince.' Again, he says: 'Where the magistrate upon every succession is elected by the people and may, by the express provision of the laws, be deposed (if not punished) by his subjects. This may sound to some like the perfection of liberty and look well enough when delineated upon paper, but in practice will ever be found productive of tumult, contention, and anarchy.'

"By the example of a hundred years we have demonstrated that this father of English law was a child in his estimate of man's power of self-government.

"Here are no titled ranks. No honors, save such as the generous heart spontaneously yield to intellectual and moral worth. Here is no system of nobility. No blue-ribboned and bejeweled aristocrats. No degrading distinctions of caste. Forty millions of people without a master, occupying the sublimest position among the nations of the earth. The beacon toward which turn the eyes of all God's poor and oppressed. Free and invincible!

"Let us be zealous in whatever tends to make the Nation stronger and purer. Let us measure our public men by the inflexible rule, that splendor of station can not change the hue of dishonor. That a lie on the farm or in the blacksmith shop or in the counting room is a lie in the Senate of the United States. Away with the statesmanship which distinguishes between 'policy' and the dictates of common honesty. The Great Disposer of Events never made any difference between what is 'policy' and what is absolutely right. Away with the statesmen, the politicians, in the high councils of this Nation who vilify and traduce eminent men like Carl Schurz, servants of the people, for no other offense than zeal for their country's welfare or because in public life they are too honest to be what these men call "practical."

"Gentlemen of the Teutonia, we this day close the first volume of the history of your society. We have glanced over the record of the past 25 years there written. We, this day, turn the leaf, and have before us the yet unwritten page of the future. What the next 25 years shall inscribe thereon is buried in the bosom of the vast unknown. Naught but prophetic vision can pierce its measureless expanse or reveal its limitless possibilities. I can only express my faith and my wishes. Judging the future by the past and by the present—knowing that the blood of its fathers flows in the veins of its sons, my faith predicts the continued and increasing success of Teutonia. And here on this day on which we have met to lay our offerings upon the twin altars of memory

and hope—standing here, between the oceans of the past and the future—let me appeal to Teutonia's younger members to carry forward the work of the society in the same spirit which inspired its beginning; to broaden and strengthen its power for good, to keep its aims pure, and to care for its well-being as a noble monument sacred to the memory of its founders. Cherish that liberal public spirit which has been one of their distinguishing characteristics—remembering that no man truly lives who lives for himself alone.

"Then, when another 25 years shall have passed away, the fiftieth—the golden anniversary of Teutonia shall witness a gathering as much excelling this in numbers and splendor as this surpasses the first little gathering at the schoolhouse on the hill; and my fervent wish is that many, very many—yes, all of you, may be blessed with life and health and strength to rejoice in the festivities of that day."

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN LAGUARDIA

Mr. JAMES of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing an address made by our progressive colleague from New York, Mr. LAGUARDIA, over the National Broadcasting Co.'s radio system on March 2, 1931, on the subject of public utilities' control in this country.

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

There was no objection.

CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Gentlemen of the Power Trust and fellow consumers, I desire to express my thanks to the National Broadcasting Co. for its courtesy in granting me this opportunity to express the consumers' side of the power question. Consumers are not organized and, therefore, seldom have the opportunity to broadcast or to reply to the prosperous electric, gas, and public-utility corporation with unlimited funds collected from these same consumers.

I can understand the anxiety of the Power Trust in protecting their source of easily gotten fortunes. But I do object to their designation of the other side as ignorant, demagogic, radical, and destructive. In my criticism of the power magnates, the big fellows of the Power Trust, I desire to point out that I do not refer to the engineers and technical personnel, who are excellent, efficient, and useful citizens. They are in no way responsible for the conditions and practices which I oppose.

The men in control of the power interests or, to put it plainly, the Power Trust, are not interested or even concerned in public service or the sale of electric current. They are primarily interested in corporate control and the sale of stock. They know more about the stock ticker than the dynamo. Can it be denied that public-utility companies are monopolies? Can the consumer select his electric, gas, or trolley company? Not at all. Then why the expenditures of millions of dollars charged to the consumers for advertisement? The Power Trust is not a "myth." It is an existing, active, well-organized combination of power, gas, electric, and trolley corporations united in a common purpose of keeping private control of public utilities—maintaining high rates, influencing legislation, and fighting public ownership. The uncontroverted proof of the existence of this trust is contained not only in 20 volumes of legal evidence presented to the Federal Trade Commission in Washington but also in the list of mergers published in the trust's own publications and in the copious flow of literature issued by investment bankers, stock brokers, and bond pluggers. The existence of a combination—the Power Trust—is further evidenced by huge expenditures from common funds for purposes entirely selfish and unrelated to actual operation and maintenance of any one company.

By this I mean the maintenance and support by various groups of public utility corporations of the joint committee of the National Utility Association, of 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, whose telltale photostatic checks to lobbyists, politicians, and others shocked the country not so very long ago. And also the existence of another agency of publicity and dispenser of power funds is the National Electric Light Association. Its checks, too, to institutions of education to insure the teaching of the trust philosophy of public service are now part of public records. Then, there is the various State committees of public information maintained in no less than 36 separate States, all doing the same kind of business. Then, the purchase of investment in newspapers and other publications; a long pay roll of men and women lecturing on the virtues of privately owned public utilities; the retainers of highly paid lobbyists at the Nation and State Capitols are all matters of public record.

The evidence already presented is conclusive of the existence of this combination or trust, but permit me to read from yesterday's daily newspapers. Only yesterday, March 1, 1931, the Consolidated Gas Co., of New York, announced the coming issue and marketing of an additional $110,000,000 of securities. Is the Consolidated Gas Co. an isolated independent entity in New York City? Not at all. In its own announcement it states frankly that the Brooklyn Edison Co., Kings County Electric Light & Power Co., and other companies are units of the consolidated gas system. Then it goes on to say that the total funded debt of the system is $250,937,540. They call it a system. I call it a trust. Then, the news item goes on to talk about the "parent company" and the parent company paid out in dividends during the year no less than $57,080,808. This enormous dividend is derived from excessive rates paid by the consumers. This system, or combination in the East, which is only a small fraction of the entire system and combination, is in and of itself one of the largest combines in the United States.

It is the vicious activities of the combination that have brought upon the private utility companies the opposition of the public and the movement for public ownership and operation of such necessary service. In our present industrial, economic, and social life, electricity and gas have become necessaries of life. Electricity and gas have become as indispensable to our every-day life as air and water. Air is still free, but how would consumers like to buy water from their local gas and electric light company? Think it over. It was not so very long ago that water was monopolized by private corporations. Owing to poor service, exorbitant rates, vicious political activities, private water companies have been put out of business. Yet the same arguments which were urged against public ownership of water supply and the same denunciations of public-spirited men and women who fought private water companies are to-day used by the Power Trust. Comparisons are made by the Power Trust between what they term private ownership and efficient business operation and public ownership with inefficient political operation. I accept that challenge.

The publicly owned and operated water supply all through the country compares more than favorably with the costly privately owned and operated gas or electric service of any city. If the same accountancy practices and returns allowed the gas and electric companies by our corporate-minded courts were applied to any municipal water system, the price of water would be about 25 cents a gallon.

If the same basis for rate fixing were applied to the Panama Canal—and by that I mean valuation of all physical property on the theory of reproduction cost, franchise and good-will value, interest on bonds covering actual investment, and return on stock covering fictitious and artificial valuations—it would cost more than the value of a ship to go through the canal. A better comparison might be made between private and publicly owned companies rendering like services. The rates of the municipally operated electric plant at Jamestown, N. Y., are lower than that of the privately owned company. Yet the publicly owned plant uses expensive coal purchased from private mines, while the private plant uses public waters from a publicly owned stream. The power plants in Canada sell current cheaper than the private plants across the river in New York, both generating the same kind of current from identically the same river. The municipal electric plant in Los Angeles has operated successfully in spite of an unrelenting warfare in the courts waged by the private interests. The municipal electric plant of Cleveland has not only reduced rates but has practically paid for itself in a few years. Tacoma, Seattle, and many cities have their own publicly owned electric plants operating successfully at lower rates than the trust companies in cities of like size. If publicly owned plants and operated by the public and not for profit are better and cheaper than privately owned and operated companies and granted the indispensability of electric service, what justification is there for the continuance of the latter?

Another fair comparison of a very recent occurrence may be cited right here in Washington. Two weeks ago Congress passed a law giving the 78,458 school children of the District of Columbia car fare at 3 cents. About four days ago Congress passed a law granting loans to 3,500,000 veterans of the World War. Within two hours after the veterans' bill passed the first loan was made, and the Veterans' Bureau is prepared to take care of thousands and thousands of applications a day. The school childrens' car fare law, which takes effect immediately, although it has back of it the entire power and force of the United States Government, the President of the United States, the American Congress, has up to this time been ignored by one of the subsidiaries of the Power Trust, who are simply making faces at the United States Government and ignoring the mandate of the law. Yes; we have a public-service commission in the District of Columbia.

The enormous profits just stated resulting from an excessive and exorbitant rate is the complete answer to the statement recently made that consumers are fully protected from the self-styled benevolent monopoly by regulation and State public-service commissions. It was stated, too, that the very people who are now clamoring for public ownership and operation of public-service utilities were the same who years ago demanded and brought about the regulation of public-utility companies. That is true; but when we now witness exorbitant and unreasonable rates resulting in dividends out of all proportion to returns to other industrial investments because, mark you, there is no risk involved in this business.

The Power Trust does not have to find a market. We realize that the whole system of regulation has broken down and this public service, which is necessary to our modern life, can no longer be left in the hands of a greedy, selfish, and unconscionable monopoly. Only a few days ago no less an authority than the distinguished former Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, the Hon. Bainbridge Colby, stated—I quote: "The boastful brag of the utility companies, their lobbyists, legal janizaries, agile accounts, and obliging experts is 'We regulate regulation.'" In other words, the public utilities are regulating the public service commissions instead of the public service commissions regulating the public utility companies. And in support of that statement there stands a long list of former public service commissioners

throughout the country who are now officers of these companies or otherwise on the pay roll.

The present determined and necessary movement for the public ownership and operation of electric service is not the result of any new school of political or economic thought. It is not a new issue for political purposes. It is the inevitable sequence to the greed, selfishness, and viciousness of this combination of public utility companies and their unreasonable exploitation of the consumer. The fight is on, and, like every other fight in this country coming from a patient and exploited public, is bound to be carried on to a successful conclusion. There is a determined fight in every State of the Union for lower rates. There is a determination in the American Congress to carry on as far as the Federal Government has jurisdiction in these matters to curb the control of this trust and protect public streams from private exploitation.

This fight is being led by that great statesman and public-spirited citizen, the Hon. GEORGE W. NORRIS, of the United States Senate. There is an ever-increasing number in both the House and Senate taking up this fight and following his lead. The reasons for this fight are so apparent and so just and the opportunity of rendering great public service is so clear that the movement against this combination is bound to grow and to continue to final success. A combination of power companies and banks can control the industries of any section of the country. American industries are entitled to power as cheaply as may be obtained from publicly owned plants in Canada and other countries. There is not a mother keeping house in this country but dreads the moment when the gas and electric bills come. The rates are too high. The average home has not the opportunity of enjoying the benefits of the progress made in electricity. Every home should have the benefit of the use of power not only for light but for refrigeration, washing, cleaning, and sewing. The publicly owned power plants, whether municipal in this country or government in other countries, have set the standard of reasonable rates. The privately owned trust-controlled corporations have stubbornly kept to constant increasingly high rates.

The Power Trust has had its day; it is high time the consumers have theirs.

WEST POINT

Mr. JAMES of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the matter of West Point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAMES of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks on the bill (S. 5732) to authorize the acquisition for military purposes of land in Orange County, N. Y., for use as an addition to the West Point Military Reservation, I desire to call to the attention of the House certain pertinent information relating to the genesis and progress of the legislation.

For some years it has been evident that if the Military Academy at West Point is to function in the manner intended—that is, provide a thorough military training for young men to become officers in the Army—it is essential that additional land in the vicinity of and for use by the United States Military Academy be acquired. Consequently, on December 9, 1930, I introduced in the House the bill H. R. 14811, which reads as follows:

H. R. 14811

A bill to authorize an appropriation for the purchase of land and buildings thereon joining the West Point Military Reservation, N. Y., and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, additional land in the vicinity of, and for use by, the United States Military Academy, in connection with the present military reservation at West Point, N. Y., such land being 15,135 acres, more or less, and including land surrounding Popolopen Lake, land bordering on the River Hudson, and other interlocking plots of land, all located in Orange County, N. Y.; and the sum of $1,500,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall adversely affect the existing water supply, its sources, or pipe lines of the town of Highlands, N. Y.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War shall, by due advertisements in such manner as he deems best and calculated to give the widest necessary publicity, call for offers of land for use in connection with said West Point, N. Y., and if after negotiation he is able to buy said land or any part or parcel or tract thereof, and at such price or prices as he shall deem to be the fair and reasonable market value of the land, then he is authorized to purchase said land for said purpose at such prices; and if any of said offers of land are at prices deemed by the Secretary of War to be above the reasonable market value of such parcel or tract of land, and if after the negotiation the Secretary of War is unable to purchase the same at fair and reasonable prices as herein defined, then in such case the Secretary of War is authorized to request the Attorney General of the United States to institute condemnation proceedings for the acquiring of such tracts or parcels of land as may be necessary for such purpose.

On January 15, 1931, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate introduced S. 5732, reading as follows:

S. 5732

An act to authorize the acquisition for military purposes of land in Orange County, N. Y., for use as an addition to the West Point Military Reservation

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, approximately 17,000 acres of land in Orange County, N. Y., as an addition to the West Point Military Reservation; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated an amount not to exceed $1,500,000 for payment for the title to such land and the necessary expenses incident to its purchase.

The bill, introduced by myself, authorizes the acquiring of 15,135 acres, while the Senate bill authorizes the acquiring of approximately 17,000 acres. Both bills provide for an appropriation of $1,500,000 to be used in the purchase of the land.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee held no hearing on the proposed legislation. It was favorably reported to the Senate and was passed by that body on January 26, 1931. The measure was taken up by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House on February 12 and an opportunity given to all those interested to present their views on the subject.

Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, made a complete presentation of the subject from the standpoint of the needs of the academy. His study of the situation brought out the following reasons for the acquisition of this area:

1. Protection of water supply.
2. Aviation field.
3. Rifle range.
4. Pistol range.
5. Small cannon range.
6. Camping grounds and maneuvers ground.

With especial reference to the water supply, it is very evident that it is necessary to secure this additional land without delay. The proposed addition includes the present watershed, which is in fact the only source of water supply available to the academy. Much of the watershed area is used by summer residents for bungalows, lodges, and camps in ever-increasing numbers and, according to the authorities at West Point, it will not be long before the water supply will become so polluted it will not be possible to render it fit for use. For the past two years there has been an actual shortage of water at West Point. At present intake pipes are placed on a small reservation, the water secured being the overflow from Queensboro Lake, Popolopen Lake, and Long Pond. By this proposed legislation, the Government securing control of the area, will be able to place dams at desirable points, and in this way insure to the academy an adequate supply of pure water and present and for future needs.

After personally studying the situation by visiting the academy a number of times, I am of the opinion that this addition is necessary, not only to insure an adequate supply of pure water but also the area is badly needed for training purposes. Although there is an ever-increasing need for small arms, machine gun, and artillery firing instruction, the cadets get but a limited instruction in small-arm firing practice, instruction in machine-gun firing at 1,000-inch range only, and no instruction in artillery firing at West Point. The small-arms range now being used is but a makeshift, which is inadequate and unsafe. There is no site available at the academy for a machine-gun range, and the construction of the Storm King Highway across the artillery range has made it impossible to use the range for artillery-firing practice.

Members of the first class at West Point are at present sent away for instruction in artillery firing and in flying. Instruction in aviation consists of a 5-day visit of the first class at Langley Field, Va., where the maximum number of hours in the air per cadet is not over five hours. This instruction is restricted to one class on account of the expense of sending the cadets to Langley Field. The same

may be said of the instruction in artillery firing. The yearly cost of transporting the cadets for this instruction is about $15,000, and only one class is benefited. By securing this additional area all the classes will have an opportunity to secure this vitally necessary instruction, and the expense of transporting the cadets away from West Point can be saved.

The officials at West Point, being very greatly in favor of the proposed legislation, point out that this addition will mean much to the academy, and at the same time it will not interfere with the road system at present running through the area. Furthermore, the land desired can be acquired at this time at what is considered a reasonable figure. The officials of the Military Academy have pointed out that if additional land is not secured, it will be necessary, either to move the academy to a more adequate site or to curtail the school's military activities. A memorandum submitted to the War Department, which is included in the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the bill, fully sets forth the attitude of the officials at West Point.

May I call to your attention a reference made to the Military Academy by George Washington in the last letter he wrote before he died. As we are approaching the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of our first President, this is of particular interest:

> The establishment of an institution of this kind, upon a respectable and extensive basis, has ever been considered by me as an object of primary importance to this country; and while I was in the chair of government I omitted no proper opportunity of recommending it in my public speeches and other ways to the attention of the Legislature. (Letter to Alexander Hamilton, dated Mount Vernon, December 12, 1799.)

A statement of President Andrew Jackson in his first message to Congress, December, 1829, is also of interest in this connection:

> I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defense, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our Army, and such of the graduates as from various causes may not pursue the profession of arms will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service, and in a measure secure to that class of troops the advantages which in this respect belong to standing armies.

As evidencing the widespread interest of the public in the proper functioning of the Military Academy, attention is invited to a letter from Mr. Peter J. Brady, of New York City, the statement of Mr. Edward F. McGrady, of the American Federation of Labor, and the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which resolution was indorsed by a number of other similar organizations throughout the country:

NEW YORK CITY, *February 25, 1931.*

Hon. FRANK W. JAMES,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am inclosing newspaper clippings and editorials relative to the expansion of West Point, favoring the bill already passed by the Senate and reported favorably upon by the House Committee on Military Affairs.

I hope that you will use your best efforts in making it known to the leaders of the Congress in both Houses that you favor this legislation and are doing all that you can toward bringing about the enactment of this law at an early date.

The New York State Federation of Labor has written to every union in the State, urging them to write or wire their Senators and Congressmen, so that this bill will be passed without the interference of any selfish interests, in order that this much-needed work may be provided for the members of their organizations.

Therefore, please be good enough to give this your earliest attention, for we understand that appropriations have already been taken care of in other bills, to provide this employment at an early date.

Yours very truly,

PETER J. BRADY.

* * * * * * *

Mr. MCGRADY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I represent perhaps the largest civilian organization in the United States. The American Federation of Labor is now and has been in favor of giving West Point all that it needs to function effectively, properly, and efficiently. I might say that my organization has in the State of New York upward of 850,000 members, most of them, practically all of them, citizens of the State and taxpayers of the various communities. This organization is solidly behind the request of the authorities at West Point to give that institution adequate suport and we hope that either Congressman JAMES's bill or Senator REED's bill will pass your committee and pass the Congress at this session.

* * * * * * *

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York invites the attention of the President and the Congress of the United States to the needs of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in order that it may be preserved and that the requirements for its maintenance as an institution of the first class may be provided; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress be urged to appropriate $1,500,000 for the acquisition of about 17,000 acres of additional land adjacent to and in the vicinity of the present reservation.

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENIUS H. OUTERBRIDGE, *Chairman,*
J. VIPOND DAVIES,
SAMUEL ROBERT,
JOHN B. TREVOR,
HENRY R. WINTHROP,
Special Committee on National Defense.

The delegation of citizens that appeared before the committee to represent the interests of some 4,000 people living in the town of Highlands, the village of Highland Falls, and the hamlet of Fort Montgomery explained to the Committee on Military Affairs their position respecting the acquisition of land by West Point. Each member of this delegation expressed himself as being interested in promoting the efficiency of the academy and stated that this additional land should be acquired for use by the institution, and only urged that in the acquisition they be protected in their water supply and taxes.

Following statements by members of this delegation as to the effect of the purchase of all the property desired by West Point upon the water supply of these communities and upon the taxes received a thorough study was made by officers of the War Department, representatives of the communities involved, and interested Members of the House.

In presenting the Senate bill to the House, amendments were offered designed to protect the interests of the communities in and around West Point, and a letter from the Secretary of War stating the attitude of the War Department was read for the information of the House. The House agreed to the amendments.

The Senate concurred in these amendments; and with the legislation having been enacted, the officials of the War Department are now enabled to enter into negotiations for the purchase of such areas as are needed, and at the same time work out a solution of the problems involved in a proper regard for the interests of the several communities that will be affected by such purchases.

I am against what is known as the hire-and-purchase method—generally known as the "hire-and-fire" method—and sincerely hope that no matter what pressure is brought to bear on the War Department to depart from the contract system they will not yield.

The following letter from the Secretary of War explains itself:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 13, 1931.

Hon. W. FRANK JAMES,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. JAMES: When you became chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee I am informed that you stated that, in your opinion, it would be a better policy for the War Department to do all of its building under the housing program by contract and not by the purchase and hire method; that you had gone into the matter very carefully at West Point and that, in your opinion, the purchase and hire method there had not worked out satisfactorily; and that the War Department had been criticized over matters in connection therewith over which it had no control.

As you are aware, when the matter was brought to my attention in December, 1929, there were several hundred men at West Point who had been working on the construction there for a number of years and who had been laid off and had no means of livelihood in communities adjoining West Point; that most of them had families and owned their own homes and would have no means of support during the winter months unless the quartermaster was directed or permitted to tear down the old cadet barracks immediately and construct the new barracks without waiting until spring, when the demolition and digging of the foundation for the new building would be done by contract. These were the reasons, as far as the construction at West Point was concerned, which actuated the War Department in departing from its announced policy of erecting buildings under the housing

program by contract, the object of the War Department being to take care of the citizens of Highland Falls and vicinity by hiring them on account of the unemployment emergency in that section and the desire of the citizens of Highland Falls to continue the method of purchase and hire, which had been the practice there previously. Consequently the decision was made at that time in order to satisfy them and the Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., Member of Congress from that district, and we are now carrying on the construction at the present time by the purchase and hire method. When this decision was made it was stated that the approved policy of the War Department in public work of this character was to have the work performed by contract, after due public advertisement, and that the practice would have been followed in the construction at West Point but for the emergency conditions existing, which warranted departure from the usual practice, and that the exception from this practice at West Point would not constitute a precedent.

Sincerely yours,

PATRICK J. HURLEY,
Secretary of War.

YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein the report of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission. Copies are exhausted at present, and I want to get some additional copies.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to leave given me on March 4, 1931, I extend my remarks in the RECORD to include the report of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission filed January 31, 1930. I omit suggested bills.

The report is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, created by the Congress to prepare and report a plan or plans and a program for the commemoration of the siege of Yorktown, Va., and the surrender of Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, with an estimate of the probable cost, and for other purposes, as specified in House Concurrent Resolution 43, Seventieth Congress, first session, and subsequent amendments, respectfully reports as follows:

That pursuant to the said resolution the following members of said commission were appointed:

On the part of the Senate: Hon. CLAUDE A. SWANSON, of Virginia; Hon. DAVID A. REED, of Pennsylvania; Hon. WALTER E. EDGE, of New Jersey; Hon. HIRAM BINGHAM, of Connecticut; and Hon. ROBERT F. WAGNER, of New York.

On the part of the House: Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, of Massachusetts; Hon. ROBERT L. BACON, of New York; Hon. ROY G. FITZGERALD, of Ohio; Hon. JOSEPH W. BYRNS, of Tennessee; and Hon. CHARLES R. CRISP, of Georgia.

Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, of Massachusetts, having died, Hon. GEORGE R. STOBBS was duly appointed in his stead. Hon. Walter E. Edge having been appointed minister to France, Hon. JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr., of Delaware, was appointed in his stead.

This commission met, and pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 43, selected a chairman and vice chairman from among their members, as follows:

Hon. CLAUDE A. SWANSON was elected chairman.

Hon. CHARLES R. CRISP was elected vice chairman.

Hon. S. O. BLAND was elected to serve as secretary for said commission.

The commission has considered all plans and suggestions which have been made to it, and recommends that the ceremonies in commemoration of the siege and surrender be held for four days, one of which shall be the 19th day of October, 1931, the anniversary of the surrender. On that day it is desired that the President of the United States shall be present and make an address. The President has signified his intention to attend, and it is believed that he will make an address on that occasion.

The exercises contemplated are similar to those held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender, at which time there were present the President of the United States and his Cabinet, ex-Presidents of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, ex-Vice Presidents of the United States, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, governors of different States in the Union with their staffs, representatives of foreign powers, descendants of participants in the siege and surrender, military and naval units from the United States and foreign powers, military units from the thirteen original States, mayors of principal cities in the United States, patriotic organizations, and many other distinguished guests.

The exercises consisted of speeches by the President, other distinguished citizens, and representatives of foreign powers and of military and naval displays, reviews and parades, and exercises by patriotic organizations.

This commission recommends that the exercises be along the same general lines, consisting of educational and commemorative exercises, assemblages of patriotic societies, and military and naval reviews and parades.

In the absence of information as to the appropriations for the proposed celebration it is impossible for the commission to submit detailed plans now or to do more than submit a broad outline of its plans. The details of the plan and program must be prepared later, and must depend upon the extent to which they will be authorized by enabling legislation.

Historical sites should be marked and made accessible to the public by appropriate driveways, and parking spaces, parade grounds, and encampment grounds must be secured. Facilities for the comfort of the public and a temporary auditorium for use in the event of inclement weather must be provided. Temporary roads must be constructed, an adequate water supply obtained, and other facilities provided.

The United States owns considerable property near Yorktown which should be utilized so far as practicable to avoid expense.

Much of the land which would be needed for the purposes of the celebration has been in litigation for several years past. It appears that this difficulty has now been removed, too late, however, for the commission to work out detailed plans.

The commission recommends that the Congress enact enabling legislation authorizing an appropriation of $200,000 for the purposes of said celebration. This commission feels that a celebration of the character recommended, worthy of this Nation and in keeping with the dignity of the event to be celebrated, would require that sum. In fact, this commission believes that it will be necessary for States, municipalities, and communities to supplement this sum.

This commission recommends also that the Postmaster General be authorized and directed to issue special series of postage stamps, in different denominations and of such different designs as he may determine, commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the siege and surrender at Yorktown, displaying major events connected with the siege and surrender and appropriate portraits of eminent persons connected with the Revolution. A bill for that purpose has been introduced, at the request of the commission, by Hon. ROY G. FITZGERALD, a member of the commission, and a copy is hereto attached.

This commission recommends that in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Revolutionary War by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., there shall be coined by the Director of the Mint 500,000 silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and fineness and of a special appropriate design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be legal tender in all payments at face value, with suitable provisions relating to said coins as embodied in a bill which has been introduced, at the request of the commission, by Hon. ROY G. FITZGERALD, and a copy of that bill is hereto attached. This character of legislation is not new and has been enacted in the following instances:

To commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden purchase; to commemorate the founding of the city of Trenton, N. J.; to commemorate the Lewis and Clark Expedition; to commemorate the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and in many other instances.

Inasmuch as the 18th day of October, 1931, immediately preceding the anniversary of the surrender, falls on Sunday, this commission suggests the propriety at an appropriate time of calling by presidential proclamation the attention of the people of the United States to the anniversary, with the request that appropriate religious exercises be held in the churches of the United States in commemoration of that event and in thanksgiving for the blessings that have been bestowed upon the people of the United States.

This commission recommends that all of the States be requested by appropriate presidential proclamation to participate in the sesquicentennial celebration and that all universities, colleges, and schools of all grades be requested on the 19th day of October, 1931, to commemorate the said surrender in an appropriate and patriotic manner.

This commission recommends that the President of the United States be requested to extend to such governments and individuals as the President may determine a cordial invitation to unite with the Government and people of the United States in a fit and appropriate observance of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

As this commission was created by concurrent resolution, this commission believes that this commission or such other as may be charged with the responsibility of this celebration should be created by joint resolution or usual enactment, and it recommends that the enabling legislation provide for a commission to be charged with all the powers, duties, and responsibilities with which this commission is now vested and which at the time of the approval of said legislation shall not have been completed.

This commission submits herewith suggestions for legislation in the form of tentative resolutions and will supplement them by later reports and tentative bills or resolutions as occasion may demand.

This commission recommends that the commission be authorized and empowered to do all things necessary and proper to carry into effect any and all plans that may be adopted by Congress.

This commission submits as a part of this report a most exhaustive memorandum of authorities dealing with the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. This memorandum

has been prepared by Hon. ROY G. FITZGERALD, a member of this commission, and the commission believes that it would be highly useful if a painstaking and thorough research could be made to develop for publication and distribution the most accurate and interesting story of the siege and surrender at Yorktown, with the events leading up to the surrender.

This commission calls attention to the fact that a few months following the Yorktown celebration there will commence a celebration commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington and that the Yorktown celebration may be recognized as the beginning of the commemoration of Washington's birth. The commission should be authorized to cooperate with the United States commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington for the purpose of appropriate coordination.

This commission recommends to the Congress for its consideration the bill H. R. 8424, introduced by Representative CRAMTON, of Michigan, on January 10, 1930, which provides for the creation of a national monument to include Jamestown Island, parts of the city of Williamsburg, and the Yorktown battlefield. The park to be established would include the Moore House, wherein the terms of surrender were negotiated. This commission indorses the purposes and principles of this bill and recommends that legislation to accomplish these results be enacted at an early date, to the end that the monument may be available in time for the sesquicentennial celebration if possible.

This commission strongly urges that this great event be celebrated in a manner which will be worthy of this Nation and which will promote good will and amity with all the world. The celebration will seek to exalt the principles of political freedom for which the Revolutionary fathers fought and the ideals of liberty upon which our institutions are founded. It will inspire love of country and devotion to its ideals. It will recall to younger generations the struggles of the past. It will perpetuate the principles upon which the Nation was built and upon which its future must rest. Yorktown was the glorious culmination of a long struggle filled with tragic memories and heroic achievements. Yorktown is the place where the immortal truths declared in Philadelphia were made permanently effective. It is the birthplace of the Nation, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender should be celebrated in a manner befitting the importance of the event and the greatness of this country.

This commission recommends early consideration of the enabling legislation which will be needed to prepare the celebration.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OR ORIGINAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, VA.; THE SURRENDER OF THE BRITISH ARMY UNDER CORNWALLIS ON OCTOBER 19, 1781, TO THE ALLIED AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARMIES UNDER WASHINGTON AND ROCHAMBEAU, ENDING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR, TOGETHER WITH THE MILITARY CAMPAIGN OF WHICH IT WAS THE CULMINATION

(Prepared by Representative ROY G. FITZGERALD, of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission)

1. Manuscript Journal of General Washington.
2. Diary of Lieut. Reuben Sanderson.
3. Account of Yorktown Surrender, by Lieut. Col. Harry Lee.
4. Description of Yorktown Surrender, by Colonel Fontaine.
5. Report of the Surrender, by Lord Cornwallis.
6. The Siege of Yorktown, by Col. Richard Butler.
7. Lafayette's Expedition to Virginia, by Edward M. Allen.
8. Narrative of the Campaign, by Sir Henry Clinton.
9. Journal of the Siege of Yorktown, by Chaplain Evans.
10. The Yorktown Campaign, by Henry J. Johnston.
11. A Journal of the Southern Expedition, 1780–1783, by Sergt. Maj. William Seymour.
12. Journal of the Campaign, by Lieut. William Feltman.
13. Memoirs of Gen. Samuel Graham.
14. The Campaign in Virginia in 1781, by Benjamin Franklin Stevens.
15. Journal of Operations 1780–1781, by Count Fersen.
16. Correspondence of Marquis de Lafayette.
17. The Revolutionary War, by Gen. Francis Vinton Greene.
18. Campaigns and Battles of the Revolution, by Edward Everett Hale.
19. Memoirs of the Duc de Lauzun.
20. A History of the Battles of the Revolution, by Charles Carleton Coffin.
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MAPS AND PLANS OF THE SIEGE

1. The earliest plan or "draft" was doubtless the one Washington states, October 26, 1781, that he transmitted to Congress with the returns of prisoners and the captured standards. It is not known to be in existence.

2. Map of the Investment of York and Gloucester, in Virginia. Surveyed October 22–28, 1781, by Maj. Sebastian Bauman, Second Continental Artillery. Philadelphia, 1782. Dedicated to Washington. (Copies in libraries of the New York and Pennsylvania Historical Societies. Published on reduced scale in Gordon's History and in Magazine of American History, January, 1881.)

3. Plan of the Siege and Adjacent Country. Drawn by J. F. Renault "with a crown and presented to the Marquis de Lafayette." Engraved by B. Tanner, Philadelphia. 1825 (?). (This appears to be a copy of Bauman's with the legend differently executed and ornamented.)

4. A plan of York and Gloucester, showing the British and American works in 1781. By Capt. Edward Fage, Royal Artillery. London, 1782. (Elaborate.)

5. Plan of the same from "an actual survey in possession of Jno. Hills, late lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment and assistant engineer." (This is known as the Faden map, London, 1785, and was probably compiled from the survey by Fage.)

6. Plan of the Siege of Yorktown in Virginia. London, March 1, 1787.

7. A Plan of the Entrance of Chesapeake Bay, with James and York Rivers, wherein are shown the respective positions (in the beginning of October): First, of the British Army commanded by Lord Cornwallis at Gloucester and York, in Virginia; second, of the American and French Forces under General Washington; third, of the French Fleet under Count de Grasse. By "an officer." Published by William Faden, Charing Cross, November 26, 1781, London. (This and the preceding map, No. 6, are on file at the office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, Washington, D. C.)

8. Plan d'York en Virginie avec les qttaques et les Campemens de l'Armee combinee de France et d'Amerique. (This plan, by a French engineer, appears in the fourth volume of Soule's Histoire Des Troubles de l'Amerique Anglaise, Paris, 1787; also in Magazine of American History, June, 1880. In Soule's work, also, is a clear and accurate map showing the march of the French from Newport, R. I., to Yorktown and return. The camp before Yorktown is marked as their "40th.")

N. B. Bauman's, Fage's, Hill's, and the French map are the best authorities, the first-named covering the entire field, including the allied camps, with great accuracy.

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Losses at Yorktown

Killed or missing:	
British	541
French	76
Americans	180

Forces at Yorktown, October, 1781

Allied Army:	
American (3,500 militia)	9,000
French	7,000
Total	16,000

Of whom 1,400 were unfit for duty.

British surrendered 7,157, of which 3,800 were fit for duty, October 19, 1781.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON H. R. 17338

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting a report made by the Secretary of the Interior on the bill H. R. 17338, and a brief contract between a former employee of the Interior Department and a publishing company which brought about the situation necessitating some legislation preventing a recurrence of such procedure.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Utah asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

WASHINGTON, *March 3, 1931.*

Hon. GEORGE S. GRAHAM,
Chairman Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to have an opportunity to express this department's views on H. R. 17338, an act to amend the Criminal Code of the United States. This bill would provide a penalty for the sale or publication of Government documents or information contained therein, without the permission of Congress or the head of the department or other establishment having jurisdiction thereof.

This bill was introduced by Chairman COLTON, of the House Committee on the Public Lands, at my request following this department's recent experience with one of the chiefs of field division in the General Land Office.

This man tendered his resignation on September 28, making sensational charges of maladministration by the department of oil-shale lands in Colorado. I immediately requested the Department of Justice to make a thorough investigation. The employee refused to cooperate with the Department of Justice, and subsequently his story was published serially by a New York newspaper. Later the newspaper admitted having paid the man $12,000. It has just developed, however, through documents furnished by this paper to the Senate Committee on Public Lands, on the demand of that committee, that negotiations had been in progress between our employee and the newspaper for two months before he offered his resignation and that he had been under contract for 17 days prior to his resignation. This contract promised payment to him of $12,000, but provided that if he should be discharged prior to tendering his resignation his compensation should be cut to $6,000. It also required that at least 10,000 words be submitted to the newspaper "by September 16, 1930, and prior to the resignation of the party of the first part." Accordingly, this employee remained in Government employment, prepared the material from our records while in Government service, and wrote considerable of it during times covered by an application for sick leave, which was accompanied by a doctor's certificate that he was "actually physically disabled for the performance of his official duties." The whole affair is rendered doubly odorous by the fact that on July 25 this man had been directed by the Commissioner of the Land Office, under my instructions, to take charge of all oil-shale matters in the United States, and instead of rendering to me the report which was expected he handed over the data to the newspaper.

This incident, in spite of the notoriety which it has attracted, is unimportant compared with the possibilities open for a repetition of it. The information possessed by clerks of this department about cases in litigation, the business affairs of companies doing business with the United States, contracts under preparation, specifications for bidding, designs, etc., is beyond measurement. I am advised that at present there is no statute which directly penalizes the sale of such data. This department each year transacts millions of dollars of business in contracts and leases of various sorts. While I have great confidence in the character of our personnel, a repetition of such an incident as this is always possible, and I think we are justified in asking for the protection of such a statute as H. R. 17338. If there are legitimate complaints, and the head of the department fails to act, the information can always be given the Department of Justice, the President, or an appropriate committee of Congress; sale of it is not necessary to protect the public interest.

I accordingly recommend that the bill be enacted.

The department's correspondence with this employee, with the Senate and House Public Lands Committees, with the newspaper which published his material, and other data, will be furnished on request.

Very truly yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *July 25, 1930.*

Mr. RALPH S. KELLEY,
General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Under the Secretary's letter to you of July 7, 1930, you were assigned to this office for work on oil-shale claims. It is desired both by this office and the department to expedite final action on cases involving oil shale. You are, therefore, directed to take charge of such work in this office under the supervision of myself and my staff and take such steps as will bring about the desired results.

Very respectfully,

C. C. MOORE, *Commissioner.*

Whereas Ralph S. Kelley, now Chief of Field Division, Department of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the party of the first part, feeling it to be his duty to advise the public of conduct of the department prejudicial to the public interest, is convinced that he can do nothing effective to this end under existing conditions so long as he continues in office, and proposes to resign from the service September 21, 1930.

Whereas the Press Publishing Co., a New York corporation publishing the World and Evening World newspapers in New York City, party of the second part, proposes to cooperate with the party of the first part so that the public may be fully informed of a situation affecting its interests:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the undertakings and agreements hereinafter set forth the parties hereto do agree each with the other as follows:

I. This agreement shall be effective on the date of the resignation of the party of the first part from the Department of the Interior, now contemplated as of September 21, 1930, but only if the matter submitted by the first party on or before September 16, as provided hereafter, is accepted by the second party. If that is not accepted, this contract shall be null and void whether the first party resigns or does not resign his position.

II. The party of the first part agrees to furnish to the party of the second part a complete statement of his contentions and investigations relative to the oil-shale lands of Colorado as verbally outlined to it, and to supply to it on request any letters, documents, plats, or copies thereof, which he may legally supply, and not subversive of the public interest, for the information of the party of the second part and through it the information of the public by publication in the said newspapers of the party of the second part, or any papers or periodicals to which the party of the second part may sell or syndicate the same.

The party of the first part agrees to hold himself and his proofs referred to at the service of the party of the second part, or any court or congressional investigation in any proceedings growing out of such publication.

III. Subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, the party of the second part agrees to purchase and pay for the above as follows:

"It will guarantee to the party of the first part the sum of $12,000, one-half to be paid on the publication of the first 10,000 words of the series and the balance on the publication of the last article or not later than 15 days after the first payment. It is understood and agreed, however, that at least 10,000 words of the series shall be submitted to the party of the second part by September 16, 1930, and prior to the resignation of the party of the first part; also a brief summary of the balance of the series, and if found satisfactory to the party of the second part accepted by it within four days thereafter. And upon such acceptance and the receipt of the balance of the series which shall consist of at least an additional 12,000 words devoted to the same subject and which the first party agrees shall be of the same general character and merit, in so far as he can make them so, and shall be submitted to the party of the second part as follows: At least 10,000 words on or before September 23, 1930, and the balance on or before September 30, 1930, the party of the second part shall, subject to the provisions of Article V of this agreement, become obligated to the party of the first part for the full amount provided herein, even though such additional 12,000 words shall be in whole or in part rejected. Said articles and all rights thereto shall be the property of the second part and the party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees that he will not furnish or sell any articles or material of a similar nature or referring to the same general subject matter to any other corporation, firm, association or individual prior to the 15th day of March, 1931.

It is understood that the essence of this contract is the granting to the party of the second part under the terms aforesaid of the first and exclusive use for newspaper and/or periodical publication of the aforesaid articles and that if this condition be violated by the party of the first part all obligations of the party of the second part hereunder shall forthwith terminate and be at an end.

IV. In addition to the compensation hereinbefore referred to, the party of the second part will pay to the party of the first part 50 per cent of the net of the syndication revenue in excess of the above sum of $12,000. The net proceeds of the sale of said articles shall be established by deducting from the receipts of syndication of said articles the sum of $12,000 and the cost of syndication; provided, however, that said cost shall not exceed 10 per cent of the receipts therefrom.

V. If the party of the first part is discharged from the service before his resignation is tendered or his resignation requested before he voluntarily submits it, the value of the series shall be revised pro rata by mutual agreement to a figure not to exceed $6,000. If, however, it is established that his discharge prior to resignation is the result of any employee of the party of the second part, directly or indirectly, communicating to the department the plans of the party of the first part, then and in that event this revision shall not be made.

VI. It is further understood and agreed by the parties hereto that all matter contained in said articles may be submitted to counsel of the party of the second part for advice, and the party of the first part agrees to be guided thereby. The party of the second part shall have full and uncontrolled right to edit, eliminate, or change said articles as it shall deem best, subject, however, to the right of the party of the first part to pass on the factual presentations under his name that are published by the party of the second part.

In witness whereof the party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal and the party of the second part has caused these presents to be executed by its duly authorized officers this 11th day of September, 1930.

RALPH S. KELLEY. [L. S.]
PRESS PUBLISHING CO.,
By F. D. WHITE, *Vice President.*

Attest:

PRESS PUBLISHING CO.,
A. S. VAN BENTHUYSEN,
Treasurer.

DEPORTATION OF ALIEN SEAMEN

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing in connection therewith a telegram from the Lake Carriers' Association and two short editorials on the bill S. 202.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, bills dealing with this subject have been before both Houses of Congress since 1924. Several hearings have been conducted by the committees of both Houses. A bill introduced by myself in this Congress was H. R. 7763; however, the Senate passed the King bill, S. 202, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House late in the session. This is the third time this legislation has passed the Senate. A hearing was conducted and it was reported to the House with minor amendments. It is regarded by those familiar with immigration legislation as one of the most important phases of our immigration policy. If it fails of enactment, it will be because of the opposition to it by the international shipping interests, and particularly by those flying the American flag.

When our country came to the conclusion that it was necessary to prohibit some kinds of immigration altogether, to regulate some by selection, and finally to determine the number that should come to this country as immigrants it intended a complete reversal of its previous policy. Prior to the enactment of the first Chinese exclusion law, 1891, the policy of our country was that anybody might come and be welcome. The second part of our policy was that certain people were to be excluded because of race. The third, that those might come who were not specifically excluded regardless of number, and the present policy is that none may come except those who are specifically permitted.

With reference to seamen the original policy has not been changed. The necessity for changing the policy will be readily seen when it is known that more than a million seamen come into our ports yearly and that more than 600,000 of them might well consider it an advantage to leave their vessels and seek their fortunes by mingling with the populace of the United States seeking employment wherever they might fit in.

Those who wanted to come to the United States but were prohibited sought to evade the law. Chinese who wanted to come were willing to pay to be landed in such a way as to at once mingle with their kind and become lost to view among their kind. The premium for accomplishing this gradually rose to $1,100 a person.

Another method employed to get into the United States was that of substitution. Young Chinese shipped in China as seamen on foreign or American vessels and deserted in the United States when they could or were substituted by old men ready to go back to China, who took their places on board ship, the young men landing and mixing with the populace. The result of these two methods has been that while there has been some reduction in the number of Chinese in the United States during the 40 years of exclusion there has been no perceptible difference in the collective age of those here.

When the quota law was adopted and strict examination of arrivals was established the shipowners of Europe and America began to carry 50 per cent additions to their crews; 100 per cent and even 200 per cent additions were not uncommon. Coming here with a crew of 300 men, boats left with 75 or 80 seamen, thus leaving behind more than 200 who were subject to no examination or no inquiry into their condition, either mental or physical. The premium paid by white persons for having the opportunity of getting ashore has reached, according to positive proof, up to $400 per person.

The men who came were the kind who could not get visas. In an effort to remedy this evil to some extent, an Executive order was issued instructing the consuls to examine into all the crews of all nations' vessels bound to American ports and to put their visas on the crew lists. The consuls state, however, emphatically that they have no machinery or means nor even the authority to segregate the individuals who might be permitted to come to the United States from those who might not. The master of the vessel might take men to whom the counsul would not give a visa, and it would depend upon the State Department whether those men would be permitted to come ashore or whether they were to be held aboard the ship in involuntary servitude. The result of this has been that more than 500,000—it would take a careful inquiry to find out how many more—have come. Those coming from Europe are scattered throughout the entire territory east of the Mississippi. Those coming to the Pacific are scattered all over the country but largely west of the Mississippi.

When they are found and arrested they have to be deported and repatriated to their own country or to the country whence they came at the expense of the United States.

The bill, in substance, provides a method for examining the seamen on all ships coming from foreign ports immediately upon their arrival in the United States at quarantine and before the vessel is officially entered at the customs. The purpose of the bill is to comb out the undesirables; those who are racially excluded and those who are undesirable,

particularly those who are not bona fide seamen; have them placed in detention at the expense of the vessel that brought them, and repatriated at the expense of that same vessel but on some other vessel than that on which they were brought.

For the purpose of accomplishing this the bill first provides for combing out those who are racially excluded; second, those who are not bona fide seamen—that is to say, men, who, while they claim to be seamen, are in fact immigrants masquerading as seamen. All must be examined under provisions of existing law to ascertain whether they are afflicted with any loathsome or contagious diseases.

Those diseased are placed in the hospital at the expense of the ship that brought them under existing law. Under this bill those who are not bona fide seamen will be placed in detention at the expense of the vessel that brought them and both are finally repatriated at the expense of the vessel that brought them. The machinery for examination and segregation is practically complete now because all seamen coming must be examined to ascertain whether they are diseased or not.

Inasmuch, however, as there are sovereign nations whose inhabitants are racially excluded from the United States and whose vessels necessarily are manned by their own people, it became imperative to permit such nations' vessels to come carrying persons, subjects of the nation as such, but exempting therefrom natives or inhabitants of such colonies, possessions, or mandates as might be under its control.

It is claimed by opponents of this bill that this gives a great advantage to a sovereign nation such as Japan. That would depend entirely upon what such a nation would do toward its seamen. If, like Japan, it would treat them in such a way that they would not want to leave their vessels in the United States, no harm could come to the United States and hence no expense to the nation in question. If, however, a large number of them would undertake to desert the expense would be so great upon the nation in question that it would either have to change the system under which it operated or quit coming altogether, but it would then be according to its own volition. In so far as those vessels would cease coming it would seem to be a real advantage to the United States, giving an opportunity to our own vessels to carry on the trade. The foreign nations protest against the bill, not because it is in violation of treaty nor because it is in violation of comity. No nation would urge comity as a reason to permit violation of another nation's laws.

They claim that the law as enacted would be harsh, expensive, and inconvenient, dislocating existing conditions, and generally acting as a disturbing factor in the shipping business. That would unquestionably be true so far as those who offend against the law are concerned. The law would be harsh because it would be difficult to evade it. It would be costly to the evader because they would have to pay all the costs of repatriation. It would be inconvenient for those who are using it to violate our immigration laws and earn money in some way thereby. It would dislocate some customs that make the violation of our law possible and even legitimate under present laws.

The benefits that the United States would get from the enactment of it would be that the offender against the law would pay the cost of maintenance and repatriation, that cost now falling entirely upon the United States. Meantime commerce would be benefited by gradually improving the skill and efficiency of the seamen who man the vessels. There can be no moral or business reason why the law should not be enacted. The purpose of it is to redress a grievance that the United States has against all foreign vessels who bring in this kind of people, and no one will dispute at this date that the United States has a right to determine who shall come to the United States as an immigrant or in any capacity whatsoever and that it is for the United States to determine it according to its own domestic policy.

On the part of foreign nations there can be no other complaint against it except that it extends our immigration laws to cover the seamen on board of their vessels that come here in order that the immigration laws shall be obeyed and not, as now, violated to a most serious extent. In addition to that the present condition of the law is such that it invites the constant growth of this evil.

A telegram received from the Lake Carriers Association in opposition to this bill reads as follows:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *March 1, 1931.*

GEO. J. SCHNEIDER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Senate 202, deportation alien seamen, reported favorably to House, should exempt Great Lakes. These vessels hire all crews United Stats ports, hence do not import aliens; but occasionally aliens imported by ocean vessels innocently shipped on Lake boats at United States ports, and if such Lake vessels touch Canadian ports en route become liable for expense of railroad transportation for aliens and escorts as well as steamship fares, although not responsible for original entry of aliens into this country. Lake vessels should not be subjected to these extraordinary penalties for transgressions of ocean ships and failures of immigration officers at seaports. Hope you will undertake amendment exempting Lakes.

GEORGE A. MARR,
President Lake Carriers Association.

This telegram asks that the Lakes be exempt from the operation of this act. Then it confesses that Lake carriers sign men on in ports of the United States without any serious investigation as to who they are. Of course, if such a vessel visits a Canadian port and returns to an American port under this statute, the crew will be examined exactly as if coming from any other foreign country, and aliens would be treated in exactly the same manner. The cost of sending them out of the country would fall on the vessel that employed them, whether they were hired in Canada or in the United States, and taken out as inadmissibles. This telegram is a confession that the law is as much needed on the Lakes as elsewhere.

The following is an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post on February 21, 1931:

EXCLUSION OF SMUGGLED ALIENS

The Senate has refused to reconsider its action on the King bill for the deportation of aliens who are smuggled in as seamen. The measure was passed by unanimous consent last April, but it has been held up ever since on a motion to reconsider. Thousands of aliens come into American ports as seamen and remain unlawfully here as immigrants. The King bill now awaits action by the House.

This bill is expected to put an end to the smuggling of aliens as seamen. It provides that aliens employed on vessels entering American ports from foreign countries shall be examined by inspectors to determine whether they are bona fide seamen and whether they would be subject to exclusion if applying for admittance as immigrants. Aliens who are not seamen would be removed to immigration stations and if not entitled to enter the United States as immigrants would be deported at the expense of the vessel bringing them to this country.

A measure of this kind is necessary to protect American labor against smuggled immigrants. The business of transporting aliens here under the guise of seamen would no longer be profitable under this law.

The House is contemplating the passage of a bill to check immigration for two years. If such a measure were adopted without mending this glaring defect in the present law, the business of smuggling aliens as seamen could be expected to increase. The two measures ought to be considered together and both should be adopted.

And a portion of another editorial in the same paper, published on March 3, 1931, reads as follows:

The favorable action of the House on the Jenkins resolution gives hope that the House will also pass the King bill for the deportation of immigrants who come into the country disguised as seamen. The Immigration Committee reported the bill out favorably. It has already been passed by the Senate. Little objection to it can be expected in the House, since it is designed only to prevent evasion of the immigration law. These are probably the most important measures that have come before Congress on the subject of unemployment. Final enactment of both is urgent.

WILLIAM J. BODIFORD

Mr. JAMES of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 11529) for the relief of William J. Bodiford, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk reported the bill by title and read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after "1899," insert: ", and he shall be entitled to the benefits of any laws relating to pensions."

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, what is this bill?

Mr. JAMES of Michigan. This is a private bill of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GASQUE] correcting the war record of a soldier in the war of 1899, which passed the House by unanimous consent on the Private Calendar.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

POLAR YEAR PROGRAM

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 6173) authorizing an appropriation to defray the expense of participation by the United States Government in the Polar Year Program from August 1, 1932, to August 31, 1933, now on the Speaker's table.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, my recollection is the gentleman called this bill up yesterday evening and it was objected to. I do not think it is right to ask unanimous consent this morning, with only 30 or 40 Members on the floor, and I am going to object until there is a better attendance.

Mr. TEMPLE. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; certainly.

Mr. TEMPLE. The bill was objected to by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], who afterwards came to me and told me he would withdraw his objection and asked me if I would again present the request.

Mr. BYRNS. I may say to the gentleman that I do not question his statement for a moment, but there were several in the well of the House who expressed some opinion about the matter.

Mr. TEMPLE. There was only one objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Only one objection was necessary, and until there is a better attendance upon the floor I am going to object to the unanimous-consent request with respect to this bill. If necessary, we can have the roll call and get a quorum here, but I am going to object to this bill and any other bill which was called up last night and objected to by Members on either side of the House. I do not think it is exactly fair to those who are absent. We were here until nearly 3 o'clock this morning and it is now 9.30, and, of course, Members are a little late arriving on the floor; and I think, as a matter of fairness, we should not take any such action.

Mr. TEMPLE. I may say to the gentleman that I have no objection whatever to the gentleman asking me to withhold the request, but I do hope I may have a chance later to bring the matter up, but I fear that hope is utterly without possibility of fulfillment. The gentleman from Texas first sent me word that he had withdrawn his objection, and I told his messenger I would rather have a direct statement from the gentleman from Texas himself. He then came across the hall and told me he would withdraw his objection. So I am not at all taking advantage of him in presenting this request in his absence.

Mr. BYRNS. I hope the gentleman will not misunderstand me. I do not question the gentleman's statement for a moment, but I think other gentlemen are entitled to consideration as well as the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] I withdraw the request.

THE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration and include therein a patriotic address by Mrs. Ruth Karr McKee.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am in sincere hopes that the George Washington Bicentennial, which is to take place in the National Capital next year, 1932, will be a success far beyond the dreams of those who are doing the executive work now necessary. I desire to congratulate the officials of the United States commission on the work already done toward making this great celebration a success. I desire to insert herewith the names of the Federal officers and others who comprise the commission.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

COMMISSIONERS

President of the United States, chairman.
Vice President of the United States.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
United States Senate: SIMEON D. FESS, of Ohio (vice chairman); ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas; CARTER GLASS, of Virginia; and MILLARD E. TYDINGS, of Maryland.
House of Representatives: WILLIS C. HAWLEY, of Oregon; JOHN Q. TILSON, of Connecticut; JOSEPH W. BYRNS, of Tennessee; and R. WALTON MOORE, of Virginia.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSIONERS

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, of Colorado; Henry Ford, of Michigan; George Eastman, of New York; C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia; Wallace McCamant, of Oregon; Albert Bushnell Hart, of Massachusetts; and Bernard M. Baruch, of New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Senate and House commissioners, C. Bascom Slemp, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and Bernard M. Baruch.

HISTORIAN

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Representative SOL BLOOM.

Last fall I had the privilege of hearing an address entitled "Grammar of Patriotism," delivered by Mrs. Ruth Karr McKee, of Longview, Wash., past president of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs and a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. McKee delivered this highly patriotic and most interesting address at a State convention of presidential postmasters. She began by explaining that while postmasters, clerks, and carriers worked for the United States, they also work for all of the people throughout the country. As she put it, "You postmasters work for Uncle Sam, but Uncle Sam works for me; at the same time, we both are Uncle Sam." The speaker then proceeded in a happy vein to show the relation of the citizen to the State and the State to the Nation. I am of the opinion that the address contains material of value to all of those who are called upon to make patriotic addresses. The historical quotations will be found here in one compact, inspiring address. It follows:

GRAMMAR OF PATRIOTISM

We are coming close to the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. We are celebrating this year the century of the covered wagon. It is more than 140 years since the adoption of our Constitution. Do you realize that although we belong to the New World, that although European States were old while the American Continent yet lay hidden beyond the tumbling waters of the Atlantic, yet we have the oldest stable Constitution in the world to-day? Every other considerable nation has altered its form of government either by force or by law in that time. This fact alone is notable and should incline us to a careful study from time to time to know just what features of our system have contributed to this happy outcome. Dr. Henry Suzzallo, now president of the Carnegie Foundation, declares that our Constitution should be renewed in the consciousness of the people in every generation, that we may not let slip those principles which have made it unique in history.

When we reflect upon the character of the century in which our plan of government met its test, its stability becomes more outstanding, indeed almost a miracle. Our first century as a nation was coincident with the most explosive century of recorded history. In the three cardinal factors which condition living on our planet—subsistence, or the way man gets his living; transportation, or the way in which he contacts his fellow man; and science, or his awareness of the universe—in these three factors there has been more change in the 1 century than in 20 centuries before. Pliny, who lived about the beginning of our era, wrote as follows of the sail: "There is a grass exists which brings me in seven days from the pillars of Hercules to the mouth of the Tiber. 'Audax vita; scelerum plena' (O bold and daring invention)." Yet the "bold and daring invention" of Pliny's day was still in command of the sea when our ship of state was launched upon its maiden voyage.

Steam, that power that was to transform civilization, was little thought of, though the revolution it brought lay just over the brow of the century. Franklin, scientist as he was, did not dream of what was coming. As he watched Fitch's clumsy boat flounder up the river, he was amused, rather than thrilled. He wrote to a

friend, "There is no philosophical news here, save that a boat rows itself against the tide in our river, at the rate of 4 miles an hour, and it is thought the invention might be made generally useful." What steam has done to industry and to transportation has given us an age so fast that, as Alice in Wonderland said, "You have to run as fast as you can to stand still even." Time and space have become relative; we are no longer in a 3-dimensional world. We are trying to catch up with the phraseology of the fourth dimension and think intelligently about the new concept "space time."

Our novel plan of government was framed in ignorance of all this. The very men who were shaping the craft and setting the course were caught in the cross currents that were sweeping humanity on to wider seas. When the stream flows evenly navigation is not a serious problem. It is the craft that rides through the rapids that stands the test.

Has America met the test? Is she standing it in the presence of the world disintegration that has swept the world in this past decade?

Before I present my idea of the grammar of patriotism I wish us to turn back in our thought briefly to realize again the internal situation under which our Nation took its shape. There were no Americans in those days; there were English, Scotch, German, Dutch, Irish, French, etc., none of them long from old-country backgrounds. They were all caught by the natural stimulus of new surroundings. As William Penn wrote home, "Having gotten out of the crowd by which they were pressed on every hand in Europe our people here, on every little eminence, think nothing taller than themselves except the trees." Thirteen warring Commonwealths, with less population as a whole than now inhabits one of our major cities.

May I give you a picture of what seemed to a thoughful man, looking across the waters, might be the result of the experiment. The Dean of Gloucester said: "As to the future grandeur of America, and its being a rising empire under one head, whether republican or monarchical, it is one of the idlest and most visionary notions that ever was conceived, even by writers of romace. The mutual antipathies and clashing interest of the Americans, their differences in governments, habitudes, and manners, indicate that they will have no center of union and common interest. They never can be united into one compact empire under any species of government whatever; a disunited people to the end of time, suspicious and distrustful of each other, they will be divided and subdivided into little communities."

That the framers of our Constitution met the needs of the situation our strong and prosperous Nation to-day attests. To be sure, "the stars in their course fought" for us. The telescoping of distance which to-day brings the voice of the President to the hearth side of most American homes, with all that has gone before to make this possible, has had its share in the result. But without the plan that lent itself so admirably to this expanding century, the dean's gloomy prophecy might well have been fulfilled.

The very exigencies of the case drove our statesmen from the loose confederation of pure democracy, as attempted at first, into the more stable form of a republic under our Federal Constitution. "The clashing interests" were harmonized; "the center of union" was found; the "common interest" controlled through happy accidents and combinations of circumstances that seem now little less than providential. We should not idolize our Constitution, neither should we idealize it; rather, our attitude should be that of seeking to understand its essential factors and protect them from change.

I would not give you as a motto (or "slogan," as Andy might say), "My country, right or wrong" but, rather, "My country, may she always be right; my life to set her right when wrong." It is in that spirit I wish to present my interpretation of the grammar of patriotism.

Lord Bryce, one of the most understanding friends America has ever had, in the beginning of his exhaustive study of our institutions tells this incident. At one of the early conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America it was desired to revise some of the short prayers of the church and make them more suitable for this country. The prayer for the king was to be omitted. It was proposed by one of the bishops to substitute the following: "O Lord, bless our Nation." Without much thought it was adopted. The next day, however, a great argument arose among the laymen. It was too centralized to suit them. It was reconsidered, and after much heated debate the following form was accepted: "O Lord, bless the people of these United States." This seems drawing a rather fine distinction, and yet in this very matter lies the essence of that principle which has made our Government unique. Lincoln spoke of America as "the last, best hope of the world." It is essential that we should recognize in what our plan differs from any ever before tried among peoples, for it offers the first successful solution of the age-old clash between liberty and stability.

The democracy of Greek Republics, the Amphictyonic Council, the Roman system, the Hanseatic Leagues of the Middle Ages, the Swiss Federation, in all these this ideal was struggling to be born, but it is not correct to say that any one of these was the prototype of the American plan.

Is the United States an aggregate of people?

Is it a pure democracy?

Is it a loose confederation of sovereign States?

Is the name of our country plural, collective or singular?

Shall we say, the United States are a great Nation?

That is not good grammar, nor is it good patriotism. Shall we not say, the United States is a great Nation?

We still have a grammatical conflict in "States is," but it is in that very union of singular and plural that the key to success is found, notwithstanding the strain and stress of the period through which our Government had to test the worth of its plan.

When the calling of the convention was under consideration, General Knox wrote thus to George Washington:

"We imagined the mildness of our Government and the virtues of our people were so correspondent that we were not as other nations, requiring brutal force to support the law. But we find that we are men, actual men, possessing all the turbulent passions belonging to that animal, and we must have a Government adequate for him."

Our Constitution is not a work of perfection. It is written, but not rigid; it is pragmatic, not perfect; it is living, not dead. The foresight of its framers, all unaware of the strain that was to come, were able to make just those adjustments within the frame that have enabled it to grow as the Nation has grown. We call this compromise; it is something much higher than that; it is a principle of life itself. Herbert Spencer gives as the very core of the evolutionary process "the adaptation of inner relations to outer conditions."

Certain cardinal mechanisms in the framework of the Constitution provide this living principle which gives play to all the expansive forces involved in the total situation. While we safeguard this evolution, we need not fear revolution. I use the word "cardinal" advisedly. In origin it means "hinge." Those factors which have operated as hinges are the power of amendment, the separation of powers, judicial review, such interpretative clauses as "commerce between the States," the doctrine of implied powers, etc. I can not enter into a discussion of these to-night. I desire to dwell particularly upon the mechanism which, to me, seems chiefly instrumental in the success of our system and which certainly is novel as an instrument of government; that is, the joint sovereignty of citizens and their representation in a bicameral congress that has a duality of responsibility in representation. What results is joint sovereignty, a codominium of State sovereignty, linked with popular sovereignty, operating through a triangle of forces.

You are a citizen of the State of Washington—yes; but—

You are a citizen of the United States of America.

The State of Washington is also a citizen of the United States. Here was solved, for the first time, the age-old conflict of sovereignties. The conflict between nations, unequal in territory or populations, which yet claim equality of sovereignty. This principle is becoming the solvent for conflicts in the Old World. It is the basis of the League of Nations. It is the principle which may make possible a United States of Europe, and the final solution of international frictions.

This I wish to call the "federal idea." Federal comes from the Latin word "foedus"; "treaty," which in turn was derived from the word "faith," for the whole value of a treaty was that the faith be kept. The "federal idea," as I present it, is this: Our Government primarily rests upon the pooled sovereignty of all the people in the House of Representatives, plus the pooled sovereignty of all the States in the Senate.

To be sure this plan might never have had a chance to prove itself had it not been for another mechanism almost as involuntary as this judicial review.

It is said that an Englishman visiting this country and interested in the working of our Government was especially impressed by this power of judicial review. He searched the Constitution diligently and was much mystified when he could find no specific sanction for it. It lies in the very logic of the situation. If States and people are joined in a cosovereignty; if the legislative, the judicial, and the executive is each to function in a limited field, it becomes necessary that an umpire be found somewhere. The Supreme Court becomes this.

The three chief battles of American history were not fought on battlefields; they are the battle to formulate the Constitution, the battle to adopt it, and the battle to accept the implications of its provisions, this latter not wholly over yet.

We need to be reminded again in these later days of how difficult a matter it was to secure the adoption of the Constitution. Patrick Henry, whose name has always been synonymous with ardent patriotism, was one of the leaders in the fight against it. He made a 23-day speaking tour, speaking from three to eight times a day, one such speech lasting seven hours. In the presence of Washington, in the Virginia Assembly, he demanded:

"Why does this document read, 'We the people,' and not 'We the States'?"

It is indeed this grammatical interpretation that has at all times marked the lines of the major parties. Republicans, whether called Federals or what, have insisted on the Union which is represented in the Federal idea; their opponents have often urged the greater precedence of the "State sovereignty" with its centrifugal tendencies.

The people within certain geographical units can adjust their local differences, for their economic interests are common. The Federal idea, that brought stability in the midst of turbulence, is the power in the court to hold the balance between the parts and to guard a certain common interest that belongs to the whole. Our Government then is not a democracy but a republic. This name is most apposite. "Res publica" means that "common thing" which is the possession of all; that sovereignty, which must be defended from unwarranted pressure, from either the few

or the many. The framers of our Government were fully cognizant of the tyranny of the minority; that tyranny might arise, equally, on the part of the many was not so generally recognized. Madison seems to have understood this. He said:

"Wherever the real power of government lies there is the real danger of oppression. In our Government the real power lies in the majority of the community, and the invasion of private rights is chiefly to be apprehended, not from acts of government contrary to the Constitution but from acts in which the Government is the mere instrument of the major number of its constituents. * * * Wherever there is an interest and power to do wrong, wrong will generally be done; and not less by a powerful and interested party than by a powerful and interested prince."

Lord Bryce remarks that the makers of the Constitution seemed to have been firm believers in the doctrine of the "innate depravity of man." Perhaps this is one of the passages which induced this comment.

The history of the early decades of the court is worth renewed study. Most of our citizens do not at all realize how bitter the resistance was on the part, now of people, now of States. One contemporary comment must suffice. About 1830 this description of the court's work was given:

"It is the triumph of moral forces; it is not the influence of the sword. I repeat, it is a great moral spectacle to see the decrees of the judges of the Supreme Court on the most vital questions of boundaries between sovereign States, proud of their character and position and tenacious of their rights, but yet who submit. * * * They—decrees of court—have stopped armed men in this country. Iowa and Missouri had almost got to arms over their boundaries, but they were stopped by the intervention of the court. In Europe armies run lines, and they run them with bayonets and cannon. They are marked with ruin and devastation. Here they are run by an order of the court by an unarmed surveyor, with chain and compass. The monuments he puts down are not those of destruction but peaceable ones."

Justice Stone, in 1928, said of the interpretation of the "commerce" clause, which I have called one of the important "hinges" of the working of our system: "The commerce clause * * * and the wise interpretation of it by the court perhaps more than any other contributing element have united to bind the several States into a Union. Here the problem has been to maintain the national interest and at the same time bring it into harmony with local interests and the principles of local government." It is then this nice balance between two differentiated sovereignties, States on the one hand, people as a whole on the other, that is the distinguishing mark of our plan; that is the "common thing," the res publica, typified by the mace in the House of Representatives, and placed forever beneath the ægis of law and under the guardianship of the court. It is for this reason that patriotism warrants our grammar to accept the form, "the United States is." Eternal vigilance of our citizenry must see to it that this does not grow into usurpation on the part of the Federal ideal nor descend into dominance on the part of militant States.

Our motto is well chosen: "E Pluribus Unum," "Many in One." The legislative branch formulates law; the Executive administers law; the court adjudicates and interprets. This is the triangle of forces that lies at the base of our Government. In all the past it has given us that freedom "which broadens slowly down, from precedent to precedent."

STEPHEN T. MATHER

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill S. 6279, to authorize a suitable memorial in connection with the parking system in the National Capital.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 6279

A bill to authorize a suitable memorial in connection with the park and playground system of the National Capital or the George Washington Parkway to the late Stephen T. Mather

Be it enacted, etc., That the National Capital Park and Planning Commission be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to provide, in connection with the park and playground system of the National Capital or the George Washington Parkway, a suitable memorial in memory of the late Stephen T. Mather, the first director of the National Park Service and formerly ex officio member of said National Capital Park and Planning Commission, as in the judgment of said commission shall be appropriate, in recognition of his distinguished service to the Nation.

Mr. BYRNS. Reserving the right to object, I would like to know how much this is going to cost and what is the nature of the monument?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is not contemplated that there shall be any expenditure for several years to come, and at that time no great expenditure. The thought is that in the lands being acquired for the parking system some area be set aside to the memory of Mr. Mather, who did so much for the national system and also for the National Capital.

I thought there would be no controversy. I assure the gentleman that there will be no request for an appropriation for some time.

Mr. BYRNS. Does this authorize an expenditure of money?

Mr. CRAMTON. It authorizes them to provide in connection with the park system a suitable memorial. They are to buy the lands, anyway. It authorizes them to set aside a suitable section for his memory.

Mr. BYRNS. I agree in all that the gentleman has said with reference to the distinguished services of Mr. Mather. I had the pleasure of knowing him, and I enjoyed his friendship. The question occurred to me whether we were giving blanket authority to the Parking and Planning Commission in years to come to proceed and buy a lot of land without reference to cost.

Mr. CRAMTON. It does not extend the lands to be purchased by the Parking and Planning Commission. I will say that there are many here who appreciate Mr. Mather's work. In all my years' service here the richest memory I have of any friendship formed is the friendship I was privileged to have of Stephen T. Mather and the contact with his constructive idealism. I would be very happy if the legislation should pass.

Mr. BYRNS. On the assurance of the gentleman that it does not provide an additional and unnamed authorization to be left to the Parking and Planning Commission, I am not going to object. I do not think it is a wise policy to pass bills and resolutions authorizing future expenditures without some limitation.

Mr. TILSON. No appropriation can be made without it being called to the attention of the gentleman's committee.

Mr. BYRNS. The trouble about it is that under some of these resolutions the work will first be done and then they will come to Congress and ask for an appropriation.

Mr. CRAMTON. The land to be purchased is limited, and this is to set aside an area for the memorial——

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, does this in any way infringe on the plan of admirers of Stephen T. Mather to name a park for him?

Mr. CRAMTON. That plan has never been determined upon.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think it would be a more fitting memorial to have a park named after him than to build a memorial in some unseen spot where it might not be prominent, so that in the days to come people will wonder who Stephen T. Mather was. With a park named after him, naturally that would develop an inquiry in the mind of the public as to the worth of the man.

Mr. CRAMTON. That was suggested by me at one time to the Stephen T. Mather Appreciation and considered by them in connection with many other suggestions. That committee is headed by Mr. John Hays Hammond and includes in its membership Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, president National Geographic Society; Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, secretary of the National Research Council; Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, editor of the Washington Star; Mr. George W. White, president Metropolitan National Bank of Washington; Mrs. Henry A. Strong, chairman of the Hattie M. Strong Foundation; Mr. Franklin Adams, solicitor of the Pan American Union; and myself. That committee finally announced:

The suggestions that have come to the executive committee from the poll, with reference to the most desirable form which the Stephen T. Mather Appreciation should take, have been numerous and varied. This would naturally be the case since Mr. Mather's interest in parks and the use and preservation of the wonders and beauties of nature was so varied and far-reaching, and the recognition of his influence and his outstanding service nationwide.

The committee has not found it easy to determine upon any one of the suggestions. Any memorial must be to an extent localized while the fame and service of Stephen T. Mather were not local. The committee has been highly gratified by the national interest in the tribute to Mr. Mather and by the strong interest manifested in the completion of so many of the projects that were dear to his heart.

Stephen T. Mather never was solicitous about his own name or fame, but was deeply devoted to the expansion and development of public areas for the preservation and enjoyment of nature. Your committee has decided upon the following program which seems to be best calculated to pay tribute to Stephen T. Mather, perpetuate his memory, place permanently before the Nation his ideals, and so far as possible bring into actuality his dreams and desires. This program consists of three branches of activity for the Appreciation as follows:

1. The committee proposes to secure the services of an outstanding sculptor to prepare an appropriate bronze plaque to be placed in each of the 23 national parks and the 33 national monuments. This plaque will carry in relief the bust of Stephen T. Mather accompanied by his name with an epitome of his work; also a sentence or two from his writings to carry his ideals to each and every visitor to the national parks for all time to come.

For the purpose of the preparation and erection of these memorials in each of the national parks and monuments the committee desires to raise a fund of $25,000. In many cases a granite bowlder base will be provided upon which the plaque will be mounted.

2. The committee feels that since the work of Stephen T. Mather was so essentially national in character, his influence so decidedly national, and the appreciation of his contribution to his country so nation-wide, the National Government should provide in the Nation's Capital some suitable form of tribute to his memory, and it is the desire and purpose of the Stephen T. Mather Appreciation to cooperate with all interested to aid in bringing this about.

3. Stephen T. Mather had many highly desirable local, State, and National park projects in process of development to each of which he gave ungrudgingly his enthusiasm, his irresistible personality, and his organizing ability. Many of these are warmly supported by effective groups who desire to carry them into actuality in appreciation of his leadership. Each dream realized will be eloquent testimony to the wisdom of his vision and the strength of his influence. It is the thought of the committee that not one but many of these dreams should be realized, and the committee believes that it is entirely feasible that each of these groups may very well accomplish that result. It is the desire of the Appreciation to cooperate with each of these groups in every way possible to bring about the realization of these projects.

As chairman of the executive committee I will welcome suggestions as to the individuals who should be appointed to serve as chairmen of the committees in charge of the development of the major projects.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. But the gentleman agrees that maybe in the centuries and ages and eons to come there might be those who will pass by this memorial and wonder who Mr. Stephen T. Mather was.

Mr. CRAMTON. I agree with the gentleman. The future may forget who he was, but the future will never cease to enjoy what he accomplished.

Mr. STAFFORD. Did he have very much to do really with the National Capital park plan? I know that he had much to do with the national parks in the country.

Mr. CRAMTON. He had as much to do as anyone in bringing about this present planning program.

Mr. COLTON. He was practically the father of the present national park system.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not question his paternity as far as the present park system is concerned, but I am considering whether it is appropriate to establish this memorial here in Washington, which is becoming the center of monuments, a sort of mausoleum for memorials of those who have passed on—and this has no reference whatever to my colleague from Michigan, whom we all regret is passing on.

Mr. CRAMTON. He was largely responsible for creating the National Park and Planning Commission.

Mr. STAFFORD. If this is to be the last offense of the gentleman from Michigan in this Congress, I shall not object.

Mr. CRAMTON. I appreciate my friend's consideration. He has always been helpful in conservation matters.

Stephen T. Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, of the Department of the Interior, was, in my opinion, the outstanding figure in park conservation work of the past decade.

In these days when we as a Nation have come to realize and appreciate the tremendous importance of having reserved woodland areas as city parks within our congested cities for their residents, in our States as State parks for their citizens, and in our national parks for the people of all our great country, we can not overlook conceding a substantial measure of appreciation to the man who as a Federal official accomplished such outstanding things in national park and State park work, and in the systematic and harmonious expansion of the National Capital park system.

A man of independent fortune and large standing in business circles, he was drafted into the service of his country as an official of the Interior Department because of the great vision he had in the future of the national park system. His innate modesty and his quiet way of accomplishing things precluded praise during his lifetime. His satisfaction was in the joy of accomplishment and in the realization that steadily through his efforts humanity whom he loved was being insured a larger opportunity to enjoy our rich scenic inheritances and the wild life of the woodlands and forests therein.

His work in the national park field is well known and appreciated in the Congress and throughout the country. The national park system has developed from a scattering of Federal scenic reservations, comparatively little used by our people to the present magnificent system in which every kind of service that may be called for by the visitor and consistent with the development of such wild wonderland areas may be found available. In the type of men encountered in the parks, and placed there to be responsive to the call of service to the public may be found the best that our Government can offer in public servants—considerate, kind, tactful, efficient public administrators selected by Mr. Mather as the type he had in mind for such high public service.

The tremendous popularity of the present national park and monument system has in fact brought such pressure upon the Congress and the Interior Department from other States in which no national parks are located for the establishment of national parks within their borders that it presents a danger to the integrity of the present system by the possibility of including areas that do not in the highest degree measure up to the high standards that have been set for the parks. We must not overlook in the halls of Congress that laws can not make a national park, only God has done that.

Mr. Mather was not only the first Director of the National Park Service and the formulator of the policies which govern the protection, development, and operation of the national park system but he was the organizer and first chairman of the national conference on State parks which initiated the movement for the coordinated consideration throughout the States of a country-wide State park system. The national conference on State parks is the direct outgrowth of his initial endeavors in that field and now offers a valuable service to the States in their conservation of important scenic areas within the States themselves for the use and enjoyment of their citizens. Each year, from 1921 to 1928, Mr. Mather was an active figure at the important national conferences held by that organization, and out of his private funds he financed to a considerable extent the work of the conference.

He had long been interested in municipal parks in Chicago, and served on committees among others that were active in promoting the park system of Chicago, as well as boulevards and parkways. He was keenly interested in city planning and brought his live interest to the development of city and regional planning throughout the country. As far back as 1917 he became interested in the District of Columbia park work and had in mind the possibility of acquiring the Gorge of the Potomac and the Great Falls and its establishment as a national park. At the conference on national parks, in Washington, in January, 1917, he arranged for addresses on the park values of the Potomac Gorge. He was always greatly concerned about the destruction of trees in the District, particularly in connection with real estate development, and endeavored in his quiet way to prevent some of this destruction. Likewise, he deplored and called public attention to the destruction of historic structures in the District of Columbia.

When the Congress passed the law establishing the National Capital Park Commission this interest was recognized, and it was provided that the Director of the National Park Service should be a member of that commission. Mr. Mather served on the commission until he severed his connection with the Federal Government because of illness in January, 1929. He was a valuable member of that commission, taking delight in its activities and deliberations and, as I personally know, in the passage of important legislation now on the statutes which led to a larger expansion

of Federal park activities in the great metropolitan area of the District of Columbia, including near-by sections of Virginia and Maryland.

While it is not possible to say that Mr. Mather was responsible for any one park project in the District of Columbia, nor can he be given sole credit for any single achievement in connection with the system of parks, boulevards, and playgrounds, in the District of Columbia, there is no doubt but that his broad knowledge of park affairs and his human influence contributed in considerable measure to the work that has been accomplished during the past few years in that direction.

A memorial to him in the city of Washington, or in its adjacent parkways, is justified by his outstanding work as a park conservationist, national, State, and municipal. Just as we honor here great soldiers and great statesmen whose achievements have not particularly related to the development of the city of Washington, but which have been of greatest value to the country as a whole, so we should honor here men who have achieved great things in art, invention, literature, conservation, medicine, and diplomacy. Achievements along these lines are not so spectacular and glamorous as winning battles or accomplishing great feats of international agreement, but they contribute overwhelmingly to the happiness and well-being of the country as a whole. Already memorials have been erected in Washington, under authority of the Congress, to men who have deserved well of posterity for their achievements and great contributions to the public welfare. It is timely that we recognize the outstanding human qualities and great accomplishments of Stephen T. Mather in providing for the health, recreation, and enjoyment of his fellow man.

President Hoover not so long ago said:

> The day is coming when there is going to be a premium on solitude. If a man can find a piece of land anywhere in this country where he can't hear a bell ring or a whistle blow, that's the place he'll want for a home.

It is inevitable that the day is coming also when it will be impossible to secure any more of the primitive wilderness areas that you and I, your children and mine, now enjoy. At that time, and as time goes into the twilight of our great Nation, what has been done to-day by Stephen T. Mather will be outstanding among the great achievements of history.

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

There was no objection.

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.

EASTERN EMMIGRANT AND WESTERN CHEROKEE INDIANS

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 5979) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine certain claims of the Eastern Emmigrant and Western Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma and North Carolina.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 5979, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Eastern Emmigrant and Western Cherokee Indians, duly enrolled members of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, including the duly enrolled members of the Eastern Band of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians, that jurisdiction be, and is hereby, conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or statutes of limitations, to hear, examine, and adjudicate and render judgment in any and all legal and equitable claims arising under or growing out of any treaty or agreement between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, band or tribe, or arising under or growing out of any act of Congress in relation to Indian affairs, which said Cherokee Indians, band or tribe, may have against the United States.
>
> SEC. 2. That the Eastern Emmigrant and the Western Cherokee Indians as a corporation shall file any suit or suits or claims on behalf of all the Cherokee Indians by blood, which claims have not heretofore been determined and adjudicated on their merits by the Court of Claims or the Supreme Court of the United States.
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> SEC. 3. Any and all claims against the United States within the purview of this act shall be forever barred unless suit or suits be instituted or petition, subject to amendment, be filed as herein provided in the Court of Claims within five years from the date of approval of this act, and such suit or suits shall make the said Indian tribes or bands, or any of said tribes or bands, party or parties plaintiff and the United States party defendant. The petition shall be verified by the attorney or attorneys employed to prosecute such claim or claims under contract with the said Indians, approved in accordance with existing laws, and said contract shall be executed in their behalf by a committee or committees selected by said Indians or provided by existing law. Official letters, papers, documents and records, maps, or certified copies thereof may be used in evidence, and the departments of the Government shall give access to the attorney or attorneys of said Indians to such treaties, papers, maps, correspondence, or reports as they may require in the prosecution of any suit or suits instituted under this act.
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> SEC. 4. In said suit or suits the court shall also hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate any claims which the United States may have against the said Indian tribes or any of them, but any payment or payments which have been made by the United States upon any such claim or claims shall not operate as an estoppel, but may be pleaded as an offset in such suit or suits, as may gratuities, if any, paid to or expended for such Indian tribes or any of them.
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> SEC. 5. Any other tribes or bands of Indians the court may deem necessary to a final determination of any suit or suits brought hereunder may be joined therein as the court may order: *Provided*, That upon final determination of such suit or suits the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to fix and determine a reasonable fee, not to exceed 10 per cent of the recovery, by any one of said tribes or bands, together with all necessary and proper expenses incurred in the preparation and prosecution of such suit or suits to be paid to the attorney or attorneys employed as herein provided by the said tribes or bands of Indians, or any of said tribes or bands, and the same shall be included in the decree and shall be paid out of any sum or sums adjudged to be due said tribes, or any of them, and the balance of such sum or sums shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, where it shall draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I question very much whether we should launch on the policy of sending at this late hour some Indian claims to the Court of Claims. I will be glad to allow the gentleman 5 or 10 minutes or an hour in which to explain the matter.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this may be the last time or it will be some time before I shall again appear at the wailing wall of the House. I have here a bill that was passed by the Senate and which came over to the House Indian Affairs Committee, and, with some amendments made necessary to meet some slight departmental objections, the House Indian Affairs Committee unanimously reported the Senate bill, as amended. It is a jurisdictional bill to take care of a few groups of Indians who were not included in the general jurisdictional bill. We have done a lot of work on this. These people are here. It is only a matter of letting the Court of Claims pass on their cause of action. It does not appropriate any Government money or anything of that kind.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I know about this bill. A jurisdictional bill was passed and approved on March 19, 1924, and under that a suit was brought for these two groups of Indians, the Eastern Cherokee Indians and the Western Cherokee Indians. The difference between them is that those who went west prior to 1835 are called the Western, and those who went subsequent to 1835 are called the Eastern Cherokees. Suit has been brought, and this suit is pending in the Court of Claims. There is some question as to whether the suit can be maintained by the Cherokee Nation for these groups of Indians, and this bill only makes it certain that that suit may be maintained or a separate suit instituted.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. When the Indian Affairs Committee had the call on Wednesday we had up a bill referring to the Court of Claims the rights of the Cherokees and the Choctaws as to that property west of the ninety-eighth meridian. I protested very strongly against the bill, and I believe I was the only one in the House when it came up for passage who voted against it. The President of the United States vetoed that bill. Those Indians had had their day in court.

After examination of the decision of the Supreme Court every one would have come to the conclusion that these tribes were trying to take advantage of the Government. The veto went to the Senate. The Senate never acted on the veto. What did the Senate do to circumvent the position of the President? They passed a resolution referring these claims to the Court of Claims. They knew they did not have the votes to override the veto and they did not give the President that much courtesy, as the Constitution provides action should be had upon the veto; but they circumvented his position by adopting a resolution calling upon the Court of Claims to report on the same matter.

Am I right in my exposition?

Mr. HASTINGS. Substantially correct, but by different tribes of Indians.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. May I remind the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] that there is a suit already instituted under the act of March 19, 1924, by the Cherokee Nation for the Eastern and Western Cherokee Indians, those two groups.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman says there is a suit now pending?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Pending where?

Mr. HASTINGS. Pending in the Court of Claims under the jurisdictional act of March 19, 1924. There is some question as to whether that suit can be maintained in the name of the Cherokee Nation under that jurisdictional act. This makes it certain that the rights of those two groups of Indians may be protected, and it is the last suit for the Cherokee Indians as far as we know.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is nothing in this bill that refers to the suit that is pending?

Mr. HASTINGS. There is a suit that is pending in the Court of Claims, brought by the Cherokee Nation under the act of March 19, 1924.

Mr. STAFFORD. How much is involved in this litigation?

Mr. HASTINGS. It is more or less of an accounting.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. I want to say a few words to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD]. The gentleman is rendering very valuable service to the Government.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Wisconsin is not looking for bouquets.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Surely the gentleman is too broad-minded to blame this House for the action of another body. All there is to this bill is simply this: It is not certain that the authorization in the jurisdictional bill to the Court of Claims is broad enough to bring a suit in which only the Eastern Creokees and not the whole tribe is interested, or in which the Western Cherokees and not the tribe is interested. They are fearful they can not even intervene in the pending suits. This is a very small and simple matter to let these people have their day in court along with the others on some of these small claims. The Cherokees were brought into the territory at different times, and this is an opportunity to liberalize the jurisdictional act, so that when the litigation which is now pending is wound up, all parties may be in there and have their rights determined and not leave something to haunt us in the future.

Mr. STAFFORD. My inquiry as to the amount involved has not been answered. The gentleman is an encyclopedia of valuable information pertaining to Indian affairs and is thoroughly acquainted with the amount involved, and I am sure he will be able to acquaint the House with the amount in question.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. The situation is really this. These claims consist largely of small amounts that arise by reason of certain agreements that were made to defray certain transportation expenses. In bringing the Indians into the territory there were certain transportation expenses, and they were to be given a certain allowance.

Mr. HASTINGS. It really only involves an accounting.

Mr. STAFFORD. How much is involved?

Mr. HASTINGS. Oh, I do not know. It is more or less of an accounting.

Mr. STAFFORD. Well, but how much? The other day there was a bill pending here for enlarging the Colonial Park, and the mover could not say how much was involved, but later that day we found there was one and a half million dollars involved.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. The gentleman realizes the amount they might ask for is not important, in any event, it is the amount that they will receive, and it is the function of the court to fix and determine that matter.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am becoming a little skeptical since the two gentlemen from Oklahoma who ought to know how much is involved, seem to be vapid of any information.

Mr. HASTINGS. I have been trying to inform the gentleman that it was a question of an accounting. I do not think there is a very large amount involved in it. These Indians should have their day in court.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Oklahoma that this is the closing hour of this Congress. It is a committee amendment which the gentleman is seeking to incorporate. I do not think the bill has one chance in a hundred of passage, therefore I withdraw the reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GILA RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 5313) to cancel certain reimbursable charges against certain lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arizona asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all allotments and other lands comprised in the Gila River Indian Reservation which the Secretary of the Interior shall designate to be permanently included in and irrigated under the San Carlos project are hereby relieved of all liens for the reimbursement to the United States of moneys expended and reimbursable as provided in section 10 of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1081), or in section 2 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 522), or acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto as to such expenditures made prior to the passage of the San Carlos act (43 Stat. 475–476), except those made under that part of the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 123–130), and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto which provides for the construction of the dam above Florence, Ariz., and controlling works and canals which constitute the Florence Casa Grande project; and except further the $100,000 expended for an electric transmission line and rights to electrical energy from the Salt River Valley irrigation project.

SEC. 2. That all expenditures of moneys for or in connection with the Gila River Indian Reservation made reimbursable as provided in said acts of March 3, 1905, or August 24, 1912, or acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, as described in section 1 hereof with the exception there made of moneys expended for the Florence Casa Grande project and for the electrical transmission line and electrical energy, including the expenditures made for the Sacaton bridge and dam valued as a bridge at $300,000, are hereby waived and not required to be paid or reimbursed to the United States, except the expenditures made for the purposes and in the amounts as follows: That part of the Sacaton bridge and dam which is a siphon, valued at $75,000; the Santan and Casa Blanca Canals and other works on the reservation north of the railroad which crosses the river below Sacaton, valued at $87,000, which expenditures in the amount stated shall remain reimbursable, but hereafter shall remain chargeable only against the unallotted lands of the Gila River Indian Reservation; and the irrigation works for taking and distributing water from the Gila and Salt Rivers below said railroad as the Secretary of the Interior shall value them at sums aggregating not more than $50,000, which expenditures in the amount so valued shall remain reimbursable and charged against the allotments on the said Gila River Indian Reservation not included in the San Carlos project.

Mr. PATTERSON. Reserving the right to object.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, would it be in order, Mr. Speaker, to ask unanimous consent that during the closing hours of this Congress only matters reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs should be in order. This is the second bill that has been considered this

morning by the Committee on Indian Affairs. Last evening we considered a large number of bills from that committee. I want to know whether the gentleman has a half dozen more bills from his committee that will engage the consideration of the Congress in the expiring hours?

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman should modify that request also to include the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, the Committee on Agriculture is far in the distance as far as getting bills through this Congress is concerned. The fame and honor all belongs to the gentleman from Montana, the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs [Mr. LEAVITT], and next to the gentleman from Montana the bouquet must be handed to our retiring Member from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. Whether this bill is passed at this session or not, I am glad it is called in order that I may say just a word. It relates to a matter that is quite complicated, with which I have had to do for four or five years in the State of Arizona. I know the entire situation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman give us the benefit of some of his valuable information?

Mr. CRAMTON. I should not take the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. DOUGLAS] off his feet, but I may sum it up in this manner: There is a great irrigation district down there that, under the Coolidge Dam, half of the water goes to the whites and half of it to the Pima Indians. The Pima Indians were agriculturalists and irrigationists before any whites ever came to America. After a while the encroachment on their water above took the water away from them.

I have seen many fenced fields barren because there was no longer water. The project was built half for the whites and half for the Indians, and the project was to be paid for by the whites and by the Indians. There are some old charges for some old and outworn works that are no longer any good. There is a bridge that is of little benefit to the Indians and things of that kind. In order to clean up the situation and leave those Indians with a per-acre charge that will be no greater than the charge against the white lands and be a charge that they can pay and will pay it is proposed to wipe off the slate considerable reimbursable charges now standing against those Indians.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think we should have some explanation from the gentleman from Arizona, who is interested in this bill.

Mr. CRAMTON. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not intend to encroach, but I want to give my unqualified indorsement of this bill while I am here and have the opportunity to do so.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Arizona yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, early this morning it was understood that the Speaker was prepared to recognize somebody at 10 o'clock this morning in reference to the conference report on hospitals. I have no desire whatsoever to mix things up, but I would like to know the status of this matter.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been informed that the conferees met at 10 o'clock and expect to make a report very shortly.

Mr. PATTERSON. I do not like these bills coming in at this time, bills amending certain acts that we do not know about. If the gentleman will make a short explanation in two or three minutes, I shall not object, unless something comes up that I do not like.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, beginning in 1905, Congress authorized the appropriation of moneys for the construction of certain irrigation works for the benefit of the Indians in what was known and what is still known as the San Carlos Indian Reservation. In 1912 further appropriations were made for the purpose of constructing ditches to convert water to Indian lands. In 1916 there was a further appropriation for a similar purpose. Also in that bill there was an appropriation for the construction of what was known as the Florence Casa Grande project, which was for the purpose of providing waters from the natural flow of the Gila River for white lands. With respect to that authorization there was a provision that a contract must be entered into by the white settlers with the Secretary of the Interior on such terms as to return to the United States the cost of the Florence Casa Grande project.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Yes.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Does this bill, which we have not had an opportunity to examine, of course, change existing law at all?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Yes; it does change existing law. I was coming to that. In 1924 Congress passed what was known as the San Carlos project act, which provided for the construction of a dam and of canals to store and to divert not only the natural flow of the stream but also part of the stored flood waters of the Gila River for Indian as well as white lands. The act provided that the cost of the San Carlos project was to be repaid to the United States under the terms of a contract which the whites were to make with the Secretary of the Interior, while the Indians were to repay their share. In 1928 the Florence Casa Grande project, to which I have previously referred, was made a part and parcel by act of Congress of the San Carlos project. But the old works that had been constructed prior to that were not made a part of the San Carlos project. They are now useless in most particulars and of little value to the Indians, yet upon the books of the United States they remain a charge against them.

The Pima Indians have no tribal funds. They can not, therefore, repay to the United States the cost of these old reimbursables. Moreover, it would be eminently unfair to ask them to repay to the United States the cost of works which have now become of little value to them by reason, first, of their obsolescence, and, second, by virtue of their replacement by works constructed under the San Carlos Act, for which they are charged.

The bill, therefore, provides for the elimination of charges exclusive of those imposed by the terms of the San Carlos Act, now standing against the Indians in the amount of the difference between the cost of the obsolete and partially worthless works and their present worth.

Mr. LEAVITT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Yes.

Mr. LEAVITT. Is not this also true, that under existing law this highway bridge, which is on the Indian reservation, could be constructed now entirely out of Federal funds, without any charge to the Indians? The highway bridge has proved to be of use to the white people rather than to the Indians, and there is no justice in having it charged against the Indians. The Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs have urged that the Indians be relieved of these unjust charges.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one observation. This is a bill taking money out of the Treasury or giving back some money to these people.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. No; that is not the case.

Mr. PATTERSON. This is to relieve them of certain payments, and allow me to make the observation that it is a good thing the Indians or the Government, one or the other or both, have been wealthy because they would not have been able to hold out.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish the gentleman from Arizona would elaborate upon the wiping off of the cost of the Sacatone Bridge.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. In the act of 1916 there was an item appropriated for the construction of the Sacaton Dam and Bridge, which was made a charge against the Indian lands within this Indian reservation. By reason of the construction of the San Carlos Dam and by reason of the construction of irrigation canals, the Sacaton Dam has become of no value whatsoever, except as that of a siphon. This bill provides that it shall be charged against the Indian lands in the amount of its value as a siphon and elim-

inate the charge on account of the bridge, for the reasons stated by the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. SABATH. How much is involved in this proposition. How much is due by the project to the Government?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. There is no project involved in this legislation. As I stated before, there are charges against Indian lands owned by the Indians.

Mr. SABATH. How much is due for this project?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. This does not pertain to the San Carlos project, but to the works initiated in 1905, which have become obsolete by virtue of the construction of a subsequent project in which the Indians are an integral part. It is eminently unfair to charge these Indians with the cost of something which has become obsolete, which is of no value to them and the cost of which they can not repay.

Mr. SABATH. A lot of these irrigation projects are not able to make the repayment.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object if the matter can be disposed of right away.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. This bill has nothing to do with any irrigation project under the Reclamation Bureau. Let me state, frankly and fairly, to the Members of the House, that the total reimbursables involved amount to $1,700,000. This bill wipes off certain of such reimbursable items until that amount is reduced to $312,000.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, from the exposition the gentleman has made, I understand this is merely an accounting as to the present value of these former projects, and allows the Indians to start anew on a bookkeeping process.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. That is it exactly.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, with the exposition made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] and, particularly, the exposition made by the author of the bill, I do not wish to detract in the closing hours of this Congress from the exceptional record made by the distinguished gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] in having the blue ribbon for having more bills passed than any other committee in this Congress or any prior Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks by printing a telegram with respect to the services of the gentleman from Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The telegram referred to follows:

FLORENCE, ARIZ., *March 2, 1931.*

L. W. DOUGLAS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Directors San Carlos irrigation district request you to express to Congressman CRAMTON their grateful appreciation of part he has taken in creation and guidance San Carlos project. Also convey district's regrets that for immediate future he will be unable to give project his powerful assistance as heretofore.

R. W. KENWORTHY, *President.*

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

SERVICES OF RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for about two minutes on a subject which will neither authorize nor appropriate any money out of the Treasury. [Laughter and applause.]

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to take a moment to pay my respects to two of my colleagues from the State of New York, Mr. DEMPSEY, of the Buffalo district, and Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of the Westchester district, who are to-day completing their services in this House.

Mr. DEMPSEY came here 16 years ago. From his legal experience and his general experience in business, he was well qualified to take up his legislative duties. From the very first he was made a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. For the last 8 or 10 years he has been chairman of that committee. He made a specialty of studying the work from the very beginning, and I may say without fear of contradiction that there is no man in either branch of Congress who knows so well every river and harbor project in the length and breadth of this country as does Mr. DEMPSEY. [Applause.] He has been a great chairman of a great committee, and has done a great work for the waterways of the country.

My friend Mr. WAINWRIGHT, who has not been in this body as long as Mr. DEMPSEY, has probably had longer public service than the majority of us. He had very distinguished service in the New York State Legislature and resigned to enter the World War. There also he rendered signal service, and in the beginning of the Harding administration he was appointed Assistant Secretary of War. He resigned this position to become a Member of the Congress.

During all of his stay here he has been on the Military Affairs Committee, where his previous experience in the World War and his service as Assistant Secretary of War fitted him to give exceptionally valuable service on that committee. He could have stayed here indefinitely, but he has resigned to return to the practice of law.

Both of these men can be ill-spared at this time. While I am on my feet I want to also pay my respects to the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ELLIOTT SPROUL, a member of my committee, who is to-day retiring, and also to Mr. FRANKLIN FORT, of New Jersey, who is retiring, both being members of the Rules Committee. These gentlemen have given most valuable service on that committee, and are held in high regard by their colleagues. We have needed and profited by their advice. May I also at this time extend my regards to all the good fellows who are to-day completing their work in this House? I appreciate the fact that this has been a rather trying session, and we are all glad it has come to an end. Yet I believe on the whole we have enacted a great deal of much-needed legislation.

I expect we are all going to our homes, and I wish you may all have a happy vacation and return next fall fresh and ready to take up the duties of serving the country. I thank you. [Applause.]

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein an address delivered by my friend from east Tennessee, Mr. TAYLOR, under the auspices of the Republican Party of Tennessee, February 12, last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE TAYLOR OF TENNESSEE

Mr. Toastmaster, ladies, and gentlemen, I want to congratulate Major Shofner and the members of the State executive committee on the splendid party spirit exemplified on this second observance of the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Abraham Lincoln, the father and patron saint of the great Republican Party of this Nation. The Republicans of Tennessee, under the auspices of their party organization, had their first Lincoln Day celebration last year, and unless we continue these annual Lincoln Day exercises, we shall fail in our proper appreciation of the life and services of this illustrious American.

Mr. Toastmaster, this month of February—the shortest of the year—the whole world pays homage to two great Americans—one the Father of his Country, the other its savior. Beginning amidst entirely different circumstances in life, both attained and commanded the respect and admiration, the honor and devotion of all, irrespective of class or condition. Each had a handicap to overcome—the one that of inherited wealth and aristocracy, the other that of poverty and obscurity. Both lived to verify the eternal truth of the adage that "all men are created equal."

It is well, Mr. Toastmaster and friends, that we should pay annual tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the first great leader of the Republican Party. Prior to his election our Presidents had been chosen from the gentry or aristocracy of the Nation. He was the first to come up from the crowd—from the plain, common people. Since his day, with few exceptions, we have elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people men who sprang from low estate. This is a striking example of the advance of democracy in government. Lincoln, trained only in the school of vicissitude and adversity, brooked restraint and surmounted difficulties, and alone and unaided reached that lofty pinnacle which men call fame. His life is a magnificent exemplification of the proud fact that in America the accidents of birth and the misfortunes of family are no bar to the boy who is endowed with ambition, industry, and integrity, to whom the highest honors in the gift of the Republic are accessible.

As the years have gone by, thousands have endeavored to smooth the lines from Lincoln's face, but it is the furrowed brow, the sensitive mouth, the sad and kindly eyes, the wrinkled and troubled face that the American people will always adore. He is the gentlest memory, the most appealing figure in all history since the meek and lowly Nazarene trod the shores of Gallilee.

Mr. Toastmaster, ours is admittedly the greatest and most powerful nation in the world. And when we reflect that this greatness and power came, in the main, through the services of the Federalist, the Whig, and the Republican Parties we, as Republicans, can feel a just pride in our membership in this great political organization. While our rival party has espoused this position and that, only to later discard and repudiate them as their fallaciousness became apparent, the Republican Party's position on every public question has been justified and sustained by the acid test of experience and by the inexorable verdict of history.

Let us examine the record of the Democratic Party for a moment and behold the "incensing relics" of dead issues which it once espoused and proclaimed as essential to the welfare and salvation of this Nation. In the early history of this Republic, the progenitors of the now Democratic Party opposed national banks and Government aid in internal improvement, inveighing against them as being unconstitutional and contrary to the spirit of our national institutions. But now everybody admits that this position was a stupid fallacy. They championed States' rights and even secession, and now they acknowledge with deep contrition the error of their way. Under the terrific spell of the eloquence of the "peerless one" they boldly declared for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver," but now where is the Democrat that will muster up the hardihood to defend this piece of political nonsense?

Poor old "16 to 1," like the broken body of Cæsar in the Roman capitol, "lies there and none are so poor as will do it reverence." Just a decade ago they attempted to chain this Nation to that "body of death," the infamous League of Nations, whereby Uncle Sam was to become the Santa Claus for the nations of the earth, but now when they are reminded of this fallacy, verily, they are as silent as the Sphinx.

There is only one issue to which they have remained steadfast, and that is the issue of free trade, and they are rapidly abandoning this un-American doctrine.

Contrast this dismal record of exploited and exploded issues with the sound, conservative, and consistent record of the Grand Old Party of Lincoln. It has never been necessary for the Republican party to "eat crow," Mr. Toastmaster. Unlike the sergeant that shot and then holloed "halt," or the passenger riding backward on a train not seeing anything until he had passed it, the Republican Party has not taken a position until the logic thereof has been thoroughly investigated and determined. It has advocated Federal aid for public health, for education, for highways and other internal development, and behold the result. It stood for the Union, it demanded a gold standard for our monetary system. It believes in a strict and vigorous nationalism as against a partnership with the discordant, intriguing and heterogenous nations of the Old World. Mr. Toastmaster, we are not only opposed to the iniquitous League of Nations but we are equally opposed to the so-called World Court. In my humble opinion, the World Court is a cleverly camouflaged back-door entrance to the league and is, therefore, a delusion and a snare. I am opposed to this Nation entering the league in any shape, form, or fashion, be it by the front door, back door, cellar, or attic. I believe the doctrine of Washington, "friendly relations with all nations, entangling alliances with none," was never more applicable and vital than now. The Republican Party stands 100 per cent for a protective tariff of the old McKinley type to protect the American wage earner against the pauper labor of the Old World. Our protective tariff policy, Mr. Toastmaster and friends, has been the sheet anchor of this Nation, but for which the wage scale and standard of life in America would have long since been on a level with that which prevails in European countries. If I had my way, Mr. Toastmaster, I would build a tariff wall so high that the commodities manufactured in the sweat shops by the pauper labor of foreign lands could never enter our borders in competition with the product of the sweat and toil of the independent wage earner of America.

My friends, if the Republican Party has done nothing else, it has performed two major services during the past decade that has or should place the American people under everlasting obligations to it. First, it rescued this Nation from the slimy tentacles of that hydraheaded international octopus—the damnable League of Nations. By this service, it prevented Uncle Sam from becoming an international gendarme, saved millions of American boys from death and disease incident to military service on foreign soil, and the American taxpayer from the billions which would have been spent in carrying out our obligations under the terms of this nefarious pact. Fully mindful of the widows' weeds and the mothers' heart, the Republican Party is committed to stand as with face of flint against this unholy monstrosity.

Second, sensing the danger of unrestricted foreign immigration the Republican Party sponsored and passed immigration legislation which has reduced to a minimum this great menace to the well-being of America. When it appeared that our country was about to become the dumping ground and the melting pot for the scum of Europe, the Republican Party, like a giant refreshed with wine, stepped forward and called a halt to the hordes from across the sea who were threatening to deluge our fair land and fill our prisons, our hospitals, and other eleemosynary institutions with the criminal, the diseased, and the pauper dregs from foreign lands. What the protective tariff is to American industry, our immigration policy is to the American laboring man.

But they say, Mr. Toastmaster, that the Republican Party is partial to big business. The Republican Party is partial to all business, big and little, old and young. The Republican Party realizes that there can be no real prosperity if business is hampered and embarrassed by governmental interference. We stand, therefore, for less government in business and more business in government. And so far as I am concerned, my friends, I would rather belong to a free party that acknowledges its interest in business, be it ever so big, than to belong to a party that is in the financial bondage of one man who bought it with his filthy lucre, and who brazenly boasts that he only purchased it to use it to destroy the eighteenth amendment and reenthrone the damnable liquor traffic in the United States.

I realize that the Democratic Party would like to rid itself of this incubus, but like the old man of the sea, it is powerless to free itself. Raskob has the money bags, and Raskob and his associates will continue to direct the conduct of the Democratic donkey. The party of Jefferson and Jackson is in the middle of a bad fix. It is damned if it does, and doubly damned if it does not. It is in the same predicament as the two fellows that encountered a ferocious bull while passing through a pasture field. One of the men was wearing a red shirt which greatly agitated the bovine. With horns in the air and with tail hoisted, the excited bull made a dash for the two men when one of them scampered up a tree and the other sought refuge in a near-by cave. The bull rushed up to the mouth of the cavern and began to bellow, paw up the earth with his hoofs and sharpen his horns on the near-by saplings. The fellow in the cave would ever and anon emerge to the mouth of the cave and peek out. The bull would make a vicious rush at him and he would retreat into the cave again. Finally he appeared at the mouth of the cave, when his associate, who was safely enconsced amidst the branches of the tree, yelled out to him: "Why don't you stay in the cave, John, until the bull subsides and goes away?" "Stay in the cave, the devil," yelled back John, "there's a pack of wild cats in the cave."

While, of course, we regret to see our brethren in such an embarrassing situation, Mr. Toastmaster, they are responsible for their own predicament, and will, therefore, have to extricate themselves as best they can.

Up among the knobs of Union County, during my early boyhood I clerked in a country store run by my father. During autumn days it was the practice of the hill billies ("one of which I was whom") who resided in that community to assemble around a dilapidated wood stove in the store to chew hillside navy tobacco and talk politics and religion. Ever and anon, during the discussion, they would project the ambier in great gobs on the little red-hot stove and the fumes therefrom would ascend toward the rafters like the incense from a pagan altar.

One cold November day, old Uncle Billie Hooper was engaged in a very heated discussion with some of his pals on the good old hard-shelled Baptist doctrine of foreordination, when two of his neighbors rushed in, greatly excited, and said, "Uncle Billie, while passing by your cabin a few minutes ago we saw a wild cat jump through the window and such a commotion as followed we have never heard before in all our born days. You had better rush home and rescue your wife from the assault of that terrible catamount." Uncle Billy didn't seem the least bit disturbed. Giving his hillside navy a violent cut he turned to the bearers of the wild-cat message and said: "Did you fellers scare that cat into my cabin?" They both solemnly disclaimed any connection whatever with the event. "He just went in thar hisself of his own notion, did he?" said Uncle Billy. "Yes," responded his informants. Settling back in his chair and discharging a large installment of tobacco juice on the stove, Uncle Billy exclaimed: "Well, jist let that ar wild cat take care of his self then." Mr. Toastmaster, so be it with our Democratic brethren in this present dilemma.

My friends, in concluding my remarks to-night, I think it would not be inappropriate in this day of more or less nullification to call attention to the high regard in which the martyred Lincoln held the majesty of law and order. Lincoln was great because of the virtue of humility. From childhood to the grave he was willing to bow to authority—the authority of the law—the authority of God. He believed that the fundamental virtue of good citizenship is humility; that humble submission to legally constituted authority is the highest expression of patriotism. How like a clarion bugle call is this sublimely eloquent utterance of his: "Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws, let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, the seminaries, and in the colleges; let it be written in the primers, in spelling books, and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in the courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the Nation."

Mr. Toastmaster, it has indeed been a great privilege and no ordinary pleasure to be here on this auspicious occasion and participate in these beautiful, impressive, and inspiring patriotic exercises.

NORTH PLATTE RIVER COMPACT BETWEEN COLORADO AND WYOMING

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a copy of contracts in relation to water rights in the North Platte River.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, for several years the attorneys general, water commissioners, and State engineers of the States of Colorado and Wyoming have been conducting negotiations leading to a compact between those States concerning the use of the waters of the North Platte River. In this, H. R. 17163, is included an appropriation of $75,000 for continuance of investigations of the Seminole Dam and Reservoir and other possible storage sites and power development in connection with proposed and existing reservoirs on the North Platte River and its tributaries in Wyoming.

I am informed that it is not the intention of either of the States or the Bureau of Reclamation to interfere with the negotiations of the representatives of the States or to in any manner create new or different rights or a status different from that which was in existence when the Legislature of the State of Wyoming adjourned a few days ago.

On account of various reasons not entirely within the control of the States' representatives it was impossible to complete a compact for submission to the session just closed of the Wyoming Legislature, and although the Colorado Legislature has not adjourned, no good purpose would be served by submitting any question to it until the minds of the parties have met.

The attorney general of the State of Colorado, Hon. Clarence L. Ireland, and its commissioner, Hon. Delph E. Carpenter, have requested that the text of the Senate amendment be itself amended by adding thereto the words "that nothing done in pursuance hereof or under the authority hereof shall be construed to initiate or enlarge or constitute any water right or appropriation of water or any priority of water whatever," and I am glad to note that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has incorporated those words in the amendment which was submitted to and concurred in by the Senate.

For the information of all parties concerned in the several States interested (the State of Nebraska is also interested in the disposition of the waters of the North Platte) I submit herewith the text of the draft of the North Platte River compact, which is now under discussion.

COLORADO'S THIRD DISCUSSION DRAFT OF NORTH PLATTE RIVER COMPACT

This draft embodies articles commonly accepted and redraft of Articles VI, VII, VIII, X, etc., involving matters particularly under discussion. It is submitted without commitment by either State.

The States of Colorado and Wyoming, desiring to remove all causes of present and future controversy between them and among their citizens and water users with respect to the waters of the North Platte River, and, being moved by consideration of interstate comity, have resolved to conclude a compact for those purposes and have named as their commissioners:

Delph E. Carpenter, for the State of Colorado, and John A. Whiting, for the State of Wyoming, who have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The major purposes of this compact are to provide for the equitable division and apportionment of the use of the waters of the North Platte River; to establish the relative importance of definite beneficial uses of the water; to promote interstate comity; to preserve the autonomy of the signatory States; to so conserve and use the waters of the river as to obtain maximum benefits; to promote peaceable and expeditious agricultural and industrial development; and to promote the general welfare of each of the signatories.

ARTICLE II

As used in this compact:

The signatory States are designated as "Colorado" and "Wyoming," respectively.

The term "North Platte River" means the northerly branch of the Platte River, together with all tributaries except the Laramie River and Sand Creek.

The term "Laramie River" means that stream which rises in Colorado, flows into Wyoming, and joins the North Platte River near Fort Laramie, Wyo., together with all tributaries.

The term "Sand Creek" means that stream which rises in Colorado, flows northerly into Wyoming, and joins the Big Laramie River in section 5, township 14 north, range 74 west.

The term "Encampment Creek" means that tributary of the North Platte River which rises in the northwesterly part of Jackson County, Colo., and flows thence into Wyoming, where it joins the North Platte River in township 16 north, range 83 west.

The term "Big Creek" means that stream which rises in Colorado, flows into Wyoming, and joins the North Platte River in section 20, township 14 north, range 81 west.

The term "domestic use" means all ordinary household, culinary, and other domestic uses incident to residential properties, street sprinkling, sewer flushing, watering of parks and lawns, uses of water by cities through water-works systems and transportation purposes, but shall not include the use of water for the generation of power.

The term "power" as applied to the use of water means use for the development of electrical or any other form of energy.

The term "divert" or "diversions," when referring to water in the channel of a stream, means the taking or removal of water from the channel by canals or by other methods, and "point of diversion" means the point or place at which water is taken or removed from the channel of the stream.

The term "North Park Reservoir site," sometimes known as the "Northgate site," means approximately that channel reservoir site in the valley of the North Platte River, near the point where said river flows from North Park in Colorado, and heretofore surveyed and thereafter delineated upon the map and statement of the North Park Reservoir and Interstate Tunnel, consisting of two sheets, approved by the State engineer of Colorado, May 3, 1907, being filing No. 3613 of the files in the office of said State engineer, and the dam site whereof is delineated upon sheet 2 of said map.

The term "tributary to the North Platte River" means any stream which naturally contributes water to said river.

The term "North Park" means that area in Colorado drained by the North Platte River and its tributaries, exclusive of the Laramie River and Sand Creek, and is coextensive with the territory included within the boundaries of Jackson County, Colo.

The term "storage depth," as used with respect to reservoirs, means the depth to which water may be impounded in such reservoirs above the bed of the stream or above a given point.

The term "beneficial consumptive use" of water means the amount of water consumed or lost to the stream system during beneficial uses. It usually refers to the difference between amounts of water diverted from and amounts returning to the stream system with respect to uses within the drainage basin; and it means the total amount of diversion of water where uses are without the drainage basin of the stream system.

ARTICLE III

The rights of Colorado and Wyoming to the use of the waters of the Laramie River and of Sand Creek are not affected or impaired by this compact.

ARTICLE IV

Where the name of a State is used in this compact as a party thereto it shall be construed to include the citizens corporations, districts, administrative departments, bureaus, political subdivisions, agencies, persons, permittees, and all others using, claiming, or in any manner asserting any right to the use of the waters of the North Platte River and/or its tributaries within said State, except as in this compact provided.

Any administrative department, bureau, political subdivision, agency, district, corporation, association, citizen, person, or permittee authorized by or under the law of a signatory State, and all others using, claiming, or in any manner asserting any right to the use of waters of the North Platte River and/or its tributaries within said State, shall be subject to the duties and obligations of such State in this compact.

ARTICLE V

(1) The North Platte River and tributaries are nonnavigable.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this compact, water of the North Platte River may be impounded and/or used for the generation of power, but such impounding and/or use at all times shall be subservient to the use and consumption of such water for domestic and agricultural purposes and shall not interfere with or prevent uses for such dominant purposes.

(3) Uses of water for agricultural and power purposes shall be subservient to uses for domestic purposes.

ARTICLE VI

(1) Colorado grants to Wyoming the right to construct, maintain, and operate a reservoir and power plant at the North Park Reservoir site, under the terms of this compact and the laws of Wyoming, with a storage depth of not to exceed 120 feet above the natural bed of the North Platte River at the dam site of said reservoir, or to such other storage depth as the State engineers of the signatories hereafter may agree to be necessary to provide storage capacity sufficient to provide for full utilization of the waters there available to Wyoming for domestic, agricultural, and power purposes; and grants to Wyoming the right thereby to divert, to impound, and to discharge waters and to regulate the flow of the river for the use and benefit of Wyoming, as herein

provided; and further grants to Wyoming the right to acquire, by purchase, prescription, and/or exercise of the right of eminent domain, such rights of way, easements, lands, franchises, and/or other property as may be necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, and/or operation of said reservoir and power plant; subject, however, to the reservations and limitations and upon the conditions expressed in this article, which are and shall be limitations upon and reservations and conditions running with the rights and privileges hereby granted:

(a) Authorization, construction, and/or operation of such reservoir and power plant, and the regulation, storage, release, and uses of water by means thereof and issuance of permits or licenses therefor shall be under the jurisdiction and control of Wyoming and shall be governed by the laws of Wyoming and by this compact, and uses of water stored in said reservoir or discharged through said power plant shall be permitted only upon license or permit issued by the State engineer of Wyoming.

(b) Colorado reserves jurisdiction with respect to the game and the fish upon and within said reservoir, and lands adjacent thereto, upon condition, nevertheless, that the exercise of such reserved jurisdiction shall not interfere with use, operation, and/or regulation of the reservoir and appurtenant works for storage and discharge of waters for any of the uses in this compact provided.

(c) The reservoir shall be so constructed that works for the generation of power may be installed and operated at or below the dam in Colorado or Wyoming, and the signatories consent that such power plant may be constructed and operated at the most feasible location in either State and consent to the use at said power plant of waters flowing to Wyoming under this compact and to the taking and occupancy of lands and other property necessary therefor (including transmission lines) and agree that each State shall have a preferred right to purchase and to resell one-half the power generated at the power plant upon condition that such uses of water stored in said reservoir shall be subservient to the dominant uses of water for domestic and agricultural purposes in Wyoming.

(d) The construction and operation of said reservoir and/or power plant and/or the storage in, regulation of, and discharge therefrom of any waters and/or use of such waters in either Colorado or Wyoming, shall not constitute an appropriation of waters under the laws of Colorado and shall not constitute or become or be asserted by Wyoming or its permittees or by the person, bureau or agency constructing or operating said reservoir and/or power plant or using waters by means thereof, as the basis of claim of any prior, preferred, or superior servitude upon or right to the use of the waters of the North Platte River in North Park at and above the reservoir or as against any user of water in Colorado.

(e) Said reservoir shall be used exclusively by Wyoming, for the storage of water and regulation of river flow for domestic, agricultural, and power uses; shall be controlled and administered the same as if the said reservoir were located within Wyoming; and shall be subject to the laws of Wyoming as regards the protection of other users or appropriators of water from the North Platte River in Wyoming.

(f) Just compensation shall be made for all property taken or injured in Colorado by the construction, maintenance and/or operation of the reservoir, power plant, or appurtenant works, and substitute railroads, highways, and other similar works of equal utility, availability and permanence shall be constructed and provided, without damage or expense to Colorado or the owners, in lieu of any railroad, main public highways, or other similar works injured, submerged or destroyed by construction, maintenance and/or operation of said reservoir, power plant, and appurtenant works, previous to such injury or damage.

(g) Save as herein expressly granted, Colorado reserves sovereignty and jurisdiction over said reservoir and appurtenant works and over the lands and property occupied thereby or used in connection therewith.

ARTICLE VII

(1) Colorado consents that Wyoming may construct, maintain, and operate reservoirs upon Big Creek and Encampment Creek, and upon tributaries of said streams, at the Colorado-Wyoming boundary, for beneficial uses in Wyoming subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article V of this compact; and consents that Wyoming may construct, maintain, and operate feeder canals in Colorado, connecting tributaries of said streams for supply of said reservoirs; and Colorado grants to Wyoming the right to acquire by purchase, prescription, and/or exercise of the right of eminent domain or otherwise, such rights of way, easements, lands, and/or other property as may be necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, and operation of such reservoirs and feeder canals in Colorado.

(2) Colorado agrees that diversions, storage, and uses of waters of said creeks by means of said canals and reservoirs shall be recognized, protected, decreed, and administered by Colorado as appropriations of water in Colorado in the same manner as though said reservoirs were situated wholly in Colorado and the uses of water thereby were made in that State; and further agrees that certificates of the Wyoming official having final jurisdiction of adjudication of priorities of appropriation of the waters of said streams in Wyoming, of the respective dates and amounts of the appropriations of water perfected by said reservoirs in Wyoming, shall be admissible before the courts of Colorado as evidence of the respective dates and amounts of the appropriations of water by means of said reservoirs and feeder canals in Colorado.

(3) The provisions of this article shall apply exclusively to the waters of Big Creek and Encampment Creek and their tributaries.

ARTICLE VIII

The signatories agree that Colorado reserves and shall have the perpetual, exclusive, and unrestricted beneficial consumptive use of one-half the natural water supply of the North Platte River originating in North Park, in Colorado, reckoned in periods of 10 consecutive years in continuing progressive series beginning with the 1st day of October next succeeding the ratification of this compact; and that said waters may be used within and/or without the drainage basin of the North Platte River in North Park.

(2) Wyoming undertakes that the use of waters by Colorado under paragraph (1) of this article shall be free from all claims to waters by Wyoming or caused by depletions of the water supply of the river due to diversions, storage, and/or uses of water by projects hereafter constructed in Wyoming or at the North Park reservoir site.

ARTICLE IX

Should any claim or controversy arise between the signatory States, (1) with respect to the waters of the North Platte River not specifically covered by the terms of this compact, (2) over the meaning or interpretation of any of the terms of this compact, (3) as to the construction or operation of any works to be situated in both States or to be constructed in one State for the benefit of the other State, (4) or as to the diversion of waters in one State for the benefit of the other State, the governors of the signatory States, upon request of one of them, shall forthwith appoint commissioners with power to consider and adjust any such claim or controversy, subject to ratification by the legislatures of the signatory States. Nothing in this article contained shall prevent the adjustment of any such claim or controversy by direct legislative action of the States or be construed to limit or prevent any State from instituting or maintaining suit to protect any right under this compact or to enforce any of its provisions.

ARTICLE X

(1) The State of Colorado shall cause to be established and maintained, without expense to Wyoming, gaging stations on each transbasin diversion from the North Platte River drainage basin in North Park to adjacent drainage basin areas and shall render weekly to the State engineer of Wyoming a report showing the quantity of water diverted daily during the preceding week, unless prevented by weather or other causes beyond the control of Colorado officials.

(2) The State engineer of Colorado and the State engineer of Wyoming are hereby authorized by joint agreement to make, revise, promulgate, amend, and enforce rules and regulations for the proper execution of the terms of this compact not inconsistent or in conflict with its provisions or with the laws of Colorado or Wyoming, and such rules and regulations shall be binding until amended by agreement between them or until terminated by written notice from one to the other.

(3) The State engineer, division engineer, water commissioner, or other official authorized by Colorado law to administer diversions from the North Platte River in Colorado and the State engineer, water superintendent, water commissioner, or any other official authorized by Wyoming law to administer diversions of water from the North Platte River in Wyoming, each within his own jurisdiction as defined by the laws of the signatory State or this compact, shall enforce the provisions of this compact and the rules and regulations for the execution of the terms thereof.

ARTICLE XI

Whenever any official of either State is designated to perform any duty under this compact such designation shall be interpreted to include the State official or officials or the person or persons upon whom the duties now performed by such official may hereafter devolve.

ARTICLE XII

(1) Regulation, diversions, storage, and/or uses of waters of the North Platte River in Colorado and Wyoming, by whomsoever made, shall be subject to this compact.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this compact, the intrastate use, control, distribution, administration, and disposition of the waters of the North Platte River within each signatory State shall be governed by the laws of that State.

ARTICLE XIII

The signatories, for their common welfare, agree to cooperate: (1) In the development of the water resources of the North Platte River within both States, particularly along the upper reaches of the stream and its tributaries; (2) in securing the construction of canals and reservoirs for the conservation and utilization of the waters of the North Platte River in both Colorado and Wyoming; (3) to prevent unnecessary waste of water; (4) to equalize stream flow; (5) to facilitate and promote return and repeated use of waters diverted; (6) and to promote maximum benefits from uses of water.

ARTICLE XIV

The physical and other conditions peculiar to the North Platte River and to the territory drained and served thereby and to the construction and operation of works for the use of the waters thereof constitute the basis for this compact, and the signatory States agree that the conclusion of this compact shall not establish any general principle or precedent with respect to other interstate streams.

ARTICLE XV

This compact may be terminated or amended by concurrent legislative action of the signatory States or by compact between them. In the event of such termination all rights and obligations which a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the governor of compact shall remain unimpaired.

ARTICLE XVI

This compact shall be in full force and effect as of the day of its execution, when it shall have been approved by the legislature of each of the signatory States and by the Congress of the United States.

Notice of approval by the legislature of each signatory State shall be given by the governor to the governor of the other State and to the President of the United States, and the President of the United States is requested to give notice to the governors of the signatory States of approval by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof the commissioners have signed this compact in a single original, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States of America, and of which a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the governor of each of the signatory States.

Done at _____ this _____ day of _____, A. D. 1931.

MEMORANDUM

Article VIII in the foregoing draft takes the place of Articles VII and VIII in the draft of February 12. These read as follows:

ARTICLE VII

Colorado agrees that the maximum annual diversion of water from the drainage basin of the North Platte River within North Park in Colorado, without previous consent of Wyoming, shall not exceed 30,000 acre-feet of water and that all other uses of waters of the North Platte River in Colorado shall be confined to North Park.

ARTICLE VIII

Subject to the provisions of this compact, Colorado reserves and shall have the first, preferred, unrestricted, and unlimited use of the waters of the North Platte River within North Park in Colorado, and Wyoming agrees to such reservation and use by Colorado, and undertakes that such use shall be free from all claims to water by Wyoming and/or from all claims to water directly or indirectly caused by or resulting from diversions, storage, and/or uses of water in Wyoming.

ATLANTA CENSUS DECISION—AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS CONSTRUED

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD my remarks on the subject of the Federal census of 1930, and to include as a part thereof a copy of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia construing the powers and authority of the Director of the Census.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, the taking of the Federal census is a tremendous task. The 1930 census enumerations and compilations have been and are of the most complex and far-reaching character. Dr. W. M. Steuart, Director of the Census, and his able staff and organization have done, and are doing, their work in regard to this census in the most thorough and able manner possible. The final result will be a mass of data, accurately and exhaustively assembled and classified, that will constitute the last word in every field thereby covered. The methods employed are those which insure verity and precision, and the figures and data for this decennial census will reflect in the fullest and fairest manner the facts involved.

The published reports of the Bureau of the Census reveal a total population of continental United States of 122,775,046; in our outlying possessions, 14,233,389; or a grand total of 137,008,435. The census of 1920 disclosed a population in continental United States of 105,710,620; in our outlying possessions, 12,112,545; or a grand total of 117,823,165. The urban and rural populations of continental United States, as shown by the Federal enumeration of 1920 and 1930, follow:

1920:	
Urban	54,304,603
Rural	51,406,017
1930:	
Urban	68,954,823
Rural	53,820,223

In 1920, therefore, 51.4 per cent of our population was urban and in 1930 our urban population was 56.2 per cent of the whole.

An interesting instance of the character of service rendered by the Census Bureau is indicated in its action concerning the enumeration and classification of the city of Atlanta and its municipal neighbors. The Georgia metropolis, as we know, is one of the most enterprising and progressive cities of the Nation. Among all of our rapidly growing and ambitious urban centers there exists more or less friendly rivalry. Each desires to surpass its competitors in wealth, industry, and population. The city of Atlanta sought to have its 1930 enumeration include certain contiguous cities and communities as a single enumeration, at least one of these other cities being Decatur, which is located in a county other than that in which the city of Atlanta is situated. Atlanta based its claims, in this behalf, on the provisions of the act of the Georgia State Legislature of August 17, 1929, which sought to establish a so-called municipality of Atlanta by including therein, in addition to the city of Atlanta, 5 other cities and 15 incorporated communities, covering, in the aggregate, 184 square miles.

On June 18, 1929, the date whereon the fifteenth decennial act (of Congress) was approved, there was but one Atlanta, covering about 34 square miles of territory. The area of this "Greater Atlanta," as the Director of the Census pointed out, is exceeded only by that of three other cities of the United States, namely, Los Angeles, with a population of 1,238,048; Chicago, with a population of 3,376,438; and New York, with a population of 6,930,446.

The Georgia act further provides that for its purposes these various cities shall be referred to as "boroughs," but that it shall be unlawful to refer to them as "cities." Each unit under the act maintains, separate and distinct from the city of Atlanta proper, and from each other, taxing, school, police, fire, and other usual and necessary municipal activities. It would appear, therefore, that the major purpose of the endeavor to create a "Greater Atlanta" was to swell the Atlanta population for the benefit which such increase might yield to an enterprising community which knows very well, indeed, how to avail itself thereof in advertising to the world its growth and prosperity.

The Director of the Census, whose sole desire is to have the census reflect the facts fully and fairly, was unwilling to include the population of all these units under the single title of "Atlanta." The claims for such inclusion were urgently presented, and it is to the director's credit that he resisted them and took the action that not only does justice to Atlanta itself, but, as well, to every other city of the country. More than this, his treatment of the subject maintains and preserves the integrity of the census of the Nation as a whole and that of the entire policy of census making. Had he yielded upon this point, the next census would have had but small value so far as urban centers might be concerned, for with the unwise precedent once established nearly every city of the country would be tempted in self-defense to resort to fictional methods to extend its boundaries and to increase its population.

The result of such practices on a nation-wide scale may be well imagined. I have opposed them.

The Director of the Census in his official publications has indicated the population of Atlanta to be 270,366, and has appended a footnote setting forth the facts as regards the act of the Georgia Legislature already cited, with a detailed statement of the population of the various units comprised in the so-called "municipality of Atlanta." Thus the facts involved are fully set forth in a manner which is fair to all concerned.

Under this treatment the city of Louisville, Ky., continues as the second city of the South, with a population, as shown by the 1930 Federal enumeration, of 307,745. Its land area is something like 35 square miles, and the whole has but a single government, its taxing, school, police, fire, and other jurisdictions being the same throughout. New Orleans, with a population of 458,762, will continue as the first city of the South in point of population, and Houston as the third city, with a population of 292,352. Then among other southern cities, with a population over 200,000 each, there follow Atlanta, with 270,366; Dallas, with 260,475; Birmingham,

with 259,678; Memphis, with 253,143; and San Antonio, with 231,542.

As a result of the action of the Director of the Census in regard to the Atlanta matter, there was filed in behalf of that city a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia petitioning for a writ of mandamus to be addressed to the Director of the Census commanding him to publish in all of the reports, schedules, bulletins, and lists which he should thereafter publish in regard to the population of Atlanta, the city's population as being 360,691; that is to say, the population of the city proper plus that of the added cities and communities already referred to. This action the director resisted, with the result that a decision was rendered by that court denying the writ and dismissing the petition. Thereupon there was taken from that decision an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The case was ably presented by both parties to the controversy, with the result that the last-named court recently rendered a judgment affirming the lower court, and submitted a formal opinion upon the issues involved.

Under leave given me to do so, there is included herewith a copy of that opinion.

Also, it may be noted that the Georgia Supreme Court recently held that the so-called "Greater Atlanta" is not a city or town within the meaning of the act of the State legislature regarding the operation of busses. An article appearing in the Atlanta Journal of February 26, 1931, refers to this decision. The article is hereinafter set forth:

[Copy of article published in Atlanta Journal of February 26, 1931]

The legality of the legislative act of 1929 creating "Greater Atlanta" out of the boroughs of Atlanta, Decatur, College Park, and other adjacent territory was questioned in a decision handed down by the Georgia Supreme Court Thursday.

The supreme court made no comment on the act except to set out the following language in the case of the Inter-City Coach Lines against William B. Harrison, comptroller general of the State of Georgia:

"The municipality of Atlanta created by the act of August 17, 1929, is not a city or town in the ordinary sense of cities and towns in this State and as used in the above provision of the motor carrier act."

Lawrence Camp, attorney for the Inter-City Coach Lines, operating between Atlanta and College Park, had raised the point that the motor bus act taxing and regulating bus lines specifically exempted busses operating "exclusively within cities and towns." He contended that as both the borough of Atlanta and the borough of College Park are included within the limits of "Greater Atlanta," the Inter-City company operated "exclusively within the limits of a city or town."

The supreme court, after ruling that greater Atlanta is not a city or town within the meaning of the bus act, upheld the legality of the bus-regulation measure and the amendment to the general tax act that fixed a tax upon motor busses and placed them under the jurisdiction of the Georgia Public Service Commission.

OPINION RENDERED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA EX RELATIONE ATLANTA, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION; THE GEORGIAN COMPANY, A CORPORATION; CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY, A CORPORATION; THE ATLANTA JOURNAL COMPANY, A CORPORATION; HOTEL WINECOTT, A CORPORATION; ANSLEY HOTEL, A CORPORATION; HENRY GRADY HOTEL, A CORPORATION; PIEDMONT HOTEL, A CORPORATION; ROBERT FULTON HOTEL, A CORPORATION; HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY, A CORPORATION; AND IVAN ALLEN, APPELLANTS, *v.* W. M. STEUART, DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS. NO. 5327

Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

Before Martin, chief justice, and Robb and Van Orsdel, associate justices.

The appellants, as plaintiffs below, petitioned for a writ of mandamus to be addressed to the appellee as Director of the Census, commanding that in all reports, schedules, bulletins, and lists which the director should hereafter publish purporting to give the population of Atlanta, Ga., he shall set forth such population at 360,691 as the true population shown by the census taken by him. An answer contesting the petition was filed by the director and the issue was heard upon the petition and answer. The lower court denied the writ and dismissed the petition. Whereupon this appeal was taken.

It appears that on June 18, 1929, an act of Congress was passed entitled "An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress." (U. S. Stat., 71st Cong., Public No. 13, ch. 28.) The act provides, among other things, that a census of population shall be taken in the year 1930 in accordance with plans prescribed and approved by the Director of the Census (sec. 1). The census of population shall be taken as of April 1 (sec. 6). The Director of the Census is authorized to make requisition upon the Public Printer for such printing as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, such as blanks, schedules, circulars, and other items, and also, in such editions as the director may deem necessary, preliminary and other census bulletins and final reports of the several investigations authorized by the act or the prior act to establish a permanent Census Office (sec. 13).

It was manifestly the legislative intent that the census should include a separate enumeration of the population of cities, for it is provided in section 6 of the act that in any city having 2,500 inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof. Moreover, it is public history that such a practice has prevailed for many years in the census service.

It appears that on August 17, 1929, about two months after the date of the above enactment by Congress the Legislature of the State of Georgia passed an act bearing the title "Atlanta: Incorporation of Municipality so Designated; Cities Included to be Known as Boroughs; Unincorporated Communities Included," etc. (Georgia Laws, 1929, Part III, Title I, Municipal Corporations, pp. 835 to 843.) This act incorporated within the area of the "municipality of Atlanta," as it had theretofore existed, five other cities, to wit, Decatur, Avondale Estates, Hapeville, East Point, and College Park, and 15 unincorporated communities. It was provided by section 3 of the act as follows: "That from and after the passage and approval of this act the charters of the cities of Atlanta, Decatur, Avondale Estates, Hapeville, East Point, and College Park, and all amendments thereto, for the purpose of this act only, are respectively amended so that wherever the titles of corporate names of said cities appear the word 'city' shall be stricken out and the word 'borough' inserted in lieu thereof. But it shall not be unlawful to refer to a borough as a city, and when the word city is used either in official documents or in contracts or private writings such irregularity shall not vitiate but the reference shall be understood to be the borough unless it is plainly intended otherwise."

The act provided that each of the old municipalities should be a borough of the new city, and that each should retain all of the governmental powers which it had previously possessed. Each separate borough, therefore, had the right to levy taxes, issue bonds, and grant franchises or licenses. Each borough also retained its own police powers and its control over its own schools, and generally retained all, or substantially all, of the governmental powers which it had previously possessed. The powers granted to the new city of Atlanta itself were meager, almost negligible, nearly all of the governmental powers being vested in the various boroughs. The act also provided that not earlier than the year 1939 a new charter should be provided for the consolidated municipality, which, however, should not go into effect until it was voted upon by the various boroughs.

The census enumeration for 1930 disclosed that the population of the boroughs constituting the consolidated city of Atlanta, taken separately, was as follows, to wit: Atlanta, 270,366; Avondale Estates, 535; College Park, 6,604; Decatur, 13,276; East Point, 9,312; Hapeville, 4,224; unincorporated communities Nos. 1 to 15, 56,174; the total population of this area accordingly being 360,691.

It appears that the director will publish a list of cities of the United States, including the city of Atlanta, in the order of their population as the same existed on April 1, 1930, and will continue to issue bulletins and reports showing the population of Atlanta as of said date, and it is his intention to state therein the population of Atlanta as 270,366, followed by the following footnote, to wit: "An act of the Georgia State Legislature, approved August 17, 1929, provides for the establishment of the 'municipality of Atlanta,' including therein, in addition to the city of Atlanta, 5 other cities and 15 unincorporated communities. The act further provides that 'for the purposes of this act only' these cities 'shall be known as boroughs,' but that it shall not be unlawful to refer to them as cities. The population of the 'municipality of Atlanta,' as thus defined, and of its constituent areas, is as follows:

Municipality of Atlanta	360,691
Atlanta, city or borough	270,366
Avondale Estates, city or borough	535
College Park, city or borough	6,604
Decatur, city or borough	13,276
East Point, city or borough	9,512
Hapeville, city or borough	4,224
Unincorporated communities Nos. 1 to 15	56,174

The appellants, consisting of prominent citizens and business men of Atlanta, who appear for the city as well as in their own right, insist that the director in all his bulletins and reports shall publish the population of Atlanta as 360,691, without the addition of the qualifying explanation proposed by him. They allege that the form adopted by the director is misleading and inaccurate, and will inflict great and irreparable injury upon Atlanta and its residents. They maintain that the size of a city, as made known by the census, exerts a great influence upon its trade and commerce and upon the value of the property of its citizens. They therefore pray for relief as aforesaid.

In his answer the director explains and defends his action as follows:

"The respondent likewise examined the act of August 17, 1929, and found that the so-called 'municipality' of Atlanta possessed none of the qualities or characteristics of any other city in the

United States. The act gave to the officials no governing power, nor could said officials levy taxes, issue bonds, or enact legislation or ordinances of any kind. The respondent on further examining said act found that the autonomy and powers of the various boroughs and other political units contained in the area in question had not been curtailed or affected in any way whatsoever by the act of the Georgia Legislature of August 17, 1929. The act in question did authorize, however, the mayor ex officio and the members of the common council, not earlier than 1939, to draft and submit to the Legislature of the State of Georgia a new charter providing for a consolidation of the governments of the constituent boroughs and unincorporated communities into one; but the act also provided that before any such charter went into effect it had to be submitted to and be voted on by the various boroughs."

It is our opinion upon the issue thus presented that the Director of the Census is acting within his authority, and that the lower court was right in refusing to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus against him.

It is true as claimed by appellants that cities are municipal corporations created by the authority of the State legislature, and that municipalities may be consolidated or portions set off from one and annexed to another at the will of the legislature. "The number, nature, and duration of the power conferred upon these corporations and the territory over which they shall be exercised rests in the absolute discretion of the State. * * * The State, therefore, at its pleasure may modify or withdraw all such powers, * * * expand or contract the territorial area, unite the whole or a part of it with another municipality, repeal the charter, and destroy the corporation. In all these respects the State is supreme, and its legislative body, conforming its action to the State constitution, may do as it will, unrestrained by any provision of the Constitution of the United States." (Mount Pleasant *v.* Beckwith, 100 U. S. 514; Hunter *v.* Pittsburgh, 207 U. S. 161.) It follows, accordingly, that the area of a city and the density of its population are exclusively within the discretion of the legislature. (Kelly *v.* Pittsburgh, 104 U. S. 78.)

Upon the other hand, it must be remembered that the national census is exclusively within the authority of the Congress of the United States, and the Director of the Census has been designated as the administrative agency through which that authority shall be exercised. The director is necessarily invested with discretion in matters of form and procedure when these are not specifically provided for by law, and the exercise of this authority can not be controlled by State legislation. (McCulloch *v.* Maryland, 4 Wheat. 429; Johnson *v.* Maryland, 254 U. S. 56, 67.)

In this instance the director in the exercise of his discretion has decided that the legislative purposes respecting the census will be best subserved and the public more fully and more correctly enlightened by setting out a detailed statement of the circumstances when reporting the population of Atlanta. It is clear that this decision is not arbitrary or capricious, and it follows that the courts have no authority to interfere by mandamus with it.

"Mandamus is employed to compel the performance, when refused, of a ministerial duty, this being its chief use. It is also employed to compel action, when refused, in matters involving judgment and discretion, but not to direct the exercise of judgment or discretion in a particular way nor to direct the retraction or reversal of action already taken in the exercise of either." (Wilbur *v.* U. S., 218 U. S. 206, 218.)

The judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

GEORGE E. MARTIN,
Chief Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

It will be noted that the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia holds that the action of the Director of the Census in the indicated matter is one to be determined in the exercise of his judgment and discretion; that his decision in the premises is not arbitrary or capricious; that he has pursued the course which he believed would best serve the purposes for which the census was undertaken; and that, therefore, the courts have no authority to interfere by mandamus with such action.

I believe the subject under discussion is of sufficient interest and importance to justify this treatment of it.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER AT MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill S. 6216, and ask to extend the time for commencing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va., authorized to be built by the Moundsville Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, heretofore extended by act of Congress approved May 19, 1930, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from March 1, 1931.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I notice on the calendar two bills which, instead of being bridge bills, provide for tunnels under the Delaware River, one from South Philadelphia across to Gloucester, and another from Wilmington across to some point near Salem, N. J.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELSH] remained here when the calendar was under call on last consent day, hoping that the bill relating to the tunnel between Philadelphia and Gloucester would be reached. It has not been called up by the gentleman in charge of the bill, and I would like to know whether there is any opposition to either of the bills.

Mr. DENISON. I know of no opposition to either of them. There was opposition for some time, but finally the public officials of Pennsylvania and New Jersey reached an amicable agreement, and since that time I know of no opposition. I would have called them up if the parliamentary situation would have allowed.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will yield to the gentleman so deeply interested in having the bills called up for consideration.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. I appreciate the gentleman's kindness in these matters, because if these matters had been brought out the construction of one of these tunnels would have been begun within the next 14 months. They are much needed. I will say that the various elements interested on both sides of the river in connection with both tunnels have harmonized their differences. The bills are now on the Speaker's table waiting for recognition. They have been most carefully drawn. The rights of the public have been well protected, and the rights of the investors are also protected. My colleague, Congressman WOLVERTON of New Jersey, and I assisted the committee in drawing the bills, and the committee reported them unanimously. I think they are the last word in legislation of this kind. It is my hope that the parliamentary condition in the Senate will permit of these bills being passed, so that I may claim recognition before we adjourn. I understand that there is a filibuster on in the Senate.

Mr. STAFFORD. If I understand the legislative status, it would be of no avail to have the bills considered at this time.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. No; but I am waiting now, and if anything happens I would ask to be recognized.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am very sympathetic to these proposals, as I am acquainted with the situation. Any bridge would meet with opposition, but the tunnels would not.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. That is true; and I appreciate the gentleman's kindness.

Mr. PATTERSON. Is the work already on the way; has it begun?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman will remember that this week we passed a bill, which has become a law, by which the State of West Virginia is going to take over all these private toll bridges—a unique position in the history of bridge legislation in this country.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va., authorized to be built by the Moundsville Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, heretofore extended by act of Congress approved May 19, 1930, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from March 1, 1931.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM R. DAWES

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an address delivered by Mr. William R. Dawes, on waterways and railways.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] made a request the other day that all Members have the right to extend their own remarks in the RECORD. Does not that include every application of this kind?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has explained several times that general leave given by the House for extension of remarks includes only the Members' own remarks and does not include statements and addresses by other people.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I have in mind to ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks. Is it necessary to make that application?

The SPEAKER. It is not. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech delivered by Hon. William R. Dawes, president of the Mississippi Valley Association, delivered before the Omaha Chamber of Commerce on Friday, February 13, 1931:

RAILWAYS, HIGHWAYS, WATERWAYS, AND SHIPPERS

We hear a great deal nowadays about the plight of the railroads. The press is full of statement and argument as to the reasons for the difficulties in which the railroads find themselves. Much is said as to the effect of so-called newer modes of transportation upon the business and revenues of the railroads, the general complaint being that the railroads are being discriminated against to their own detriment and to the advantage of the users of the highways and waterways.

No one denies that the revenues of the railroads have decreased these later years, due in some respect at least to changing conditions which the present business depression has made more evident and acute.

In this connection it is of interest to note a statement by a presumably railroad proponent. I have recently received a small pamphlet entitled "Railroad Equities—a Survey by John W. Barriger III, Vice President, International Carriers (Ltd.)," published November 20, 1930.

Referring to the drop in price of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he says: "There seems to be a widespread tendency to conclude that the drop in rail earnings has been due less to the general business depression than to a permanent and growing loss of rail traffic to competitive means of transport. Such conclusions are untenable." And, again, "The fears of competitive transport center around pipe lines, air and motor transport, and inland-waterway development. Each of these admittedly holds certain problems, but their potential dangers are greatly exaggerated in the public eye."

Such a note of optimism is welcome and encourages the belief that even among railroad authorities themselves there is a difference of opinion as to the existence or extent of the dangers that many railroad officials loudly proclaim threaten the efficiency and earnings of the railroads at the present time.

The Central West acknowledges its debt to the railroads in their earlier days of its development and would withhold no measure of praise for what the railroads have done. Without the pioneer spirit which built the railroads across the continent in the face of physical difficulties and dangers and their handicaps in securing funds in those early days, we would not now be enjoying the comforts and luxuries brought to us by the efficient railroad transportation of to-day.

The public has supported the railroads through all these years. The trade of merchants and manufacturers has made possible the earnings which have enabled the railroads to reach their present highly developed state of efficiency.

As an outgrowth of their peculiar and distinctive position in the transportation field the railroads have come to consider themselves as occupying a superior position and appear to believe that the business of the country should be handled by the railroads as a sort of natural right. This feeling of domination in the transportation field can be easily understood; but the railroads apparently have failed to give due recognition to changing business conditions, which affect transportation as well as all other forms of commercial activity. The manufacturer is continually under the necessity of meeting changed conditions and has learned to adjust himself speedily in order that he may preserve his business or be in a position to adopt the newer forms and materials of manufacture. Many businesses, due to new inventions, are obliged to discontinue their former efforts altogether, suffering the losses that naturally follow. Merchants, by good management and foresight, are sometimes able to make adjustments which will permit them to continue and to save a part at least of their original investment.

Many businesses to-day bear little resemblance to their beginnings 20 or 25 years ago. The mortality of business due to the inventive genius of the American people is sometimes startling. If the American people had not been able to meet these changes courageously, they would not witness to-day the magnificent progress made by the Nation in the last 100 years.

For example, while preserving all the benefits of competition the banks of to-day, particularly in the large centers, by cooperation among themselves have built up a financial structure unequaled anywhere in the world. They have oftentimes, through what amounts practically to capital loans to dealers in bonds, real-estate mortgages, and allied forms of investment, assisted in building up strong competitors in the very fields in which they themselves operate at the greatest profit. They have learned that cooperation with rather than antagonism to the newer forms of banking and investment finance proves to be of greater benefit to themselves and their communities.

This is something our railroad friends seem not to have been able to work out satisfactorily in their own field of activity.

HIGHWAYS

One of the most spectacular changes affecting transportation is due to the development and use of the motor vehicle.

The complaint of the railroads is not against the motor car per se, nor its use in personal or private business, but against the present operation of the motor truck and motor bus as common carriers. How much business has been taken from the railroads by the motor truck and bus probably can not be accurately ascertained. Presumably its volume is very considerable and a matter of grave concern to the railroads. The same is true of the passenger automobile in its relation to the passenger business of the railroads.

The claim is being made that the rates charged by the motor truck and bus do not include those allowances for taxes, upkeep, and depreciation comparable with similar allowances required of the rail carriers. They claim the truck and bus operate on a right of way furnished by the State or Federal Government, while the railroads operate on their own right of way, paid for from their own capital funds, and maintained at their own expense. Therefore, the demand is made that the truck and bus be required to make rates sufficient to pay taxes, interest, and capital charges covering the cost of paved highways—in other words, pay for their right of way.

An inquiry into the extent to which the automobile industry contributes to the payment of the modern paved highway discloses some interesting information.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has issued a pamphlet entitled "1931 Edition Highway Tax Costs," by John E. Walker, former special assistant on taxation to the Secretary of the Treasury. The following tables appear (Tables I and II):

TABLE I.—*Sources of rural highway income, 1929*

	State	County and local	Total
General tax levy	$11,431,349	$414,152,567	$425,583,916
Appropriation	60,305,631	75,018,526	135,324,157
Motor-vehicle fees	278,092,734	51,886,324	329,979,058
Gas tax	287,258,416	70,492,878	357,751,294
Miscellaneous	11,726,508	36,228,366	47,954,874
Bonds	161,229,297	110,635,146	271,864,443
Federal aid	77,572,691		77,572,691
Total	887,616,626	758,413,807	1,646,030,433
Per cent	54	46	100

TABLE II.—*Highway expenditures by purpose, 1929*

	State	Per cent	County	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Construction	$557,400,625	69.7	$256,581,811	39.8	$813,982,436	56.4
Maintenance	173,060,321	21.6	260,477,801	40.4	433,538,122	30.0
Miscellaneous	5,524,358	.7	49,455,959	7.7	54,980,317	3.8
Equipment and machinery	18,056,509	2.3			18,056,509	1.2
Interest on bonds	45,834,531	5.7	78,277,070	12.1	124,111,601	8.6
Total	799,876,344	100.0	644,792,641	100.0	1,444,668,985	100.0
Per cent	55.4		44.6		100.0	

Motor-vehicle fees and gas tax above are the amounts used for construction and maintenance only and represent about 88 per cent of gross total collected in 1929.

It must be borne in mind that county and local (city, town, and village) highways are provided chiefly for local use and convenience and have only a limited competitive effect upon rail traffic. State highways being through thoroughfares, are the main object of complaint by the railroads as furnishing a "subsidized" right of way as against the privately-owned right of way of the railroads.

The charge is made that State highways are built largely by moneys derived from taxes and that the railroads contribute a substantial part of these taxes. The above tables indicate that the general tax levies and appropriations from current funds of all of the States have diminished to a comparatively small amount and with the exception of some of the less populated States will soon disappear entirely as furnishing funds for highway construction. Funds derived from motor licenses and gasoline taxes furnished in 1929 about 64 per cent of the total income for State roads and equaled more than the total amount spent in 1929 on construction of State roads.

The gross receipts from all special motor-vehicle taxes for 1929 are given as $779,479,997, which closely approximates the total expenditures on main roads aggregating $799,876,344, for the same period.

It is apparent that the motor vehicle is contributing a very substantial part of the cost of our hard roads, and these contributions, through payments of license fees and gasoline taxes, are likely to increase rather than diminish. It is also worthy of note that 21 States do not now levy general property taxes or make appropriations from current funds for State highways and, accordingly, there is no contribution by the railroads in these States for this purpose. Payments by the railroads for State highway construction are now negligible.

While asserting that motor-truck operations cost around 40 cents per mile, Mr. Barriger, vice president of International Carriers (Ltd.), states that: "The great development of trucking has been due to its economic advantages at terminals." These advantages, however, do not appear to be given consideration in estimating operating results in computations by railroad proponents. It is doubtful if their direct effect on motor-truck operations can be accurately shown, but manifestly the indirect benefits are very important.

WATERWAYS

It is not my purpose at this time to reiterate the arguments in favor of inland-waterway development. I believe the arguments are sound and will eventually be recognized as such by all transportation interests. The development of our inland rivers is not aimed at the destruction of any other form of transportation. It is believed, however, that where transportation can be made economically available to agriculture and industry alike in the Central West that the resultant increased prosperity will be shared by all major forms of transportation. In discussing the many questions which necessarily arise, both waterway and railway advocates should endeavor to avoid partisanship and prejudice and first seek to ascertain all of the facts as to both forms of transportation and give them weight according to their relative importance.

The Bureau of Railway Economics has issued a booklet entitled "An Economic Survey of Inland Water Transportation in the United States," published October 15, 1930. This survey discusses inland-waterway transportation at great length, but for the purposes of this occasion I desire to call attention to their statement and argument as to the expenditures of the Federal Government on the Missouri River and its tributaries alone.

"Missouri section

"The Missouri section, as that term is used in this survey, is made up of the Missouri River proper, the Osage and Gasconade Rivers, and certain other tributaries, the total navigable mileage of these rivers being 2,562 miles, all with a controlling depth of 4 feet or less. The rivers and harbors act, 1930, contemplates a depth of 6 feet for the Missouri River as far up as Sioux City, a distance of 807 miles from its mouth.

"The cost of navigation improvement on the Missouri section to June 30, 1929, was $41,709,087, and its traffic in 1928 was 995,520 tons. The total ton mileage was 5,901,273."

"The total navigation costs of $41,709,087 for the Missouri section, to June 30, 1929, may be segregated as follows":

Cost of new work	$31,599,878
Cost of maintenance	7,110,712
Operating and care of canals	148,655
Value of plant, materials, and miscellaneous	2,849,842
Total	41,709,087

The capital expenditures for "new work," exclusive of maintenance, amounted to $31,599,878, as of date June 30, 1929. It is interesting to note how this sum has been built up over a long period of years. (See Table III.)

TABLE III.—*Cost of new work, Missouri River, 1838–1929*

[Compiled from Report of Chief of Engineers, United States Army, 1929]

Project	History of project	New work, 1838–1929
The Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth, 398 miles.	Government snagging operations began in 1838. First plan for comprehensive improvement, 1882. Prior to 1902, $6,970,510.57 was expended. From 1902 to 1912, $289,592.82 was spent for new work.	$24,836,080
The Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City, Iowa, 409 miles.	The first work in this section in 1868. Regulation work, 1876. Systematic project for improvement 1882. Expended prior to 1927, $2,586,616.56 for new work.	2,934,002
Missouri River, Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Mont., 1,478 miles.	The first project Aug. 14, 1876. Expended prior to 1903, $2,501,150.25 for new work and maintenance. Chief of Engineers report 1915, "Most of the early works were experimental and of cheap construction, and while they were often effectual, they rarely lasted more than one season, as the ice or drift brought about their destruction."	3,032,717
Osage River, Missouri.	The first work authorized Mar. 3, 1871, for channel deepening. In 1890 construction of lock and dam authorized. River is now (1929) in excellent condition as far as Linn Creek, affording channel depth of 2 feet.	658,075
Gasconade River	First appropriation June 14, 1880. 1916 removal of dam at Priors Bend authorized. 1929 navigation limited to 12-inch draft.	139,003
Total		31,599,878

Manifestly, a very considerable amount of these early expenditures have little, if any, effect upon the navigation program for the Missouri River as it is proposed to-day. It must be frankly admitted that large sums of money have been wasted in earlier years upon haphazard, piecemeal construction, doubtless authorized and prosecuted in part as a result of political influence or favoritism. Such amounts, whatever they may be, have no place in determining the present-day costs of river navigation. They are no more entitled to be fairly charged as a part of the capital structure of the Missouri River project than are the tremendous losses sustained by the railroads in the earlier years of their operation. It would be utterly unfair to the railroads to increase their capital structure by the amount that has been lost through waste, extravagance, and receiverships.

The point I wish to make is, that the waterway and railway proponents must be fair in statements if we are to arrive at a beneficial solution. Either party who unjustly seeks to discredit the other will suffer, both at the hands of the law-making bodies and the public.

SHIPPERS

In the final analysis the shipping and traveling public will make its own decision as to the relative merits of all forms of transportation and will determine for itself which form of transportation is best adapted to and most economical for its purposes. Traffic moving by various forms of transportation belongs to the business concerns of the country and will be offered for transportation to that agency which can make distribution at the lowest costs. This amounts practically to a vested right lodged in the public, for the simple reason that, in the last analysis, the public supports all forms of transportation.

Business men are interested primarily, so far as transportation is concerned, in low cost of distribution of goods, whether raw materials or manufactured products. They do not ask that trade and commerce shall be handled by any carrier at a loss. They do insist, however, that they are entitled to rates which will enable them to reach the markets of the world on a fairly competitive basis.

At present the Central West is served chiefly by one major form of transportation, which for various reasons not altogether under its own control is unable to furnish a transportation service which will permit a legitimate expansion in the trade and commerce to and from this territory. Business in this great mid area is suffering from both natural and artificial marketing handicaps and feels that it is justly entitled to relief.

Agriculture presents the most perplexing problem now before us. Artificial means looking toward immediate relief are of doubtful efficacy. At the same time, probably what is being done by the Farm Board will be worth the effort and cost in educational value, even if actual results do not measure up to its hopes. Ultimately, in all probability some cooperative or coordinated control of production and distribution will be devised which will protect the interests of the agricultural industry and preserve to the farmer and grower of livestock his opportunity to conduct his operations on a profitable basis.

The Federal Government has embarked upon a program of development of our inland waterways to determine the commercial feasibility of water-borne traffic on our inland rivers. Large sums of money have already been spent, and a great deal more money must be invested before it is possible to move any appreciable amount of traffic by water on our rivers. The business men of the country are anxiously looking to the completion of this great inland waterway system in the belief that it will afford an additional means of economic transportation. The shippers as a class constitute the most important group of taxpayers and are, therefore, meeting the principal costs of this inland waterway development. In my opinion this expenditure is not made with any hostile intent toward the railroads. Competition, however, is so keen nowadays that all business is interested in reducing the costs of distribution. It is the hope of waterway advocates that out of all this development there will come a coordination of the major forms of transportation to the benefit of both producer and consumer.

The railways, highways, waterways, and shippers should join in a concerted effort to promote the interests of agriculture and industry, to the end that they may bring about increased prosperity in the Middle West to the benefit of all concerned.

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report upon the bill (H. R. 16982) to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16982) entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and

out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference report to their respective Houses as follows:

That they have been unable to agree.

ROBERT LUCE,
RANDOLPH PERKINS,
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
J. E. RANKIN,
LAMAR JEFFERS,
Managers on the part of the House.

REED SMOOT,
JAMES E. WATSON,
DAVID A. REED,
PAT HARRISON,
WILLIAM H. KING,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. [Applause.]

Inasmuch as but an hour and a half remains of the session, it is my judgment that there should be no long discussion of this matter, but that as quickly as possible, if the House votes to sustain the motion just made, the bill should be messaged to the Senate. However, it would be unfortunate if no time whatever was given to explaining the situation, because the House should vote understandingly. There is involved in this vote something very much more than the question of the amount of money, or the question of its immediate expenditure. There is involved here a principle that is of great importance. If memory serves me right as chairman of the subcommittee on hospitals, a subcommittee created soon after the main committee was established, it fell to me to report its first hospital bill, and unless memory deceives me, that bill was reported without any allocation. Again, if memory does not deceive me, the reports accompanying all hospital bills since then have contained allocations. These have not had the binding force of statutes, but they have been persuasive. Inevitably the Director of the Veterans' Bureau has followed the committee program and now, of course, he would follow any allocation. The principle involved, the principle in accordance with which for many years appropriations were made for rivers and harbors and for post offices, and which now has been dispensed with very largely in those two fields, has in its application to veterans' hospitals now met with opposition in the other branch. Matters having reached this juncture, I feel justified in saying that I do not believe in the allocation principle and never have believed in it, and, therefore, I shall shed no tears if the principle in the Senate bill is adopted. [Applause.] However, I felt it my duty in conformity with the genius, if I may so call it, of the committee of conference, to represent the House view, and I did so until it was manifested last night that a majority of the Members of the House had decided to abandon a position that I think can not be logically defended, and to accept the view for which I have fought for so long.

This bill, then, if my motion prevails, will go to the President with the House committed to the principle as set forth in the Senate report. That report says:

> Various construction programs were submitted to the committee, including estimates of needs furnished by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Your committee, however, believes that the location of the new hospitals and homes and additions to existing hospitals and homes can better be left to the discretion of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, with the approval of the President. This board is composed of outstanding men, thoroughly versed in the subject of hospitalization and domiciliary care, who, after a comprehensive study, will be in a position to best locate the facilities authorized in this bill where they are most needed.

Let it be understood, therefore, that in the vote about to be taken all those who vote to support my motion will commit themselves to the definite policy that hereafter there will be no allocated hospital programs presented to this House. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCE. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Is it not true that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PERKINS], and myself, and others on the Republican side of the Veterans' Committee fought most strenuously for the position which the gentleman has just stated, and that the allocation program was forced on us by the gentlemen on the Veterans' Committee on the Democratic side of the House, and that from this time on they are committed to the program that there will be no more like rulings?

Mr. LUCE. The gentleman states the truth exactly. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The statement of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] is most ridiculous. It is the first time I have heard from him in a long time, except in his opposition to this very bill when we wanted to concur in the Senate amendments the other day.

Mr. Speaker, we Democrats have been in the minority on the Veterans' Committee ever since it was organized, and these allocations and this "pork-barrel" policy of which the gentleman is speaking, which they are now forced to abandon, was adopted by the Republicans on the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. For the gentleman to rise now and attempt to mislead the country into believing that the minority, the Democrats, who constitute only one-third of the committee, is responsible for that pork-barrel policy, I repeat, is most ridiculous. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. There are on the floor of the House some very distinguished soldiers who were members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. They are from combat units. Among them are the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. JEFFERS; the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. BROWNING; the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. MILLIGAN; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. CONNERY. There are no gentlemen in the entire world, in my judgment, who have better combat records than those gentlemen, and to settle this matter I should like to have one of them get up and state that I did not state the facts accurately.

Mr. CONNERY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. CONNERY. I will say to the distinguished chairman of the committee that I do not believe he stated those facts exactly accurately, because certainly the Democratic side of the committee being put in the position of forcing the allocations is absolutely wrong. The gentleman's memory is very faulty.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I do not know exactly what the attitude of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] was, but I do know what the attitude of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] was.

Mr. CONNERY. The minority of a committee can not control the committee. The gentleman knows that. I should like to say to my colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] that, inasmuch as he has control of the time, I hope he will not talk much longer, although I would be pleased to listen to him, but I would like to see this bill made a law.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCE. My associate on the committee, Mr. JEFFERS, is on his feet. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JEFFERS. Mr. Speaker, it seems a very weak thing for the majority side, the chairman of the committee, to attempt, even if it were absolutely correct, on the floor of the House, to say that the minority side of a committee could formulate the policies of the committee while the committee was under his direction. Personally, let me say that I feel very strongly that the House of Representatives ought to retain within its power the right to say where this construction should be done. I regret sincerely to have to recede, but we are doing it for the sake of getting the bill passed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCE. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA].

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Did the gentleman not just a bit overstate the facts we are now committed to a definite policy? Are we not rather submitting to pressure beyond our control, and after all, has not the House of Representatives the veto on these allocations when they come in for appropriation, and can we not hereafter write bills definitely allocating the hospitals?

Mr. LUCE. If the gentlemen on the conference from the other branch were sincere in their declarations, and in my judgment they were, there will never be another allocation bill pass this Congress as long as they are Members.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCE. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think a large majority of the membership of the House who have studied the veterans' situation are in accord with the idea that a hospital board, nominally under the direction of the President, but actually under the direction of a board of men who know hospitals and their needs, should be the deciding body for the allocation of the hospitals. I would suggest to the gentleman that it is only 20 minutes until 11 o'clock. Let us spend some of the other time to discuss the question of policy, and I suggest that we have a motion for the previous question and pass this bill in order to make certain that it will reach the other body in time to become a law.

Mr. LUCE. Where a gentleman of such consequence as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] takes the floor I can not refrain from yielding.

Mr. CRISP. I appreciate the compliment, but I rose to make the same suggestion which the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] made. It is only 1 hour and 20 minutes until this Congress dies and this bill must be enrolled and sent to the President. Let us vote.

Mr. LUCE. I assured the House I would but speak for a few minutes, but if my colleagues on the committee desired to address the House, certainly it would have been unfair for me not to give them an opportunity.

I gladly now move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

HOSPITAL, DOMICILIARY, AND OUT-PATIENT FACILITIES—APPROPRIATION

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 534) to provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the Veterans' Administration, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana offers a House joint resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 534

To provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the Veterans' Administration

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1931.

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

There was no objection.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I send a resolution to the Clerk's desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 392

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker to join with a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have concluded the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following Members: Mr. TILSON, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. BYRNS.

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, last night I moved to suspend the rules at about the midnight hour, when all of us were exceedingly disturbed about the fate of the hospitalization bill. I then moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the participation of the Government in and representation at the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1933, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of that community as a municipality. Congress authorized the President to invite foreign nations to take part in that exposition. He has done so. Congress authorized a committee to prepare plans with reference to the Government's participation in that exposition. The committee did that. The President submitted the report of the committee with his recommendation that the report of the committee be approved in legislation. The report of the committee, together with the form of the bill, is the matter which I presented to the House last night.

I shall not argue the matter further, but this is very important for the success of this undertaking. Foreign nations may stop in their preparations for participation in this World's Fair if nothing is done at this session. Appropriations will be made later on, but I want to ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill may now be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not see the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] present. I understand he raised a point against the bill.

Mr. SABATH. May I join with the gentleman from Illinois in that request?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We do not often ask things of the House.

Mr. SABATH. This is the first time in many, many years that we have made such a request.

Mr. BYRNS. I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois that his colleague, Mr. SABATH, has been talking with me about the matter. I realize the interest the gentleman has in this matter, and the hospital bill having been disposed of, I shall not interpose any objection.

Mr. SABATH. I will very much appreciate it if the gentleman will grant the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection, in view of the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 5625, providing for the participation of the United States in A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) to be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1933, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a Senate bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PATTERSON. Reserving the right to object, does the gentleman know what action the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] would take if he were on the floor.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. He told me last evening that it was not the bill itself to which he objected, but that he did not think it ought to be taken up at that hour and that we ought to pass it next December. But next December will be nine months gone, during which the foreign nations may be lying idle in the matter of participation.

Mr. PATTERSON. In a way this is a diplomatic matter, and in view of the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee I shall not object.

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman whether this is the last appropriation we are going to be asked to make for this celebration?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Absolutely; and this is not for the exposition but for Government participation.

Mr. RAGON. I am not going to object, but the very things the gentleman has outlined here the former Vice President, Mr. Dawes, told us we would not have to pay for, and I am going to say to the gentleman that while I am not going to object at this time, I shall object to anything else along this line.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I recall when this bill was up during the last Congress, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois made a speech, and although I can not quote his words, it occurs to me——

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I am going to object, so why prolong the discussion?

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5625) providing for the participation of the United States in A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) to be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1933, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair regrets very much he can not recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

JESSIE R. GREENE

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6225) granting an increase of pension to Jessie R. Greene.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jessie R. Greene, widow of Capt. Frank L. Greene, late of Company B, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $150 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I crave your indulgence for a few moments while I call your attention to this bill, which has passed the Senate and which is now before the House for consideration.

This bill grants a pension of $150 a month to Jessie Greene, the widow of Frank Greene, in lieu of the pension that she is now receiving. Many of you knew Frank Greene before he received the injury which finally caused his death. You recall his genial personality, his great ability, his constant devotion to duty, and his distinguished services to his country, both in peace and in war. He held the affectionate regard of his fellow men in an unusual degree.

Then came the awful tragedy. In the very prime of his life, while the future was still so full of hope and promise, he was stricken down. You recall his heroic struggle, how through weary months he hovered between life and death, and how though broken and shattered in body he kept a brave spirit to the very end.

Long will be remembered his high sense of honor. When he was overwhelmed by the expenses of his illness the United States Senate contributed $7,500 to the payment of said expenses. As soon, however, as he could get the money together he returned it all. Such was Frank Greene. Such was the man we loved. Such was the man whose memory we shall cherish in our hearts.

My fellow Members, this bill reminds us that she who comforted and sustained him through all the trying years still lives and still must carry on. [Applause.]

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed. [Applause]

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise my remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WILLAMETTE RIVER

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6024) relating to the improvement of the Willamette River between Oregon City and Portland, Oreg., and I would like to be heard for about three minutes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the conditions requiring a contribution by the local interests toward the estimated first cost of the improvement of the Willamette River between Oregon City and Portland, Oreg., authorized to be carried out in accordance with the report submitted in House Document No. 372, Seventy-first Congress, second session, are hereby waived.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, when I brought this matter up last night I had not examined the report. The report at page 42 states the following:

The effects of power and irrigation uses, possibly modified by regulation for flood control, are at present unknown and will remain so until extended study has been made.

This report was made to the committee, and in the face of this report we adopted a provision specifying local contribution on the ground that we did know what the report says we did not know. They have now made a further survey and they have made the extended study referred to, and as a result of this study they say there will be no benefit from power. So there was a mistake made here and this is to rectify a mistake, and as a result of rectifying it we will cheapen the cost of construction of a Federal highway very much more than the amount we waive and we will enable also a great river improvement to be adopted.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I objected to this bill last night when it was called up for consideration. I know nothing about the merits of the bill and probably it is all right, but I objected on the ground, as I understood, this bill had never received committee consideration and was brought in here at the eleventh hour and a demand made to pass it by unanimous consent. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD], the ranking minority member of the committee, has gone home. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. McDUFFIE] is next to the gentleman from Texas, and the gentleman last night stated he had never been consulted about this matter, and for that reason I objected.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I think if the committee had had full and complete hearing on this project they would have approved it. I have gone into this subject since it was brought up on the floor last night. I do think there is merit in it. I do believe the Government will save the amount that it now proposes to relieve the community from contributing to this project, and I think it is a matter of such emergency that we should pass it to-day.

I do not like the idea of bringing this kind of a bill in at the eleventh hour, but I think this will expedite the construction of a very important project.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a few minutes on a matter of some interest to the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, now I want to tell you to begin with that this is not a

"swan song." I sing no swan song in the days of my youth. If evil days ever come upon me when I am a Member of this House, then I may do it; but I will chant no threnody, I will give you no dirge; it will be a lilting lay of gladness. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, "the earth without form and void" describes primeval chaos.

In obedience to Heaven's first law, order was established. Once established, although often disturbed and shaken, it has continued until now. Along its path, down the millenniums and centuries developing change, called progress, has moved in majesty and power until that which is in light, power, stateliness, and beauty which we call civilization stands as the culmination of man's genius and industry and warrants our own pride and the approval of the Almighty.

Order among men in field, battle, or forum stands toward disorder as light to darkness and discord to harmony.

Many battles of earth have been won when the assembling bugle notes congregated the hosts and the gleaming swords inspiring uniform action without actual engagement.

The scepters of kings invited, repelled, composed, commanded, and order followed so long as recognized authority continued.

With the transfer of power concentrated in one to the multitude, there was crystallized through law into being congresses and parliaments.

That united action might be had and coherent procedure obtained, there has been provided for presiding officers a seat of command and a symbol of power.

These bodies have the mace and similar implements representing the jurisdiction of the body general. There has been adopted in nearly all legislative assemblies an implement not representing the majesty and power of the body directly but the power delegated to the presiding officer to preserve order and enforce decorous procedure. Having at different times in my life visited the legislative bodies of this Capital, those of many States in the Union, neighboring countries on this continent, and having later visited the legislative bodies, or at least several legislative halls of European parliaments, and studying their procedure, I noted the following facts: There were but two symbols of authority in evidence—one was the gavel, but by far more numerously employed was the metallic bell.

The first in calling to order, for quiet, to rise, or adjournment, seemed to partake and respond to the mood, tense, temper, and character of the presiding officer wielding it. While the second, the metallic instrument, seemed to have its one tone, varying somewhat in emphasis but mainly determined by the founder of the bell, which, stricken by child or man, clerk or statesman, gave the same sound and effect.

Here in this greatest legislative assembly in the world I have sat under two great presiding officers—Clark and LONGWORTH. I have seen three other great Speakers wield in characteristic fashion the executive emblem of their conferred power.

The force, character, and power of each of these men seemed to be reflected in the moderate or resounding gavel stroke, varied by the occasion and circumstances.

The genesis of the gavel is not difficult to discover as a parliamentary implement. As such it came primarily into evidence in the latter decades of our colonial history, when open town halls were not so numerous as in later years. If their publicity suited not the purpose of the early patriots along our Atlantic border, whose visions of an independent Republic inspired their activity, still their discretion was to a large extent dominant and manifested in many lodges of esoteric character.

The early council fires burned most frequently in the then rapidly multiplying Masonic lodges.

Here, like most of the recognized lodges of America, throughout the history of the Republic, patriotism was in evidence and law and order given primary position. The gavel, long used, was patterned somewhat after the ancient setting maul of European lodges, both insular and continental, before and during crusading days. Many times after fraternal rites were observed the councils of safety, the sons of freedom, and other budding patriotic organizations sat in these places of secrecy. Out of their ambitions their oppressions, and their common purposes were evolved the finished capable revolutionists when that day dawned.

From that time until the present with the increase of legislatures, the multiplication of municipal councils, the frequent conventions, the secret orders, civic, fraternal, and semireligious character, all have adopted and use this distinctive parliamentary implement in America.

In early times none used the gavel,
Except those who walked the level,
And who upright stood and bold,
Parting squarely as did the men of old.

For the bell is not the Mentor,
When Americans concenter,
For their own or public good,
Now all creeds and parties use the wood.

Other nations have followed our course in the adoption and use of the gavel. I was curious to know through what medium the deliberative assemblies of all the nations spoke, in the important parliamentary function of maintaining order. The magic gavel had for me more interest than the heavy knobbed implement which old men use to drive and pursue the celluloid pellet. My youth has not permitted me to devote much time to that profession, which was once a Caledonian sport. This will explain in part my spending time in playing thus with the gavel and bell for your tolerance, if not entertainment. So I concluded to inquire of the various embassies and legations, whether their lawmaking bodies at home used gavel or bell. I was honored with courteous answers to my inquiries, which answers in substance I communicate.

In little Albania, among the mountains, senators and deputies alike respond to the bell.

Argentina, in the Southern Hemisphere, the nearest counterpart of our own Nation, silver in name, uses the silver bell. In fact, it admonishes her senators and members of her house of deputies with that musical metal.

Austria, the saddest, proudest of the dismembered empires having a republic successor, places in the hands of the presiding officer of her Bundesrath and National Rath, bells as musical as the art of that ancient empire could produce to be used in the deliberations of the new Republic.

Belgium, long known as the cockpit of Europe, once the scene of Waterloo and later the theater of the World War, has a Senate and House of Representatives, and commands her senators and representatives with the bell.

Bolivia, greatest aread inland Republic in the world, uses in senate and house of deputies the liquid-throated instrument, made memorable by Edgar Allan Poe—"The Bells."

Brazil, whence departed the last crowned head from the western continent, largest aread continental nation in our hemisphere, with a constitution patterned after our own, provides their presiding officers with bells to command order.

The British Parliament set the pace and standard of the great parliaments of the world until 1789 when we established its ultimate superior. In both houses of the British Parliament, Commons and Lords, as well, the members bow to the admonishing bell.

Bulgaria, off in the Balkans, in its unicameral congress (Chamber of Deputies), the presiding officer clangs a warning bell.

Canada occupies the unique position in the parliamentary world, where neither gavel nor bell are used. The mace there is the symbol of authority of the body, as it is in the United States.

Chile, energetic, prosperous Republic, lying between the placid Pacific and the towering Andes, favors exemplification of its vast mineral rather than forest wealth by placing in her presiding officers' hands, in both Senate and House of Deputies, silver bells.

China, old when Europe was young, and long before America was, uses the bell. In its history there is no gavel.

Colombia, crowning the southern continent, follows precedent of nearly all Latin Republics, uses bells, although her

constitution closely follows ours, and legislative chambers are called Senate and House of Representatives.

Costa Rica; one star in the Central American constellation, in her single legislative chamber invests its presiding officer with a bell.

Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles; one star, three stripes; Senate and House of Representatives like ours, would have her presiding officer bespeak quiet, convene, and adjourn under the proper crashing intonation of the gavel's fall.

Czechoslovakia, one of the best-bottomed Republics which emerged from kingcraft as a result of the World War, formed its government as near like ours as the traditions, prejudices, and ambitions of her people would permit, gives her presiding officers to command order of her 17 political parties, silver-throated bells.

Denmark, whose temporal landmarks are Hamlet and the World Court, uses the bell in her Rigsdag and Folkething (House of Commons and Senate).

Ecuador, bisected by the Equator, with a constitution following our own, like most of the Latin countries, uses in Senate and House, a bell.

Finland, unicameral, provides her presiding officer with a gavel, a tribute to her friend, the United States.

La belle France—Goldsmith said: "Gay, sprightly land of mirth and social ease," was a monarchy, empire, republic, empire, and republic again, faithful to her traditions of palace and cloister, calms the fiery legislative Gaul and brings such order as may be among a turbulent membership with a clear-toned bell.

A bell in the German Reichstadt spurs the contemplative Teuton to action, quells the asperity of debate between representatives of its many blocs and parties, and suggests in adjournment a benediction, hope, or hate for what was once the Government of the Fatherland and a growing enthusiasm for the new Republic.

Greece, home of the early democracies, republics, and monarchies, both in Senate and Chamber of Deputies quells the rising passions of the excitable Hellenes, of whatever strain, with the soft notes or strident clangs of a table bell.

Guatemala, another star of the quintet constellation, composes, unifies, and thrills her assembly and council with the governing bell.

Holland, or Netherlands (bicameral), greatest of the bell-foundry nations, patronizes her own products, controlling those firm, sometimes obstinate statesmen, who have been valuable to the world.

Honduras, another star in the central cluster in her single Chamber of Deputies follows her northern neighbor in the use of the gavel.

Hungary, now a kingdom and largest factor of the dismembered dual empire, in national assembly and House of Magnates uses the bell.

Ireland, "Fairest Isle of the Ocean," after centuries of bitterness, based upon wrongs, real or fancied, in her Dublin Parliament, now where members speak two languages, the members understand and usually obey the thundering gavel. It is the instrument used by her long-time national friend, where the number of her sons and daughters outnumber the people at home.

Italy, home of art, poetry, and song, nativity of ancient and modern Cæsars who tolerated and then terminated senates, has yet the semblance of parliamentary rule. It commands order out of confusion in Senate and Chamber of Deputies by golden-noted silver bells.

Japan, constitutional monarchy, in her legislative bodies, both House of Peers and Representatives, attend, caution and command of metal, rather than wood.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, in Chamber of Deputies, uses the bell.

Mexico, our neighbor, in her bicameral Congress under her constitution patterned after our own, uses the gavel.

Nicaragua, revolutionary member of the Central America group, uses the gavel, but finds more effective control in our marines.

Cold, far-off Norway, mother of the vikings, with evidence of their having discovered America, emphasizes their conviction by using the gavel.

Panama, a Republic, born of a revolution in defense of its right and an opportunity to realize the dream of Columbus, in its unicameral legislature, uses two bells, either to be alternatively resorted to as the occasion may demand. It may be that some of these countries should have in addition to the legislative bell, a revolutionary bell, whereby revolutions could be averted, controlled, or ended to the "clanging of the bells."

Paraguay closely copies the United States Constitution, but its legislative officers use the bell.

Peru; the Congress of Peru uses the bell. The metal rather than forestry in her history, justifies the choice.

Poland, dismembered kingdom and oppressed Province, convulsed by revolutions, now a Republic battling against dictatorship, places in the hands of Seijm and Senate the conventional continental bell.

Portugal, both national council and the upper chamber are governed by a bell.

Rumania is a kingdom with a parliament where the bell commands order when debate outruns deliberation.

Russia, we know not what implement may be used to bring about deliberative order; perhaps neither gavel nor bell. Rumor, probably not accurate, would prompt one to see order maintained by musket and ball.

San Domingo uses the bell.

Spain—

> Fair land of Chivalry of the old Domain,
> That gave a new world to the old—Stately Spain.

Though dominated by monarch, or dictator, it still has a functioning Cortez where perhaps the most dignified of the world's legislators convene, rise, behave, and adjourn to the liquid, gold-rimmed bell.

Sweden, which has sent so many sons and daughters of intelligence, virtue, and thrift to America, in her two legislative chambers, uses that implement which carries emphasis and potential force, gives better expression in wood than in metal, the gavel.

Switzerland, mountain girt, canyon rent, and lake jeweled, one of the oldest of the Republics. In its legislative halls where three languages are spoken, namely, German, French, and Italian; where thrift, liberty, and independence are the three matching qualities there is conveyed to German, French, and Italian, in vibrant musical tones, caution, and command, by a bell.

Turkey, both in council of state and assembly, uses the bell.

Uruguay, in Senate and House listen to and obey the bell.

Venezuela, both Senate and House of Deputies, convene, deliberate, debate, and adjourn to the command of bells.

Thirty-five, bells; eight, gavels; and two, no instrument.

In a dilettante way I have observed the character and manner of many temporary presiding officers. To me their character and capacity for controlling an excited house or convention is quickly revealed. With mud in their eye, hesitancy of action, or mild-mannered staccato of gavel they do not succeed, where vigorous and resounding stroke, with clear, determined eye flash from the seat of power quiets the disturbance, separates belligerents, and in a moment sends forward purposeful and dignified debate.

In a Western State conservative Democrats were seeking to thwart the quadrennial candidate. As a preliminary they selected as chairman a lawyer of outstanding ability and commanding personality and asked him if he could carry the convention. Quinn said, "Give me the wood; I'll do the rest." He did.

Our gavel, never in jeopardy but now and then in uncertainty, is one of the premier prizes of earth. Its value can not be measured. Gold and diamonds are to it as dross. Its weight in radium would not carry it from hands where this House shall place it.

Its strength lies in the ability of its wielder and the loyalty and nobility of his supporters. While in capable hands and under maximum support it has held the House of Representatives in the first rank of legislation and the estimate of the Nation, leaving the Senate and Executive contending for second place. This was as the fathers ordained it. But, unfortunately, in the process of a half century I have seen

precedence yielded to the Senate, which in turn yielded rank to the Executive. Under Speaker Cannon the supremacy of this House was established and sustained. In an evil day the House yielded to internecine attack. Under two succeeding Speakerships, though both of high order, the House struggled ineffectively for second place.

Recently there has been a tense struggle for second place between Senate and Executive, with the disorganized, centrifugalized Senate apparently clinching third position. I congratulate the House, which I am soon to leave, upon the commanding position it now holds in the respect and estimate not only of the great Republic but of observing mankind. [Applause.]

Let it live for those who love it,
For those who know it true,
For the heaven that smiles above it
And the good that it may do.

Live for bards, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crown history's pages
And times great volume make.

For the rights that need assistance,
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the bright hopes in the distance
And the good you all may do.

Live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When man shall live by reason
And not alone by gold.

When man to man united
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

[Applause.]

EXPENSES OF MARINE BAND AT NEW ORLEANS

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of H. J. Res. 535, making an appropriation for the expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the National United Spanish-American War Veterans in New Orleans, La., in September, 1931, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 535

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $8,171 for the fiscal year 1932 for expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish-American War Veterans to be held at New Orleans, La., on September 6 to 10, inclusive, 1931, as authorized by the act approved March 3, 1931.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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 laid on the table.

ATTENDANCE OF ARMY BAND AT DES MOINES, IOWA

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for present consideration of H. J. Res. 536, making an appropriation for the attendance of the Army Band at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 536

Resolved, etc., That for defraying the expenses of the Army Band in attending the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 13 to 16, inclusive, 1931, as authorized by the act approved March 3, 1931, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $7,500 for the fiscal year 1932: *Provided*, That in addition to transportation and Pullman accommodations the leaders and members of the Army Band may be allowed not to exceed $5 per day each for actual living expenses while on this detail, and that the payment of such expenses shall be in addition to the pay and allowances to which members of the United States Army Band would be entitled while serving at their permanent stations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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 laid on the table.

RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, the Michigan delegation in the House has asked me to perform a duty, pleasant and at the same time unpleasant; to say a word concerning the two members of our delegation who will not be Members of the next Congress, Mr. LOUIS C. CRAMTON and Mr. GRANT M. HUDSON. [Applause.] This is not the time, and it would not be appropriate, for me to speak of their services in this House, for they are well known.

These men had achieved distinction in Michigan before their election to the House of Representatives in Washington. Much was expected of them by the people of Michigan. They had occupied public positions; they had performed important duties. They had met the expectations of the people in their work there, and much was expected of them here. I know I express the feeling of the people of Michigan when I say their expectations, their hopes have been realized and their demands upon these men have been fully satisfied. We regret their going, and I believe I express the feeling of this body when I express the hope that they may live long and be happy and prosperous. [Applause.]

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, in the very limited time that I have I am quite sure that I shall not be able to do justice to my subject. I feel that I speak the voice of the entire House when I say that we regret most deeply the retirement of that distinguished gentleman from Virginia, Mr. R. WALTON MOORE. [Applause.] Mr. MOORE came to this House in the Sixty-sixth Congress. He came as a very distinguished lawyer. He brought with him those legal talents and abilities which a gentleman of his high standing would be expected to bring. He has lent much to the work of this House. He has been a substantial support to the rules of this House and the author of some beneficial changes in the rules. He is one who has brought about peace on the troublous waters of this body on many occasions.

An able, experienced, and conscientious legislator, a devoted and hospitable friend, a Virginia statesman of the old school.

I am sure we all feel and we all wish that distinguished Virginian a long life, great happiness, progress, and many visits to the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

I also regret the retirement from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of that gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. EDWARD E. BROWNE, and the young and able gentleman from Portland, Oreg., Mr. FRANKLIN F. KORELL, and the gentleman from Missouri, my close friend, Mr. EDGAR C. ELLIS. All of those gentlemen have been of great support to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That committee has been rent asunder, not only by the retirement of these distinguished gentlemen but by the grim reaper gathering from our midst during this Congress such able citizens, such able legislators, such distinguished gentleman from their respective States as Stephen G. Porter, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; as that grand old gentleman resembling Robert E. Lee, Maj. Charles M. Stedman, from North Carolina, who distinguished himself as one of General Lee's staff from Bull Run to Appomattox; and that distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. David J. O'Connell, always alert, happy, and smiling.

Then, gentlemen, last but not least by any means, that great, stalwart, tall sycamore and distinguished scholar, Henry Allent Cooper, of Wisconsin.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has been rent asunder, and it is our deep prayer that the incoming Congress may give us men who are able to take their part and do their work as able successors of the distinguished men who have left us. [Applause.]

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I present a resolution which I ask to be immediately considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 393

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House compensation at the rate of $6 per diem from February

16 to March 3, 1931, inclusive, for the services of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ALMON] have two minutes to address the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, the veto message of the President of the Muscle Shoals bill is based largely upon misinformation. First, that the power at Muscle Shoals would cost 9 mills per kilowatt-hour, when as a matter of fact the Government is generating and selling the power there now, and has been for several years, for 2 mills per kilowatt-hour, and making a profit over and above the expenses of operation.

That the cyanamide process used in the Muscle Shoals plants is practically obsolete, in the face of the fact that a plant using the same process is and has been operated successfully at Niagara Falls, Canada, for 20 years, and the same kind of plants are being operated successfully in Germany for the benefit of agriculture.

That the plants could not have been leased under the terms imposed in the bill. This he could not determine until an opportunity was given to those who were interested in making a lease. If the bill had been approved he could have secured a lessee without any difficulty as he could have given the cheapest power rates that could have been secured anywhere, and he could have made the rental of the plants practically free.

That he is opposed to Government operation of the Muscle Shoals property which is in conflict with the views expressed by him at Elizabethton, Tenn., during his campaign in 1928. He is opposed to the operation of the plants by the Federal Government, but recommends that it be leased to the States of Alabama and Tennessee to be operated by the State governments. He recommends the appointment of another commission. Many have been appointed heretofore and no results accomplished.

The veto message was a great disappointment to American agriculture who has hoped and expected to secure a cheaper and better grade of fertilizer. It is a great disappointment to those who are unemployed and in dire distress. It is a very distinct disappointment to me as the representative of the Muscle Shoals district. But I am not discouraged. The next Congress, coming fresh from the people, will give expression to the views of the great masses of the people and pass a Muscle Shoals bill that will be in the interest of the Government and agriculture, and, if necessary, will pass such a bill notwithstanding it may receive a veto by the President. It is useless for me to make any further comment or statement at this time as the veto message can not be considered in the House, as the Senate failed to pass it over the veto, it being a Senate bill.

It seems that the President has failed to realize the opportunity placed in his hands to do something great and really helpful for the American people. This opportunity is denied at this time, but will be provided for by the next Congress. [Applause.]

RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, no people has become great and remained great who failed to cherish their traditions, honor their heroes, or pay appropriate tribute to their leaders.

I therefore ask this opportunity to express my high appreciation of the friendship and regard of the statesman-like qualities of the retiring Member of this House from Nebraska, Judge WILLIS G. SEARS. [Applause.]

I have been closely associated with him on the Committee of Elections No. 3 for three years, and during that time I have been impressed with his legal ability, his statesmanship, his honesty, and unswerving integrity.

As chairman of the committee, he has at all times been exceedingly courteous and patient, yet firm, unflinching, and courageous in registering his convictions. I am sure we have all been impressed with the modest, gentle, and judicial attitude he has assumed toward every question submitted to this body for consideration. We all regret to see him leave, because his high-erected thoughts, emanating from a heart of courtesy, have been an inspiration to those of us who have been fortunate enough to have been thrown with him from day to day.

In addition to possessing all the qualities of what I consider an outstanding statesman, I find that Judge SEARS was a man of poetic qualities worthy of recognition, and, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including three or four poems recently written by the gentleman from Nebraska, Judge SEARS. [Applause.]

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

There was no objection. The poems follow:

By Willis G. Sears

THE FIRST ELEVEN O'CLOCK TOAST

'Twas the hour of eleven, and the herd was together,
In a mountainous glen, in a fair kind of weather;
And sentinels watched, keeping intruders at bay,
For the sun had gone down, 'twas the close of the day.
O'er the hills came the yelps of the wolves of the pack,
But so distant the sounds that none feared attack.
And the night owls and hawks were still vainly calling,
And the shadows of midnight now soon would be falling;
'Twas then that the bull elks in friendly convention
Took stock of the herd without any contention;
And 'twas then that the bull elks remembered the past,
And their thoughts on the absent ones fondly were cast;
And those were recalled with a bellowing word,
That once were the joy and the pride of the herd.
And now if they browsed on the prairies of green,
And mixed with the herd, they never were seen.
'Twas then that the bulls would lean over the brink
Of the spring of the glen, and all take a drink
"To the health of those here, and then to all others";
And recalling a while of the far-absent brothers,
Of the ones of the herd who were with them no more,
Who had crossed the Big Water and climbed the far shore.
But none were forgotten, forsaken were none,
Either those of the herd, or who had passed on alone.
Then with antlers the bulls would protect from all harm,
From ravenous wolves and all kindred alarm;
Then lie down with the herdlings till morning should wake,
And all journey forth with the dawning's first break.

ENVIRONMENT—FIRST

Alone was one upon the crowded way,
And watched the endless throng pass heeded by;
While he, a child of snow and sunless day
Held out his heart for human sympathy.
He knew not full the value of his own,
His ice and snow, his walrus and his seal;
Until 'mid thousands, lo, he stood alone
And felt homesickness o'er him rudely steal.
Compared his ice with those of human form;
His walrus, too, with those of tramping feet;
Then hungered he for whirling of the storm,
And longed him for a battle with the sleet.
Oh human! Thou with past environment
Seek not abroad with hope to find content.

ENVIRONMENT—SECOND

Alone one stood midst cold and snow and ice
Of farthest north—he of the city bred,
Paying in full what was to him the price
Of strange adventure. To him the world seemed dead.
Vainly did Northmen the stranger seek to please.
In vain they lured him to their hunting ground.
The more the natives tried, less was his ease,
Till naught of joy but full distress was found.
Then pined he for machinery's clanging wheels
And hungered for the crowds that surge along—
The ecstacy the city lover feels
Who finds in iron the music of a song.
Oh thou! You human! Fitted in and grooved,
Pray past environment be not far removed.

OPPORTUNITY

It is not true she knocks once at thy door,
If no response she turns from thee away;
That with her going thy last chance is o'er
And thou left hopeless for a life and day.
Nor is it true she knocks at ev'ry morn;
That with night's shadows doth thy records burn;
That with morn's breaking is thy chance reborn;
That she knocks on, although her calls you spurn.
But this is true: She is within thy call;
Now at thy door, now on more distant field.
Art thou erect? Or prostrate's been thy fall?
Stretch forth thy hand! She will assistance yield!
Not chill of heart, nor weak of purpose she.
Goddess of hope and help, is Opportunity.

HUMANS

Let's be humans, you and I, for a year.
What care we for creed or pelf,
Let us for a while leave self,
And go out into the world,
With our banner brave unfurled,
Living for our fellow men.
Till a year has gone, and then
Mayhap we'll so cheerful be,
With our lives all charity,
That again with closing year,
Casting out all selfish fear,
With our banner, brave, unfurled,
Waving to the human world,
We'll continue for a while,
Helping all the world to smile.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks to insert certain correspondence that I have in explanation thereof.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill allowing the veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent of the face value of their adjusted-service certificates is now the law. They will pay 4½ per cent interest on the loans. On a $1,000 certificate, if a veteran borrows $500, which he may under the act, his certificate is not canceled; in the event of his death his beneficiary will receive $500, less the interest due on the loan. This bill does not entirely meet with my approval. I worked for its passage because it was the best legislation we could get at this session. At the next session of Congress we hope to get a law enacted for the full cash payment of the face value of the certificates. In asking for this payment we are not asking for the payment of a bonus or a gratuity; we are asking for the payment of a just and honest debt that has been confessed by the Congress of the United States as due. It should be paid, like all other Government obligations are paid. There is no reason why payment should be withheld against the consent of the ones to whom the debt is due.

May 28, 1929, I introduced the bill (H. R. 3493) to provide for the full cash payment of these certificates. I made many speeches in and out of Congress since that time advocating this legislation. My speeches, fully explaining the proposal, were sent to every section of the United States. The speeches contained unanswerable arguments for the legislation; the people got the truth and demanded that the proposal be adopted. Every effort was made by the leaders in Congress to apply the gag rule and refuse to even grant a committee hearing but the appeals from the people were so numerous, logical, and reasonable that the leaders were forced to grant consideration.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT MY EFFORTS

After the passage of the additional loan bill I received hundreds of letters and telegrams from every section of the United States thanking me for my successful effort to get additional relief to the holders of the adjusted-service certificates. I can not authorize the printing of all the letters and telegrams received but will insert a few.

Maj. Thomas J. Leary, executive secretary Veterans' Association Air Service Mechanics Regiments, Chicago, Ill., in a statement to all veterans' publications, a copy being forwarded to me, stated:

In their last-minute railroading through the House, under "suspension of the rules," of a "compromise" bill, Congressman LONGWORTH, et al., have shown what they could and should have done 20 months ago, when Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN introduced his bill calling for immediate payment in full.

This compromise bill is only 50 per cent there, and while the veterans will be thankful to get even a half measure, in this last-minute stealing of the spotlight, the veterans want to remember the man who is responsible for their getting anything at all at this time—Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texarkana, Tex.

Congressman PATMAN's dignified, level-headed, courageous, and persistent fight conducted since May, 1929, in the face of gag rule in the Ways and Means Committee and the opposition of the Republican steering committee has won him the admiration, friendship, and gratitude of all veterans.

Major Leary was in this fight from the beginning to the end, and no one assisted the cause more than he and his organization.

Frank Clark, a disabled veteran, Lynn, Mass., wounded in the fight at Cantigny, France, May 25, 1918, never received a dime compensation from the Government, a leader in the fight for the payment of the certificates, wrote me as follows:

MY DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: Yours of the 23d is at hand, and would say that in view of the power of all opposition that has had to be bucked I can only say for my part that all those who are to be benefited by the present law, providing it is enacted, can consider themselves mighty lucky to be able to get what they are entitled to get under the provisions of this law at this time, for if it were not for yourself as the author of the Wright Patman bill and the great expense that you went to out of your own private income to introduce what the adjusted-service certificates stood for, it is more than doubtful that no veteran would have the privilege of getting the second loan in the same year. In other words, if it had not been for WRIGHT PATMAN and the supporting Democratic Party no legislation of this nature would have come up before Congress this year for action, and if the boys had waited for the Republican Party to initiate such legislation as this they would have waited until hell froze over.

J. H. Hoeppel, manager the Retired Men's News, Arcadia, Calif., an enthusiastic supporter of the movement, wrote me as follows:

Words can not adequately describe the relief you have brought to hundreds of thousands of your comrades, and you may not even visualize the lives you have saved and the children you have succored.

Your accomplishment outbalances all the Red Cross has ever done in my lifetime, and in thanking you I salute you as a fearless fighter, and hope to meet you in Washington next year and personally tell you how much I admire you.

Edward J. McGeogh, national secretary, Fleet Reserve Association, Washington, D. C., wrote me under date of March 2, 1931, as follows:

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: May I express to you the thanks of our organization, as well as my personal thanks for your support of the bonus proposition?

I know that you, more than any other person in the United States, are responsible for the passing of the bonus legislation. I know how hard you worked, the hours that you put in on the floor of the House trying to get your colleagues to do justice to the service men.

I know, also, that your party leaders were not in favor of this legislation; in fact, you found few supporters; but confident in the fact that you were fighting a just cause, you proceeded against what appeared insurmountable odds and achieved victory.

To you all honor is due, and I wish to add my praise and congratulations, and express the wish that you may live long and prosper and achieve the highest office which you desire.

Mr. McGeogh and his organization were constantly on the job and rendered effective service.

George E. Hughes, editor Texas Legionnaire, Austin, Tex., February 27, 1931, wired me as follows:

Veterans of Texas join Ernest Cox and me in sending congratulations for the success of your efforts. Papers should carry headline "Country Boy from Texas Defeats President." This act will go far to relieve distress in Texas. Best good wishes.

R. O. Whiteaker, department adjutant, Austin, Tex., wired me as follows:

Many thanks your wires advising passage loan bill House and Senate. Veterans of Nation owe you debt of gratitude for your fearless and tireless fight their behalf. Please convey thanks this department Senators SHEPPARD and CONNALLY and each Texas Representative for their loyal support. With highest regards.

Raymond Fields, national executive committeeman, American Legion, Guthrie, Okla., wired me February 28, 1931, as follows:

Congratulations on the important part you have played in adjusted-service certificate legislation. I am sure that general gratitude of the ex-service men of the Nation will be yours, for they recognize the leadership rôle you so successfully played.

Joe L. Blythe, commander Hornets' Nest Post, American Legion, Charlotte, N. C., February 27, 1931, wired me as follows:

I congratulate you on your successful fight for payment of adjusted-compensation certificates. You have our everlasting gratitude.

The Hornets' Nest Post is entitled to considerable credit for the part it played in the passage of the legislation.

A. D. Story, Naples, Tex., ex-service man, wired me February 28, 1931, as follows:

I know it is through you we got 50 per cent; am with you on your full payment bill.

Phelps Phelps, national chairman, national bonus committee, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, wrote me February 21, 1931, as follows:

On behalf of the national bonus committee, I wish to thank you for the splendid fight you put up to give the ex-service men their adjusted compensation. It was greatly through your fight that Congress came into action in aiding the ex-service men when they were in need. They won't squander their money, and many of the married men who had bought homes and farms and find times hard to pay their obligations will find this a godsend.

A prominent official of the Federal Government wrote a constituent of mine—a friend of his—the following letter February 27, 1931, immediately after the passage of the bill over the President's veto:

I have just heard from the Capitol that the Senate has voted a few minutes ago by the necessary two-thirds majority to override the President's veto of the bill to increase loans on bonus certificates to former soldiers to 50 per cent of the value of such certificates.

I imagine that these former soldiers will derive considerable benefit from the passage of the bill at this time when nearly everybody is hard up, and I want to say that the sole credit for its passage is due to WRIGHT PATMAN. During the entire time I have been in Washington and have observed legislation in Congress, I have never seen any man in either branch of Congress work as constantly and with such indefatigable energy for any measure as PATMAN displayed in his work for these former soldiers.

He started the fight without any support in Congress worth mentioning, and won it by keeping everlastingly at the task of building up public sentiment throughout the country, which in the end forced action.

It is the most signal victory I have ever seen won by any Member of Congress during his first term, and really I do not recall such a victory by any Member of long service. I happened to be in position to know what an uphill fight he made to put some measure of relief through for the soldiers.

James M. Barry, Sulphur, Okla., February 19, 1931, wrote me as follows:

I want to thank and congratulate you for your honest and noble efforts and success for the victory of the passage of the bonus bill, and I want to assure you as a native of Texas and also an ex-soldier from Texas that with the many thousand of ex-service men of that State and including ex-service men of Oklahoma, extends to you one of the highest praises and feeling of gratitude and thanks that could be offered to man by man. Thanking you again.

The following letter was received March 3, 1931, from a prominent person from the home town of Mr. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Pa. I do not have authority to use his name, but will quote the contents of his letter:

May I congratulate you—you were fighting powerful combinations and you won.

Should you see the long line of former soldiers—some crippled, many disabled, and most all in reduced circumstances—standing in the street before the Veterans' Bureau here waiting to file their claims for a "loan" you would feel well repaid.

And I am quite sure the veterans will remember the men who made it possible for them to receive needed help at this time of economic stress. And I am equally sure that we are going to also remember who opposed all help.

This morning's newspapers contain the information that Mr. Secretary Mellon is getting the money to pay the veterans at 1½ per cent, though the veterans are charged 4½ per cent compounded yearly. I believe he has purposely seen to the wide publication of that difference, and it is not receiving any applause from the ordinary citizen, as it is only understandable to the Mellon type of mind why the soldier should not be allowed to receive that benefit.

My sincere wishes for your continued service in Congress, and thank you again for your work for the soldier, the remembrance of which shall be continually with us.

Leslie Anderson, a veteran of the World War, Texarkana, Tex., and secretary of a local building and loan association, wrote me under date of March 7, 1931, as follows:

I want to express my deep appreciation for the splendid work you have done in Congress on behalf of the World War veterans. I am well pleased with your work on behalf of the adjusted-service certificate legislation, and while the results secured were not all that you asked for, yet the benefits that are available now will be a great help to the veterans of this community. I have in mind five veterans that are paying for their homes on the monthly installment plan through the Home Building & Loan Association and are now delinquent in their payments on account of unemployment or the present depression. Each of these veterans is applying for a loan on his adjusted-service certificate and is using the funds to make the payments on his home. This will be a distinct benefit to each of these veterans and also to the community.

Letters and telegrams of thanks and congratulations were received by me from officials of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and many other veteran organizations. The letters and telegrams inserted fairly represent the sentiments and thoughts in all of them.

RETIRING MEMBERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, in the few minutes permitted I desire to express on behalf of the Wisconsin delegation, and I believe I speak the sentiments of every Member of the House, when I say that we regret the loss to this membership of two distinguished members of the Wisconsin delegation, both of whom were associated with me in public life at our State capitol in years gone by.

Representative EDWARD E. BROWNE entered this honorable body with myself in the Sixty-third Congress, and has served throughout that Congress and the succeeding Congresses in this body with distinction and honor to himself and those he represented; an able lawyer; a strong advocate of the rights of the common people, and a splendid friend. His loss will be felt by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he was a member, and by those of our delegation who have appreciated his excellent work as a legislator.

It is with like regard that I speak of the loss to this body of Representative MERLIN HULL, of my State. A speaker in the State legislature, thereafter he filled the position of secretary of state as successor to the office I once held. His advent here has brought to the House a man who faithfully represented a splendid constituency with distinction, and on the District Committee his work has been outstanding, always on the side of public welfare.

I bespeak for these Members a general wish for their prosperity and happiness wherever placed in life, and can assure them that they have left pleasant memories with their associates in this body. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] for two minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Texas delegation, I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that two members of our delegation will retire to-day after long and honorable service as Members of this House. The Hon. CLAUDE B. HUDSPETH, of El Paso, who has been here for 14 years, and the Hon. JOHN C. BOX, of Jacksonville, Tex., who has served here for 12 years. Both of these Members have been active in the discharge of their duties and have been able and faithful public servants. I know that the entire membership of the House on both sides of the aisle will agree with me when I say that they will be missed personally, officially, and in every other way, because they have been outstanding leaders of the Texas delegation and in this House, and our good will will follow them always. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MURPHY] for two minutes.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I have asked for this little time to say a word about the great chairman of the subcommittee with whom I have had the honor to serve for the last eight years. I had hoped to have enough time to tell you something of the real CRAMTON. The CRAMTON you know here is the CRAMTON with the fighting spirit, but the CRAMTON I know is the CRAMTON with the tenderness of a woman and love in his heart for human-

ity. I wish each and every one of you could grasp the CRAMTON whose administration has doubled the allotment given to the Indians, the CRAMTON who has looked after the colored race by stabilizing their educational institutions, the CRAMTON who has built hospitals for the care of the Indians, the CRAMTON who has found out ways for those who go out into the vacant places, those who go out where the pioneers go, the CRAMTON who has found a way for them to reclaim the arid lands of the West. I wish you knew the CRAMTON I know, and to-day I feel a distinct personal loss in his passing. [Applause.]

Representative LOUIS C. CRAMTON, of Michigan, is the son of a Union soldier.

During Mr. CRAMTON'S 18 years' service in the House of Representatives, which by the fortunes of politics will terminate to-day, he gained the enviable and just reputation among his colleagues of being a courageous legislator, an indefatigable worker in committee and upon the floor of the House, a forceful debater, a skilled parliamentarian, and a constructive statesman. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations and as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill making appropriations for the Interior Department his labors were untiring in behalf of the proper and efficient administration of the various branches of that service, to which he devoted unsparingly of his time and energies. The Public Park Service, the Public Lands, and the Indian Service each received the benefit of his close study and personal inspection disinterestedly from the viewpoint of one whose only aim was to do exact justice to them and to the Federal Treasury. In these activities he succeeded in such large measure that it can be said in all sincerity and truth that those branches of the Federal service will, by his retiring, suffer the loss of a real friend and the House of Representatives a Member whose judgment and conclusions in respect to them had the confidence of the House.

But in another and perhaps a broader field, in one which should challenge the admiration of the entire country, Mr. CRAMTON was a pioneer and laborer whose zeal and energy and intelligent, almost inspired, patriotism blazed a hitherto untrodden path.

As the son of a Union soldier, as a northern man, Mr. CRAMTON'S great work was more closely to cement the North and the South in bonds of fraternity and to bind up and heal the wounds inflicted by the Civil War. In this praiseworthy ambition "the better angels of his nature" had the ascendency over any lingering feelings of prejudice or resentment which would naturally arise to suppress his urge.

We witness, therefore, his first effort taking the form of legislation for the restoration of the Lee Mansion in the Arlington National Cemetery.

It is quite worth while to any lover of our common country to read the original proposition offered by Mr. CRAMTON and enacted by Congress. Here it is:

Whereas the era of internecine strife among the States having yielded to one of better understanding, of common loyalty, and of a more perfect Union; and

Whereas now honor is accorded Robert E. Lee as one of the great military leaders of history, whose exalted character, noble life, and eminent services are recognized and esteemed, and whose manly attributes of precept and example were compelling factors in cementing the American people in bonds of patriotic devotion and action against common external enemies in the war with Spain and in the World War, thus consummating the hope of a reunited country that would again swell the chorus of the Union: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, as nearly as may be practicable, to restore the Lee Mansion in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., to the condition in which it existed immediately prior to the Civil War and to procure, if possible, articles of furniture and equipment which were then in the mansion and in use by the occupants thereof. He is also authorized, in his discretion, to procure replicas of the furniture and other articles in use in the mansion during the period mentioned, with a view to restoring, as far as may be practicable, the appearance of the interior of the mansion to the condition of its occupancy by the Lee family.

This from the breast and heart of the son of a Union soldier. Were nobler sentiments of reconciliation of contending brothers ever written or ever given more practical effect? Suffice it to say that the appropriations necessary to carry the Cramton Act into effect were made, and the work of restoration executed.

But not content with this splendid constructive work, Mr. CRAMTON pursued his intent still further into other historic realms in the Old Dominion, the mother of Presidents, and rescued from oblivion and neglect those landmarks so closely associated with America's colonial and revolutionary history, and by dint of his untiring energy and devoted patriotism raised them to their proper exalted position of American shrines to which future generations of patriots might repair to learn anew the lessons of the self-sacrifices of our forefathers whose devotion to the cause of self-government established the American Republic.

First, Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, long neglected save for an unimposing obelisk, and the near-by burial ground of the Washingtons, were rescued from the hands of vandals and accorded proper respect. It was this same man, CRAMTON, who, in conjunction with the efforts of the National Wakefield Memorial Association, succeeded in the enactment of legislation that established the George Washington Birthplace National Monument at Wakefield, Va., and set it apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith for the benefit and enjoyment of the people—in other words, a shrine—and placed it under the control and management of the National Park Service.

Next came the act of Congress—the author of which was Mr. CRAMTON—to provide for the creation of the Colonial National Monument in the State of Virginia. For the commemoration of the colonial period in American history this act established the Colonial National Monument to include Jamestown Island, colonial Williamsburg, and the battlefield of Yorktown.

That this patriotic movement on the part of Mr. CRAMTON was appreciated by the people of Virginia, as it should be by all liberty loving Americans, is evidenced and reflected by resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, which are well worth repeating here, as follows:

Whereas a bill "to provide for the creation of the Colonial National Monument in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes," was offered in the National House of Representatives on January 10, 1930 (H. R. 8424), by Hon. LOUIS C. CRAMTON, which bill provides under certain stated conditions for the inclusion in the proposed Colonial National Monument "Jamestown Island, parts of the city of Williamsburg and the Yorktown battlefield and suitable area to connect said island, city, and battlefield"; and

Whereas the establishment of this proposed Colonial National Monument, embracing a unique but long-neglected historic area within this State, would result in preserving in perpetuity these sacred shrines of national life and liberty and would further result in presenting to the present and future generations the epoch-making events and glorious achievements which marked the birth of this Nation in 1607 and the beginning of representative government in America at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, together with the constructive and immortal contributions made in Williamsburg, Va., to the national independence, to the declaration of the rights and duties of man, and to the creation of the safeguards of national liberty, and which, finally, would result in establishing a perpetual witness to the sacrifice and devotion by which national independence was secured by the culminating victory of the Revolution at Yorktown, Va.; and

Whereas Virginia, while cherishing these sacred memorials and glorious associations, is not herself able to reclaim, develop, enrich, beautify, preserve, and maintain for all time this historic area and thus make it a worthy memorial of the past and an inspiring witness to the future; and because Virginia further feels that what is hers within this area is also a national inheritance, a national trust, and a national responsibility: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of delegates (the senate concurring), That we do hereby most heartily indorse the Cramton bill, which provides for the creation of the colonial national monument in Virginia, and requests the Virginia Members of the National House of Representatives and Senate to give their active support to the measure, and we hereby commend the Hon. LOUIS C. CRAMTON for his patriotic service to the Nation in preparing and offering this bill; be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia now in session in Richmond are in accord in their desire for the early passage of this great patriotic measure; be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of Virginia be, and is hereby, requested to transmit these resolutions in proper form to the Virginia Members of the House and Senate in Washington and to the Hon. LOUIS C. CRAMTON, patron of the bill to create in Virginia a colonial national monument.

Another major piece of legislation fathered in the House by Mr. CRAMTON and by him urged to final enactment was the act of Congress for the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac River from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital.

For the purpose of this statement it will be necessary only to refer to the primary object of this legislation as showing its intelligent and practical patriotism.

Under the act of Congress—

The George Washington Memorial Parkway is to be developed along both shores of the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to a point above Great Falls, except within Alexandria and the District of Columbia.

The parkway will include the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, when constructed, and also a highway to be constructed from Fort Washington to Great Falls on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

The parkway project includes provision for the protection and preservation of the natural scenery of the gorge and Great Falls of the Potomac. It includes also the historic Patowmack Canal, which George Washington built, and part of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal below Point of Rocks.

Establishment of this parkway will afford public control of the banks of the Potomac from Mount Vernon, where Washington lived, through the National Capital, which he founded, to Great Falls, where the old canal is a valuable relic of his work as an engineer.

It will be a striking and suitable tribute to the Father of our Nation, and one in which the people of America will take just pride and enjoyment.

One less energetic than Mr. CRAMTON, one less inspired in a cause so noble, would have shrunk from undertaking the stupendous task of guiding these constructive measures safely through the shoals and away from the rocks of congressional processes, but the indomitable spirit and purpose of Mr. CRAMTON carried them to fruition.

No wonder, then, that the people of the old Commonwealth of Virginia, in appreciation, invited Mr. CRAMTON to be the orator on the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; and the opening sentence of that oration is sufficient to indicate the unselfish and patriotic motive which animated Mr. CRAMTON, the son of a Union soldier, in an endeavor still further to reunite our common heritage in fraternal bonds of peace and good will:

An invitation to speak in this place on the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the Yorktown victory, on the eve of the sesquicentennial, is an honor which to me carries with it a definite embarrassment, a definite conviction of insufficiency. It does not lie in me, however, to say "No" to Virginia, to whose people and press I am so deeply indebted for many evidences of consideration as generous as it has been kind, and invited participation in such an event is a patriotic duty I can not decline to perform within my powers.

And so to-day, Members of the House, I have tried to draw for you a picture of just a few of the outstanding activities of this splendid man, learned statesman, and legislator. In his passing from the scenes of activity in this House, not only will the district which he has honored by the splendid work he has done but the State of Michigan and the entire United States of America will miss the courageous and resourceful man who by his skill as well as his high integrity was a credit to the strong delegation from his State. It is my personal wish, and I feel sure many others join me, that he will soon return and take up his work again in the National House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS] for two minutes.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested by Members of the Georgia delegation to say just a word concerning our good friend, Hon. THOMAS M. BELL, who will not be with us in the next Congress. Mr. BELL has been here a great number of years, I think in all 26 years. He has moved about quietly and made many friends in Congress. He has served faithfully and well. He has many friends here who regret his retirement from the House. He has been a very useful public servant. We will all miss him. This hour brings sad thoughts. Many of us will never gather here again. To you all, in concluding, let me say, God be with you until we meet again. [Applause.]

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include in my remarks a letter addressed to me by the chairman of the Board of the Navy League of the United States in the matter of some remarks I made upon the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will say to the gentleman that I have already inserted that letter in the RECORD, with the consent of the House.

Mr. FRENCH. I was not aware of that, so I would like to extend my own remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I have obtained permission to extend my remarks for the purpose of printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter addressed to me by Walter Bruce Howe, chairman of the board of the Navy League of the United States, under date of March 2, 1931.

The letter has been addressed to me on account of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 26 last wherein I referred to an open letter from the Navy League under date of February 13, 1931, in which my loyalty to the United States had been questioned on account of my insistence upon a moderate naval program for our country.

In my remarks I said that every citizen in the Republic has the right to criticize but that when criticism of severe character is used the people have a right to know who the critics are and whether or not any self-interest, conscious or unconscious, may have controlled the individual or the group in shaping the criticism. I followed up this statement by challenging the league to give to the public certain data including a list of its membership, the investments of its members in enterprises of particular interest to a naval establishment, the sources of its revenues, and particularly the sources of revenues which would include fees, contributions, and so forth, throughout the period of the league's existence. I stated that "we are familiar with the part that is played through the unconscious influence of personal self-interest," and while I did not challenge the good faith of anyone so far as intentions may be concerned, I do raise the question of the human ability of a person who has personal interests at stake to come to an unbiased conclusion on a problem having to do with those interests.

The reply of the Navy League has omitted to give the information along the lines of my suggestion. The reply is not satisfying, but even so, I believe the public is entitled to the response of the league that my remarks have called forth and with this thought I am appending hereto the letter from the league to which I referred.

The letter is as follows:

[An open letter to the Hon. BURTON L. FRENCH, of Moscow, Idaho, chairman of the Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations, United States House of Representatives, from the Navy League of the United States]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 2, 1931.*

MY DEAR MR. FRENCH: The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 26 contains your remarks in the House of Representatives in opposition to authority to modernize three of our battleships at the total cost of $30,000,000 to be expended in the next four years, a measure urged upon the Congress by the administration, recommended by the Naval Committees of both Houses and subsequently passed by large majorities in both Chambers.

In the course of your remarks you quote from the recent pamphlet of the Navy League of the United States its figures which show that the average replacement cost in new construction for the future treaty Navy of the United States, what will then have to be spent for new ships as old ones become obsolete, will be $121,000,000 per annum. You do not question this estimate or the stated elements on which it is based, but you denounce the Navy League for having made it, you call the statement of fact an astounding demand on the Treasury. Your speech leaves little doubt that, since the cost of maintaining a treaty Navy is one that is astounding to you, you are ready for that reason and for other reasons which you have suggested, to oppose the naval construc-

tion which will give and maintain for us naval parity as defined by the naval treaties. Your remarks do not contain the declaration which in the circumstances would be the logical, if not correct, conclusion; namely, that we can not achieve the parity which the treaties concede because we can not afford it.

Instead, you ask if it is not so that the Navy League of the United States, in emphasizing these facts under the guise of patriotism, is not moved by selfish motives, is not acting in the interest of undisclosed, profit-seeking individuals in control of its activities. You do not say that this unworthy motive exists, but you ask questions as to the financial interests of the league, as to the self-seeking attitude of naval officers who might on disclosure be found to be members, as to undisclosed authorship of its literature, and you then assert that the public should be informed, in order, presumably, that it may realize the worst.

It is my purpose in addressing this open letter to you to answer fully the questions you ask in the expectation that the true circumstances, namely, that the Navy League, a civilian organization, represents no special interest, acts from no undisclosed motives, but on the contrary, seeks by stating facts to keep the national defense a reality, will set your mind at rest, and by settling the side issue of motives, permit a return to a consideration of facts and the sober pursuit of policy based thereon.

In the course of your remarks you made statements about the Navy League of the United States, challenged it to answer certain questions, and argued from the questions you asked rather than from the answers you invited. I, therefore, as an officer of the Navy League respond with an answer to your questions, and supply comment on the answers in order to readjust the conclusions based by you on the questions alone.

Your remarks in opposition to modernization of the battleships may, I believe, be fairly summarized as follows:

Such expenditure at this time would be discouraging to foreign countries attempting to carry forward a program of naval reduction, and furthermore would be unjustifiable because in your own judgment battleships belong to a type that is becoming obsolete. Presumably in connection with the efforts of foreign countries to carry forward naval reduction, you mention the naval limitation treaties of Washington and London, and the Kellogg pact which in point of time comes between the naval treaties. You call attention to the naval appropriations in current and pending naval supply bills as including a figure of $63,000,000 represented by new and unexpired appropriations for construction and you advance the opinion, on the authority of a British writer on naval problems, that the United States Navy in every material factor will be the strongest afloat. You quote from our pamphlet above referred to which reaches the conclusion that the replacement cost of the United States Fleet, when up to treaty terms will be $121,000,000 annually. You in no way controvert this estimate, as I have said, nor do you question the fact also stated in that pamphlet that the United States Fleet is at present below the parity established by the London treaty, and inferior in that respect to the present situation of the fleets of Great Britain and Japan, the other full participants in that pact.

Taking the Navy League's estimate for fleet replacement costs when the United States Fleet is up to treaty terms, you add annual charges incidental to the maintenance of such a fleet and you remark that such a program demands vast expense in upkeep, in addition to replacement construction costs, and you denounce the program.

In the course of your remarks you make reference to a circular letter issued by the Navy League on February 13, 1931, as criticizing yourself and challenging the good faith and integrity of public officers. That publication by the Navy League quotes a statement made by you in Congress in January, 1927, in part as follows:

"The lanes of the sea might be closed to us for weeks or for years should the necessity arise. The United States within her own territory could sustain her people without suffering."

The Navy League's statement shows this remark and others made at the same time, were quoted with approval by the British delegation at the Geneva conference in 1927 to controvert the official American position there, and that it was quoted by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons at about the same time. Our statement quotes a contrary opinion voiced by Herbert Hoover, now President of the United States in 1928, and expresses regret that the chairman of the committee that prepares the naval appropriation bill should be more concerned with the welfare of the British Navy than of the United States Navy.

You suggest that this publication was printed to cast discredit upon you. I beg to interrupt this summary of your remarks to assure you that the statement was not made to discredit you, except in so far as it took issue with your judgment that the United States can sustain her people without suffering during years when the lanes of the sea may be closed to them. This, I believe, falls within the kind of criticism which you concede to be the right of every citizen. In addition to the eminent opinion cited contrary to your view, I take this opportunity to recommend to you former Secretary of Commerce Redfield's book, Dependent America.

You characterize the two Navy League publications to which you refer as propaganda challenging the good faith and integrity of public officers, and making astounding demands upon the Treasury, all in the name of liberty and of national defense. In this connection and in the course of your remarks you imply and reiterate the implication that in making these demands which you characterize as extraordinary, those who are responsible for the publications of the Navy League are actuated by personal self-interests. You state:

"The Navy League, I understand, is a nation-wide organization and has some five or six thousand members. I am told that it has been in existence for something like 28 years. It has been actively identified with propaganda work looking to the expansion of the Naval Establishment, but there is much more about the Navy League that the public does not know than that which is known. The public does not know who the members are; the public does not know how frequently meetings are held and how commonly these meetings are attended; the public does not know who is responsible for the literature, the propaganda that is put forth; the public does not know of what interests may be served by those who put forth this propaganda; the public has a right to know these things touching an organization that purports to speak to the country in the name of patriotism and purports to emphasize its attitude upon great national questions, and purports to arraign the good faith and confidence of men charged with public responsibility."

In the next paragraph of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD you challenge the Navy League to supply to the public certain information about itself. The points you thus raise and the answers to them are as follows:

A list of all its members. If you are concerned as to who our members are, we shall be glad to have you go over the card files in our office containing that list. We should, however, dislike to publish the list. Very few voluntary membership organizations publish their lists. To publish ours would mean that our members would be subjected to the inconvenience of being circularized by the commercial enterprises which seize upon such lists for their own purposes. This fully states our reasons for being unwilling to publish the list. The answers given below to your other questions concerning our membership are subject to your verification, and would seem to obviate a legitimate need for such publication.

You ask us to show as to every officer of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, who is a member, the rank of such officer, and as to all other members, whether or not they have relatives in the Naval Establishment of officer rank. Any American citizen is eligible to membership, and we have members in every State of the Union. The only inhibiting clause in our constitution is that it stipulates that no naval officer in the active service may be an official of the league. As a matter of fact, however, there is not a single such officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who is a member of our organization. There are 21 retired officers of the Navy who are members and one retired marine officer, but they had nothing to gain by an expansion of the Navy. Their ranks as retired officers are as follows: 10 rear admirals, 9 captains, 1 colonel, 1 commander, 1 lieutenant commander, and 1 lieutenant. Without sending out a questionnaire to our members it would be impossible to say how many of them have relatives in the Naval Establishment. My opinion is that there are not many. Our list shows three officers of the Army in the active service and two on the retired list are members. Of the 3, 1 is a colonel and 2 lieutenant colonels. Of the 2 retired Army officers, 1 is a major general and 1 a lieutenant colonel. During my connection with the league of approximately eight years they have made no suggestion to the league on any subject.

You ask us to publish a list of investments held by us in any corporation or enterprise having to do with naval construction, the manufacture and production of armaments, or any of the considerable factors or commodities purchased for any purpose by the Navy; whether or not we are interested in or identified with aircraft corporations of any kind and the extent to which such interests exist. I can assure you definitely that the league has no such investments. The investment income of the league is derived entirely from notes secured on real estate in Washington, D. C. Did we hold any stocks or bonds, however, it would be difficult to find any of the larger American corporations some of whose products are not sold to the Naval Establishment.

You challenge the Navy League to indicate to the public all the sources of revenue it possesses, and to indicate such revenue over a period of its existence. The income of the league is derived entirely from the following sources:

(1) Interest on the above-mentioned real-estate notes; (2) membership dues; and (3) additional contributions from something over 100 of its civilian members. During my connection with the league of about eight years last past there has been no other source of revenue than these.

Your specific question is thus answered, but in order that you may judge whether any special interests are served by the activities of the league, you should also be informed of the fact that the officers of the league have not received suggestions or requests from any special contributor, or from those who pay dues, to direct the policy of the league in favor of any special interest. Furthermore, that they have not received such requests from any individual or concern that might be considered a direct beneficiary of naval expansion or expenditure. I am also glad to express my personal opinion that if the policy of the Navy League were to be employed in the service of any special or selfish interest, the financial support of our members, and of each one of them who makes a special contribution would be withdrawn from the Navy League. This support is and has been received from individuals on account of their interest in the national defense, and their desire that through the league the public may receive fair and accurate statements affecting the naval policy and situation of the United States.

You challenge the league to make public an outline of expenditures. The league maintains an office in Washington where naval

information is collected and where informative circulars are prepared. These are mailed, as you know, to Members of Congress, to the daily press, and to a considerable mailing list of individuals who have asked to receive our statements. Some moneys are expended in paying the travel expenses of speakers, but no honorarium to a speaker is ever paid. This is an answer to your question.

I also believe it will be well for you to know that all the officers of the league, except the executive secretary and the assistant treasurer, serve without monetary or other remuneration. The two particular officers above mentioned are employed only to assist in the work of the league which has just been mentioned and are not required, nor would they be permitted, to directly or personally attempt to influence the Members of Congress. Nor has the league ever employed any agent or representative to attempt to influence the action of any international or other conference.

You say in your remarks that Members of Congress are being deluged by telegrams and letters and other forms of propaganda in favor of an immense shipbuilding program. The Navy League has sent four printed statements over its name to the Members of Congress during the present session. It has not in any way inaugurated or taken part in any steps looking to individuals writing or telegraphing their Congressmen regarding naval matters. If Congressmen have received such communications they have been from sources unknown to the Navy League.

You challenge the organization to publish the names of the members of the board of directors who have had a part in the preparation, either by writing or approving the literature that the organization is disseminating. You say you have been furnished with a copy of the names of the directors. As to the authorship of our circulars, I may say that most of the actual writing has been done by Mr. William Howard Garner, our president, by Mr. William M. Galvin, the executive secretary, and by myself.

The approval of the directors of such literature is not as a matter of routine obtained in advance as to any specific article published by the league. The requirements of time and the geographical distribution of the directors does not permit such consultation. The officers, however, regard themselves as responsible to the directors and the membership and are guided by general policies adopted by the directors at their annual meetings and ratified at the annual membership meetings. The directors are furnished with copies of all league publications, which conform to the general policies of the league outlined as far as possible in advance at the annual meeting of the directors. I do not recall that any director has ever expressed disapproval of any of these published statements. The directors and members at their annual meetings have consistently ratified the policy of each preceding year. When important new developments arise between annual meetings, a meeting of the executive committee of the directors is called and the views of its members obtained as to the policy appropriate to the new development. The whole membership is furnished with an annual report, which informs them in general as to what has been done in the past year and as to what is contemplated for the coming year.

You challenge the organization to publish the names of officers of the Naval Establishment who have prepared for publication articles that have been disseminated by the Navy League and to indicate specifically what those articles may be. Throughout my connection with the Navy League no officer of the Naval Establishment has prepared for the Navy League any article which it has disseminated. But on this point I do not see the pertinency of your question. Supposing a naval officer had prepared an article, which has not happened, it seems to me that the validity of the information is what matters most, and not the authorship. In practice the Navy League informs itself accurately as to naval facts, but the league reaches its decisions upon its own responsibility and without seeking approval of any source outside itself.

You challenge the organization to indicate specifically the conferences held by any considerable numbers of the Navy League and the part that is taken by the membership of the league generally. The league issues no call for a conference of its members, except the call for the annual meeting, which call is accompanied by the annual report. The members are represented at the annual meeting by a large number of proxies and a much lesser personal attendance. This I attribute to the wide distribution of our membership, to their reliance on the annual reports, and their concurrence with the conduct of the league.

You say that the public does not know who is responsible for our literature. Every statement of the league is signed by one of its responsible officers.

The answers given above to your questions contain the assurance that there is no undisclosed authorship in the league's publications. In recent publications where space has permitted there has appeared a statement of the league's policy over my name as chairman of the board. You have repeatedly received this statement, as has every other Member of Congress, but in order to complete the information which you invite, I quote it. It is as follows:

"The Navy League of the United States is an organization of civilians. Its policies are formulated independently by its officers and directors, who are all civilians and, excepting the executive secretary, serve without pay. A guiding policy of the league, adopted in 1923, reenunciated in 1929, and very generally approved in the Navy Day press comment of October 1929, is: 'We approve limitation of armaments by international agreement. We repudiate the reduction of armaments by example as unwise and dangerous.'"

"The principal activity of the league is to disseminate facts bearing on naval matters to the press upon which public opinion may be formed, but it reserves the right to express opinions.

"The league invariably assumes open responsibility for each and every statement it issues, and all statements emanating from it invariably have the name of the league and one of its officers. When its statements are mailed to the press, copies are then sent to the White House and to the Navy Department; also to other offices of the Government. Their text first becomes known outside the Navy League when they are thus mailed and distributed."

I have tried to answer as fully as possible your questions about the Navy League, and also by definite statements to mark as baseless the implications, the veiled or open accusations against the Navy League, supported only by questions and surmises which appear throughout your remarks as quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

My answers are all subject to verification by you, and leave you no ground to believe that the Navy League is acting, to use your language, "on account of selfish purposes that have no relation to national defense." The action of the Navy League in fact demonstrates the possibility of supporting the national defense from unselfish and disinterested motives.

In the same speech you say that "revelation of 15 years ago disclosed that the directors and active members of the Navy League at that time were the beneficiaries of construction work under the Navy." You refer to alleged "revelations" by a Member of Congress that in the list of our founder members, a class of membership which may be compared to life members in other organizations, there were the names of bankers and officers of large corporations, and he sought to impute to them a desire to bring on a war in order that they or their concerns might profit thereby, and he imputed to them selfish motives that had no relation to national defense. The alleged "revelations" to which you refer were completely answered on the floor of the House at that time. What they amounted to was, that starting with the allegation that some of the members of the league were largely interested in the industry of that day, which during the European war devoted itself in part to the manufacture of munitions, Congress and the public were asked to believe that the efforts of the Navy League to induce an adequate preparation for the war which then hung over us were made at the direction of those few founder members and in their selfish interest. The said "revelations," if they had any weight as such, necessarily excluded the possibility of unselfish and disinterested advocacy in the national defense by the Navy League, which, in the circumstances existing in the year 1916, was nonsense and so regarded by everyone except the members of the group who on the eve of our entry into the World War were opposing the very measures supported by the Navy League, which the next few months proved to be vital to the interests of the country.

That serious-minded people approved the activities of the league in 1916 is shown, at least to our satisfaction, by the membership of such high-minded and patriotic individuals as Cardinal Gibbons, President James of the University of Illinois, Professor Steinmetz, Albert J. Beveridge, and Alton B. Parker, to mention only an eminent cleric, an eminent educator, an eminent scientist, and two eminent statesmen of different political faiths, and by the fact that in 1918 Theodore Roosevelt gave to the Navy League a part of the money awarded to him with the Nobel Peace Prize. It is not unfair to add that the Navy League was right as was proved by the event.

Now, coming down to date, what the Navy League advocates in 1931 is nothing more than what has been advocated by three administrations at three international conferences, a policy to which many great organizations, including your own political party, have committed themselves, namely, the principle of naval parity.

The Navy League favors the accomplishment of naval parity by the United States within the treaty limits, and it supports this view by the publication of accurate facts. In the pamphlet dated February 14, 1931, it states as a fact supported by figures that it will cost the United States on the average of $121,000,000 a year to replace its full treaty Navy of the future with new construction as vessels become over age.

You in your speech do not question either the figures or the facts, but you denounce the statement of the undenied facts as an astounding demand upon the Treasury. You momentarily divert attention from the facts by questioning the motives of the Navy League of the United States, but the mind instinctively reverts to the facts.

There is no longer a fair place in the discussion of naval appropriations for an allusion such as appears in your speech to the proponents of ever-increasing Naval Establishments. Their day is over. The size of our Navy is limited by treaty. There remains however room for a difference of opinion between those who do not want us to have any Navy, those who want us to have merely part of a treaty Navy, and those who want us to have a treaty Navy. In the latter class is the Navy League because it believes, with no unworthy motive, that naval parity as an actual fact and supported by international agreement is essential to international stability, the promotion of peace, and the protection of the United States and its sea lanes.

Your remarks on February 26, 1931, as well as your remarks which appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 4, 1927, which have been recently quoted by the Navy League, it can be inferred that you do not see the need of parity, and you believe that a United States Fleet when up to treaty terms will

cost too much, and that you are opposed to the necessary expenditure, and that you will use your influential position to prevent the United States from achieving parity. I, however, in this letter have shown a disapproval of inferences, and I therefore express the hope that you will take an early opportunity to state whether you favor or oppose an orderly building and replacement program designed to bring the United States Fleet up to treaty strength and maintain it there.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER BRUCE HOWE,
Chairman of the Board of the Navy League of the United States.

RETIRING MEMBERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER].

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the chairman, and on behalf of the Judiciary Committee of the House, I wish to voice our sincere regret at the leaving of us at the expiration of this Congress of three of our very able Members.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HICKEY] has been upon this committee for a number of years. He is a distinguished lawyer and has rendered great public service.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STOBBS] whom we all know as one of our finest Members and one of our ablest lawyers, is leaving us also.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] has served on our committee during the present Congress. He has been a splendid member of the committee, and has rendered fine service.

The country is unfortunate that in the next Congress we will not have them as members of the Judiciary Committee. Our committee is truly sorry that these Members are leaving the House and we hope they will return for further service. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN] for one minute.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, possibly the greatest construction program or achievement which has been accomplished in the last decade has been accomplished by the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House under the able leadership of Congressman WALLACE DEMPSEY, of New York. Congressman DEMPSEY has known no sections of our Nation. He has been fair, he has been painstaking, and conscientious. He has been impartial, giving fair consideration to all sections of the country. He has dealt fairly and generously with Florida as well as other States. We deeply appreciate his efforts. He has been ably assisted by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHALMERS]. In the retirement of these two gentlemen from the Congress, the Nation is losing two of waterway improvements' most able champions. We shall miss their pleasant personalities and splendid services. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] for two minutes.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, the Massachusetts delegation in the House is about to lose one of its valued members. Mr. STOBBS retires voluntarily to resume the practice of his profession.

If it had been his will to remain in the House we are confident that he could have stayed here as long as he might have chosen. He feels, however, he ought to return to private life. On leaving the House he takes with him the good will of all who have been brought in contact with him. An able lawyer, diligent and energetic, gifted in capacity for speech, a man of the strictest integrity, a man of complete courage, we are certain that whether he passes the rest of his days in private occupation or returns to public service, he will continue to play an honored part, he will continue to be the delight of his friends, he will continue to have the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens in Massachusetts, and all here who have known him by personal association. [Applause.]

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROAD HOLDING COMPANIES

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on some phases and some results of the investigation of railroad holding companies.

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

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was authorized under Resolution No. 114, passed January 24, 1930, to investigate the ownership and control, directly or indirectly (through stock ownership or control or otherwise), of stocks, securities, or capital interests in any common carrier engaged in transportation of persons or property in interstate commerce by holding companies, investment trusts, individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, and trusts, and the organization, financing, development, management, operation, and control of such holding companies, investment trusts, partnerships, corporations, associations, and trusts with a view to determining the effect of such ownership and control on interstate and foreign commerce. The committee was authorized to select counsel and such clerical and expert help as was necessary to carry the investigation through thoroughly. The chairman of the committee employed as counsel Dr. Walter M. W. Splawn, former railroad commissioner of the State of Texas and former president of the University of Texas. Doctor Splawn is an able lawyer and an economist of high order. He began at once the investigation and it was completed and a full report, covering more than 1,700 pages, was submitted to the House of Representatives by the chairman of the committee in February, 1931, the whole investigation covering a period of less than 10½ months.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in its report in 1929 called attention that the holding company had become active in acquiring control of or substantial interests in railroads. An investigation was recommended by the commission. Commissioner Eastman testified among other things as follows:

> By the use of holding companies it seems to me that jurisdiction of the commission over issue of securities under section 20a of the interstate commerce act has in some cases been evaded.

Mr. Eastman further says:

> Holding companies which control or are controlled by or are affiliated with railroad companies may be used to control noncarrier companies, and this common control may be used to effect results which are subversive to the public interest.

Following these and other suggestions made by the commission and others it is held in the report submitted by Doctor Splawn to the Congress through the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that they are sufficient to set forth:

(1) The possibility of unification beyond the jurisdiction of the commission, as provided under paragraph 2, section 5, of the interstate commerce act as amended;

(2) To present the indictment against the holding company, particularly as made by the chairman of the legislative committee of the commission;

(3) The investigation conducted by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been directed—

1. To the possibility of unification or consolidation without the approval of the commission;

2. To the holding company as an instrumentality which may be used in the manner described by Commissioner Eastman and in other ways.

The whole field covered by the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission it was evident could not be covered in the short time before the convening of the short session of the Seventy-first Congress nor could it all be covered under Resolution No. 114 adopted by the Congress. It was, however, found possible to complete the investigation of the ownership of railroads. It was developed in this field that by the use of holding companies railroad managements had in a practical way evaded the consolidation provision of the transportation act of 1920 and to all its intents and purposes had brought about consolidations without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission as was required by law. The best definition that I have seen of a pure holding company is a corporation which merely owns the securities of other corporations without operating any business. The investigation developed

that the holding company is being used not only in the field of railroad transportation but even more vastly in the field of public utilities and many other kinds of business.

In the report you will find a study made of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate stock ownership of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. If you have the time to go through this and investigate it, you will find a most interesting and enlightened study. This study was made under the direction of Doctor Splawn by Dean Breckenridge, of the law department of the University of North Carolina. You will also find another study on the question, Should Holding Companies Be Outlawed, by Prof. James C. Bonbright, of Columbia University. Professor Bonbright is an economist of high standing.

In my opinion there has not been an investigation made by any committee of Congress that for the time devoted to it has developed as complete and useful results as this one. You can pick up this report and find a picture of every one of the 160 Class I railroads in the United States. It might not be amiss to say that a Class I railroad is a railroad having annual operating revenues in excess of a million dollars. A map is introduced showing the location of every one of these Class I railroads, their officers, their capital, their mileage, their 30 largest stockholders, what holding companies, if any, control them, and what holding companies own stock in these railroads. In other words, a complete physical and financial set-up of every Class I railroad in the United States. Not to my knowledge is there another document extant that contains anything near as complete a picture of the railroads, their ownerships, and their controls as this one.

The investigation of the railroads under the resolution having been completed, Doctor Splawn made certain recommendations to be found, beginning on page 85 of part 1 of the report. It is recommended that paragraph 2 of section 5 of the interstate commerce act as amended be amended to bring within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval or disapproval any acquisition of control of a railroad which would result in bringing that road into affiliation with, in control of, or under the management of another road, whether the acquisition be by holding companies or otherwise. After the report was submitted Chairman PARKER introduced a bill to bring the acquisition of railroads by holding companies under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but time would not permit the consideration that we should have in order to pass the legislation. I hope and believe that the next session of Congress will pass such legislation. If we do not, we make a poor spectacle of our law in that we do not intend under the law for railroads to be consolidated without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, yet they are in effect being consolidated through the agency of the holding company that was not operating in the transportation field when the transportation act was passed in 1920.

The holding company has been more active in the eastern field up to this time than in any other section of the country. In the territory east of the Mississippi River, where the four great trunk-line systems have announced an agreement for consolidation, it is presumed that this plan will be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission within the next few months. It will be interesting to see the reaction of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the financial set-up of these companies. After they consider this question it is felt certain that they will have found valuable recommendations to make to Congress with reference to these financial set-ups and a probable recommendation for the unscrambling of these acquisitions through holding companies which have been made without the consent of the commission.

It was the wish of the majority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the scope of the investigation be broadened to cover the whole field of public utilities as they affected interstate commerce. I, in company with Chairman PARKER of the committee, appeared before the Rules Committee of the House urging that we be given authority to go into this field in order that we might have the full picture by the assembling of the Seventy-second Congress in December. As valuable and as surprising as some of the developments with reference to holding companies in the railroad field have been, the public mind is prepared to believe that more surprising and sensational developments would occur under an investigation of public utilities. It is believed by a vast number of people in the country—and I am one of them—that in the public utilities field more things are being done that are adverse to the public interest than in any other field in which an investigation might be extended. If reasonably well authenticated statements and results of investigations are true, there must be a house cleaning in these lines of business. We are not authorized to conduct this investigation further because Members of the House were informed that a resolution to that effect could not pass the Senate. We hope at the next session of Congress, however, unless a satisfactory investigation of these matters is concluded by some other agency of the Government, to pass a simple resolution through the House for authority, instead of a joint resolution through both bodies. Without sensation and without glamor, without persecution or prosecution, we desire to arrive at the cold facts with reference to public utilities as we have arrived at all the facts with reference to holding companies in the railroad field.

In conclusion allow me to say a word with reference to the services of the counsel for the committee, Doctor Splawn. At the conclusion of his investigation Doctor Splawn received a vote of thanks by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He has done a work within a few months that it ordinarily would take years to do. He is the type of man whose findings and whose recommendations will be taken seriously by everyone who knows him. He went about the matter of the investigation in a businesslike way. He did not desire to advertise himself or be sensational but he got the facts; all the pertinent facts. By taking down these three volumes the layman can find out more about the railroad set-up in the country than he could by taking down many volumes to be found elsewhere. No less authority than Prof. William Z. Ripley says:

> The committee is to be congratulated in this instance upon the masterly assembling of the pertinent facts. Much credit for this is due to Dean Walter M. W. Splawn, of the American University, with the able assistance not only of the staff but the officials and accountants of the very corporations which were under examination. The volume is a tribute also to the technical and diplomatic ability of the governmental experts. Much of its success also is unquestionably due to the tactful wording of the subject by Chairman PARKER of the committee.

Further he says:

> It is a sober, undemagogic presentation of a concrete issue, leading up to a specific remedy for dealing with this matter. There is not a trace of bombast in it. It is in brief a text which contains a great deal of material deserving of the attention of economists, lawyers, and, it goes without saying, of the Congress of the United States.
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> The legal profession will find the study with which the main body of the report begins, on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate stock ownership in railroads engaged in interstate commerce, of especial importance.

FARM CONDITIONS IN NORTHWEST

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting a small résumé of conditions in the Northwest.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, there recently appeared in the Boston News Bureau a statement by Mr. Frederick E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, on conditions in our part of the country, which carries a note of optimism which is indeed refreshing in these days of gloom and pessimism.

Under leave, kindly granted me by the House, Mr. Murphy's statement follows:

[From Boston News Bureau of February 20, 1931]

NO SANTA CLAUS NEEDED, PUBLISHER SAYS

NEW YORK.—"Whatever politicians or professional gloom spreaders tell you, the time-tried, cow-sow-hen-steer type of farming today, such as we practice in the Northwest, is far from being 'deflated' or begging Uncle Sam to play Santa Claus," says F. E. Murphy, of Minneapolis.

He is a director of the Associated Press, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, a practical farmer, and breeder of Holstein cattle himself, on a 4,000-acre farm in the Red River Valley. He came to New York to address business groups on the agricultural situation. He denies any general farm depression and presents an array of facts to prove that "good farming with good livestock" is not depressed nor seeking political farm relief, but is traveling fast along the "cow paths to prosperity."

SAYS ONLY SINGLE-CROP FARMER IS DEFLATED

"It is only the single-crop farmer," the publisher said, "raising raw materials like feeds, grains, cotton, and wheat, who is deflated this year. Prices of livestock, poultry, and dairy products are not far out of line with those of the general merchandise that farmers buy.

"This is demonstrated by surveys by the Department of Agriculture, comparing farm-product prices with commodity prices. There was a time when America's golden grain belt was our territory, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. That is what built up our flour-milling industry. But within the past decade this has become America's 'bread and butter' land. Wheat has long since ceased to be the index of our prosperity.

"Northwestern farmers have found the true solution to the farm problem not in Washington but on their own farms. It sums up in five words, 'Good farming with good livestock.' This form of farm relief we all know will work. It has proved itself sound in the testing time of agriculture and business in 1930."

WHEAT PRICE PEGGING UNSUCCESSFUL

Regarding the Farm Board, Mr. Murphy said: "Alexander Legge is a good friend of mine, but he and his Farm Board have grabbed a bear by the tail, and they can't let go. It will throw them headlong one of these fine days. Pegging the wheat price, even if successful, would never solve the farm problem. It has only one effect. It simply stimulates overproduction of something already overproduced. It is the easiest crop to grow, the most primitive form of farming.

"We have a world surplus of wheat. But America's surplus wheat does not come from the Northwestern spring wheat States. Wheat now is our least important crop in Minnesota. Our 1929 crop brought $21,000,000, our 1930 crop only $12,500,000. Yet Minnesota's egg crop alone brings $40,000,000; eggs and poultry, $80,000,000. The barnyard biddy isn't asking for farm relief; she lays her egg and advertises her product.

"The packers paid us $90,000,000 for Minnesota pork, $56,000,000 for cattle and calves. Our potato crop, worth $25,600,000, brings more than wheat; our hay crop, $62,000,000, or about three times that of wheat; our 1930 corn crop is worth $72,000,000. These two great feeding crops are marketed as pork and milk, beefsteak and mutton chops, which turn cheap feeds into high-priced products.

BUTTER IS BIGGEST CASH ITEM

"Our biggest farm cash item is butter, which returns $125,600,000, the largest production of any State or all of Canada. All dairy products total about $200,000,000, nearly ten times the wheat crop that becomes a political football so often. Livestock, dairy, and poultry income in Minnesota—cow-sow-hen-steer money—brought $422,500,000 in 1929. Compare that with the world gold production of $410,000,000 a year to get some idea of its magnitude.

"In our four Northwestern States, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, wheat was worth $178,500,000 in 1929. But the dairying, livestock, and poultry income was $807,500,000, or four and one-half times wheat. The dairy cow alone gave us $301,000,000 of new wealth in this old-time 'Grain Belt.' Her owner is not interested in high wheat prices. He wants low-cost bran, mill feeds, and grains to hold down his costs. So does the swine and cattle feeder. Price fixing only makes it harder for them to make any profit. In our country they far outnumber the wheat growers. More of the latter are changing over their type of farming every year.

LIVESTOCK PRICES HOLD WELL

"The most significant fact is that all these livestock products are not depressed in price like grains and feeds. It is true that they sell for lower prices now than in 1929. It is no advantage to have prices so high nobody can buy. The prices now have come down to reasonable levels. The livestock prices are not far out of line with the general level of prices of merchandise bought by farmers. For these also have come down along with farm prices.

"So the good livestock farmer to-day has buying power still intact, with lower costs than in 10 years. He is increasing in numbers every year, changing over to crop rotations, abandoning soil mining and speculative farming, restoring soil fertility with manure, building sound agriculture. Other regions of America might take their cue from our farmers and learn how to milk their way out of debt.

"In order to finance this development of livestock farming, a loaning company was formed, the Agricultural Credit Corporation, to which New York business interests and financiers subscribed $5,000,000 of the $10,000,000 capital. This company lends direct to farmers, most of whom are hard-up and mortgaged wheat growers. Up to $1,000 is provided at 6½ per cent for a 3-year period to stock up grain farms with sheep, dairy cattle, purebred bulls, and feeder cattle. Since its organization in 1924, 13,600 farmers have been aided with loans totaling $6,780,833. They have repaid of this $4,474,391 out of the actual income from the livestock itself.

SOUND BANKING SECURITY

"C. T. Jaffray, of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, president of the Soo Line, is head of the organization," Mr. Murphy said. "He declares that the $2,306,442 worth of this livestock paper still outstanding is as sound a banking security as he ever found. The losses have been negligible."

RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity of indicating my deep regret that two distinguished colleagues from our neighboring State of Illinois will not be with us in the next Congress. I refer to the hard-working chairman of our Committee on Claims, Mr. IRWIN, and our most lovable colleague, Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. [Applause.]

While the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. SPROUL, has differed with me on the prohibition question, I hope to see him return to the Congress, the same as I hope the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. IRWIN, may return. Both of these gentlemen have been painstaking, conscientious, diligent, and efficient, true representatives of the wishes of their constituents as they interpreted them. [Applause.]

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Democrat from New England, I wish to echo the sentiments expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] in reference to our colleague, the Hon. GEORGE STOBBS, who is retiring from the Congress. We agree heartily in all the sentiments stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE], and we are sorry to lose such a valuable Representative from Massachusetts as Mr. STOBBS. [Applause.]

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express the appreciation of the people of Louisiana as well as the Members of the House, for the splendid service rendered by the two retiring Members, J. ZACH SPEARING and JAMES O'CONNOR. [Applause.]

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the hospital bill, and to include therein certain correspondence bearing on that question.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, an unfortunate controversy arose over the legislation to provide additional hospital facilities for war veterans. The House insists upon the allocations as recommended in the report accompanying the bill, while the Senate report authorizes the Federal Board for Hospitalization to decide on the location of the sites. The House bill also differs from the Senate bill in the matter of the amount of money appropriated, the House having passed two bills authorizing an appropriation of approximately $15,000,000 for construction of hospitals as well as for soldiers' homes, all to be constructed within definite locations. The Senate substituted one bill combining the projects and increasing the appropriation to $20,877,000, and then deliberately rejected the House program, giving the Federal Hospital Board the power to determine the location of the hospitals where in their judgment they were most needed. While the House may be justified to a degree in standing out for the allocations designated in their report, the Senate is entirely justified in the position it takes, because of the haste with which the House report was drawn and also because of the lack of investigation into the propriety of one particular recommendation. I have in mind and desire to make particular reference to the location of the hospital recommended by General Hines for Buffalo, N. Y., which was changed by the committee to Chautauqua County, N. Y. The bills which were introduced recommended a general medical hospital for western New York, and this was followed with a specific recommendation from General Hines, who urged the location of the hospital somewhere near the regional office, which is located in Buffalo, N. Y. The subcommittee of the House Veterans' Committee further approved the recommendation of General

Hines, for Buffalo was included in the report made by the subcommittee to the full committee on Monday, February 9, last. I am advised that the matter was changed in the report approved by the full committee without motion or discussion, and the only reason advanced in the final report submitted to the House was that Chautauqua County is a health center and that Buffalo, because of its air pollution, is not the proper place to locate such an institution. In refutation of this hasty and unwarranted action let me quote authorities who know something of the conditions relating to Buffalo and western New York. General Hines, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, together with the Federal Board for Hospitalization, traversed all the territory within the area of the Buffalo regional office, investigating sites and locations, and speaking with the experience gained by personal observation General Hines, in a letter to me dated February 3, 1931, makes this statement:

I can assure you that such a project [the enlargement of the marine hospital at Buffalo], which is outside the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, will not jeopardize the consideration which is now being given to the need of a general hospital and regional office facilities in or near the city of Buffalo.

In further explanation of what the general meant by "in or near Buffalo," he advised one of my colleagues that he meant a location which would distinctly identify the hospital with the city of Buffalo.

James P. Cotter, chairman of the hospital committee of the American Legion and one of the first to advocate a general hospital for western New York, in a letter to the Hon EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, chairman of the subcommittee, makes the following statement:

FEBRUARY 14, 1931.

Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM: I am very sorry that the situation arose in reference to the contest between Jamestown and Buffalo on the hospital bill. It is too bad that the choice of site could not have been left out of the bill and that matter determined later. I fear that you have not been fully informed in reference to the accessibility of Jamestown to the so-called western New York area now covered by the Buffalo regional office of the United States Veterans' Bureau. Jamestown is on the Erie Railroad, and the only cities which have direct contact with it are all small ones—Salamanca, Olean, Hornell, Elmira, and Binghamton.

The large cities in our area are Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, which are served principally by the New York Central Railroad. Buffalo alone of those places has contact with Jamestown by the Erie Railroad four times in 24 hours—two trains taking two hours and the other two taking three hours. Jamestown is 75 miles from Buffalo, which distance is greater than that of Boston from the Bedford Hospital or the Rutland Hospital in your State. On account of the hills between Buffalo and Jamestown it is dangerous driving there in the winter; in fact, Buffalo is reached more easily than Jamestown by Silver Creek, Dunkirk, and Westfield, three of the cities in Chautauqua County next largest to Jamestown.

As State chairman, I believe that you could hardly pick a worse county in the State for our area, as covered by the inclosed map, than Chautauqua County. As you will note by the map, it is in the extreme southwest corner of the State. Wyoming, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, all have plenty of rural sites if you insist upon getting miles away from a city; and all those counties can better serve the veterans in the area covered by the inclosed map than Chautauqua County. They submitted sites for the neuropsychiatric hospital last year, and Ontario County was finally selected.

You give as an argument that in your own State the hospitals are located a long distance from the city, and that hospitals should be a long distance away. That argument applies primarily to tuberculosis hospitals and neuropsychiatric hospitals, where the cases remain hospitalized for a long time. With general medical and surgical cases there is a much more rapid turnover, and transportation should be given more consideration. In addition, a hospital in Erie, Wyoming, Livingston, or Monroe would have the advantage of the expert physicians who have already volunteered assistance at both Rochester and Buffalo, and in Buffalo there is the largest supply of radium in the country, which will be available for veteran treatment.

It seems to me that the only fair way of treating this bill is to ask for the appropriation without any recommendation, and allow the determination of site to come up later. Personally, I would be willing to concede your subcommittee on hospitals at that time an equal voice with that of the Veterans' Bureau.

I trust that you will reconsider the steps that have been taken and remove from the bill the designation of the site.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES P. COTTER,
Chairman Hospital Committee, American Legion, State of New York.

Dr. Francis E. Fronczak, health commissioner of the city of Buffalo and one of the outstanding public health authorities in the United States, himself a World War veteran who has been honored by a number of allied governments for his exceptional service along health lines, addressed the following letter to the Hon. REED SMOOT, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who is also chairman of the conferees on the hospital bill. This letter clearly refutes the statements made by the chairman of our subcommittee, Mrs. ROGERS, and that of my colleague, Mr. REED, before the House when the legislation was first considered:

FEBRUARY 25, 1931.

Hon. REED SMOOT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In the bill that passed the House of Representatives Monday, February 16, appropriating $12,500,000 for veterans' hospital construction a recommendation from the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs designated Chautauqua County as the location of a 200-bed general hospital to serve the veterans of 31 counties of western New York.

This was contrary to the recommendation made by Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, that this hospital, to serve the best interests of the greatest number of veterans of this area, should be located in or very near the city of Buffalo.

His recommendation was undoubtedly based on statistics which show that over a period of seven months 5,000 new claims were received at the Buffalo regional office of the Veterans' Bureau. These claims include disability allowance and disability compensation. This office serves the 31 counties which this general hospital would serve. Seventy per cent of these claims came from Erie County alone and 70 per cent of this number were from the city of Buffalo. It is a fact that 90 per cent of the veterans who would be patients at this hospital would come from or be obliged to go through the city of Buffalo to reach their destination.

The only reason so far that Mrs. EDITH ROGERS, chairman of the subcommittee on veterans' affairs, has ever given for the change of this location from Buffalo to Chautauqua County has been based on health conditions of the city of Buffalo, as stressed by Congressman REED, from Chautauqua County.

Congressman REED stated before the House that the Adams Memorial Hospital, the T. B. Municipal Hospital, of Buffalo, is located 40 miles south of Buffalo to escape conditions in this city; also that the State Hospital for the Insane was removed from Buffalo for the same reasons. He said that the smoke resulting from the large amount of coal consumption from the many factories in Buffalo is thrown over the city night and day, and that steamboats, tugs, and barges swarm the harbor of Buffalo, sounding their heavy fog whistles when the weather is bad, and also that Buffalo has sought to relieve its own sick people from the noise, smoke, and confusion by sending them 40 miles outside of the city, and therefore Buffalo or the immediate vicinity is not a proper or healthy place to locate a general hospital.

The City of Buffalo Board of Health takes exception to these remarks of Congressman REED, and answers them with the following statements as to the health conditions of our city:

"Buffalo's health record is an enviable one for a first-class city. The public-health administration is acknowledged as highly efficient, and accurate statistics give the municipality a low morbidity rate and low death rate. The death rate last year was 12.5 per thousand population. The infant mortality—67 per thousand births. The city is ideally located on lake and river and enjoys an unequaled summer climate among cities of its size in this section of the United States.

"Buffalo is a great medical center. For the past 80 years the University of Buffalo has maintained a medical school. Allied hospitals furnish medical and professional services second to none. Within the city of Buffalo are 25 hospitals, with almost 6,000 beds, and the Buffalo City Hospital is a large general hospital, one section of which is devoted to the care of cases of tuberculosis. There are 6 health centers and 20 welfare stations, with nursing services for the poor.

"The only hospital of the municipality located away from the city is the J. N. Adams Memorial Hospital, Perrysburg, N. Y., for incipient cases of tuberculosis. This hospital came into being through a gift of the tract of land by J. N. Adams, a former mayor. It is a memorial institution and a sanatorium and is located at a high altitude.

"The Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane is located on Forest Avenue, in the city, and has been in operation for half a century. The statement that the State hospital had to be moved to Gowanda is incorrect, as the Gowanda institution is a separate unit built on its present site.

In a nation-wide intercity contest, with over a hundred cities participating, Buffalo was awarded honorable-mention certificate for its health administration and salubrity.

Buffalo has a greater amount of radium for cancer treatment than any other city of the world.

As to smoke and air pollution conditions in Buffalo, investigations have been made repeatedly, and available figures as result of an examination made two years ago show as follows:

Particles of dust per cubic foot

Buffalo	12,350
Cleveland	13,840

Detroit	15,300
Pittsburgh	16,100
Cincinnati	16,770
St. Louis	17,600

Pittsburgh has a veterans' hospital but a short distance from the city. Cincinnati has a veterans' hospital within the city.

So far as the purity of the air is concerned, you will find within a very few miles of Buffalo air just as free from smoke, dust, soot, and gases emitted from industries as in Chautauqua County.

The population of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, is about 45,000, while the population of Buffalo is nearly 600,000. Of course, it is evident that Jamestown could not have as good a consulting staff of specialists, necessary in a general hospital such as the bureau proposes to erect. Such consulting-staff specialists and technicians can only be found in the larger cities, especially where a medical school is in existence.

In view of the facts of Buffalo's location, physical characteristics, sanitation, pure-water supply, and excellent health conditions generally, no valid argument can be advanced against the establishment of a general hospital in or near the municipality.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS E. FRONCZAK, M. D.,
Health Commissioner.

General Hines not only designated Buffalo in his report because of its availability as a health center but also because of the fact that it can best serve the 31 counties of New York State which go to make up the territory of the Buffalo veterans' regional office.

The so-called center selected, according to the letter of Gen. Frank T. Hines in the letter dated April 24, 1930, approved May 1, 1930, by President Hoover, at Limestone, in Cattaraugus County, does not determine the center of population to be served by this proposed hospital. That center was for the neuropschyciatric cases and took in parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh, that were not already served by a neuropschyciatric hospital.

This hospital will be primarily for the 31 counties in New York State attached to the Buffalo regional office. Pennsylvania will not be figured in because there is being placed at Aspinwall, Pa., according to this bill, 200 beds for general medical cases. At any rate, the new center will have to be determined in accordance with the rules and it will not be the same one as for neuropschyciatric cases. And a general hospital at Jamestown will be only 100 miles from the general beds at Aspinwall, Pa. There will be no general hospital from there to New York, 400 miles.

To further refute the statement that the air of Buffalo is polluted with an excess of smoke and dust, let me say that a report on pollution of air in cities covering all the large cities of the United States recently published shows that the air of Buffalo is superior for hospital purposes than that of most of the large cities of the country. In this recent nation-wide report Buffalo attained four positions higher than in the 1928 report and stands much better than either Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, or Cleveland, and yet those cities have veterans' hospitals located either within the city limits or in close proximity thereto. The climate of Buffalo is singularly adapted for hospital purposes, especially for veterans accustomed to the climate of that section of the country.

In a report on the climate of Buffalo the Federal meteorologist James Harvey Spencer, makes the following statement:

I have lived in nearly all sections of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, during the past 30 years, devoting much time and energy during that long period to climatic studies; and I do not hesitate to express the belief, as the result of my studies, that the Buffalo climate as an "all-the-year-'round" proposition has no superior in the United States. Indeed, it is the most "comfortable" climate I have ever found, and remarkably well adapted to all the ordinary demands of business, agriculture, and commerce.

There is no other important American city between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic coast that has such a cool and delightful summer as Buffalo. Even Canadian cities like Winnipeg and Toronto are considerably warmer than Buffalo when the great hot waves are sweeping across the country; and the same is true of Lake region cities like Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland. This is due to the fact that southwest winds, which are, for the most part, the hot-wave winds of America, come off the water only at Buffalo.

In other words, it is the Lake Erie breeze that keeps the weather cool at Buffalo while other cities are experiencing scorching land winds, although from the same direction. It is only when the southwest wind dies out at Buffalo that fairly warm weather is experienced; but a "warm" day at Buffalo would be considered cool in such cities as Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Des Moines.

JUNE WEATHER ALL SUMMER

We do not have sizzling hot and humid waves, withering droughts, and burned-up park and golf courses. Summer in Buffalo is all June, with pleasantly warm and sunshiny days and with cool and comfortable nights that are ideal for sleeping. July and August exist only on the pages of the calendar. Actually we have three to four months of June weather. The average temperature during both July and August at Buffalo is indeed lower than during June in such cities as Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington. There are not to exceed three to five days during the three summer months when the sun does not shine during some part of the day.

The meteorologist refers to summer as the three months of June, July, and August. The average temperature for these three months at Buffalo is 67.7°; the hottest month, July, gives an average of 69.9°.

Only once in a year, on the average, does the maximum temperature at Buffalo reach or exceed 90°, as compared to 5 times at Detroit; 7 at Boston and New York; 8 at St. Paul; 9 at Chicago; 13 at Philadelphia; 20 at Baltimore; 22 at Cincinnati; 31 at St. Louis; 53 at Tampa, Fla.; 65 at Montgomery, Ala.; and 80 at Dallas, Tex.

THE FALL SEASON

The American fall is so ideal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to beyond the Canadian border, that comparisons are unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that Buffalo, like other American cities, has an ideal fall, characterized by moderate winds; pleasant, sunshiny weather; mild temperature; and rather light precipitation. But, unlike most American cities, the entire period from May to November, inclusive, is a continuous period of fine and comfortable weather at Buffalo, although with sufficient rainfall to prevent the burning up of crops, parks, and golf courses.

WINTER BEGINS LATE

Following a long and delightful fall, the Buffalo winter sets in rather late as a rule. There is no snow to speak of before November 15 and often not until December 1. The average mean winter temperature (26°) is the same as Chicago and Detroit, although the minimum temperature during any severe cold wave will, as a rule, be about 5° to 10° higher at Buffalo than in Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and many other cities. During the average Buffalo winter there are only 4 days with a temperature of zero or lower, as compared to 3 at Pittsburgh and St. Louis, 5 at Detroit, 9 at Chicago, and 34 at St. Paul.

In most of our American cities a large part of the winter precipitation is rain. In Buffalo it is nearly all snow. The total annual amount averages about 74 inches. There are many days with small amounts, and few individual storms give deep snows. Indeed, a 10-inch fall is rare at Buffalo. Average snowfall (unmelted) by months is as follows: January, 20.2 inches; February, 17.6 inches; March, 10 inches; April, 3.4 inches; May, 0.3 inch; June to September, inclusive, none; October, 0.6 inch; November, 5.8 inches; December, 16.4 inches; total annual, 74.3 inches.

The winter landscape at Buffalo is usually a picture of clean, white snow, due to frequent falls. Hence, winter sports are as much enjoyed here as in many Canadian cities. Although cloudy weather predominates, the sun peeps through the clouds for brief intervals on many winter days, and there are occasional days when the skies are entirely clear.

There is seldom or never weather at Buffalo, either winter or summer, so extreme that it affects industrial conditions adversely.

SPRING

The Buffalo spring is the kind that agriculturists have praised for centuries in weather sayings like these:

"A late spring, a great blessing."

"A late spring never deceives."

It is in part the late spring that makes the Buffalo district one of the best and safest fruit-growing sections of the country, with danger from killing frost only slight when the fruit trees are in blossom.

When I first experienced a "Buffalo spring" I was more than delighted. Spring weather is usually favorable for vigorous walks in the open; there are no March and April hot waves to force the buds prematurely, and the blooming periods of all the spring flowers and shrubs are much longer than I have ever seen them in other climates. Moreover, July and August are just a continuation of spring, with "June" roses in bloom until late July.

HUMIDITY NOT EXCESSIVE

Relative humidity is not excessive at Buffalo. The average annual humidity, as shown by Bulletin Q of the Weather Bureau, is 73 per cent, as compared to 75 per cent at Chicago and Detroit, 74 per cent at New York, 73 per cent at Cleveland and Washington, and 72 per cent at Des Moines and Pittsburgh. Owing to the cool summers, the relative humidity is scarcely noticed at Buffalo.

When I came to Buffalo I expected to find the wind velocity for the city as a whole much higher than it actually is. The Weather Bureau anemometer is necessarily exposed at a very high elevation and near the shore of Lake Erie, where the winds are greatest. Back a mile or more from the lake, in the residential sections, the winds are very much lighter than at the Weather Bureau office. The prevailing winds are from the southwest in all months, except west during January, November, and December.

The average date of killing frost in the spring at Buffalo is April 25, and does not differ materially from other northern cities in approximately the same latitude, among them Detroit, Chicago, and Des Moines. The average date of first killing frost in the autumn is October 19, which is about the same as at Detroit and Chicago, but about a week later than at Des Moines. Killing frost at Buffalo comes about 20 days later in the spring and only about 10 days earlier in the fall than at Richmond, Va., and St. Louis, Mo.

The best mental and physical work can be done in a climate having an average annual temperature of about 50°, with a cool summer; while frequent changes in the weather, if not too severe, promote efficiency and well being. These are outstanding climatic conditions here, and are among the reasons why Buffalo excels as a convention city and offers an ideal location for big industries. In considering the Buffalo climate, you should also remember that the sun shines some part of the day on 300 days in the year, on the average.

In response to an appeal from the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce for assistance in securing the hospital for Chautauqua County, Mr. Botsford, the executive vice president of the Buffalo chamber, sent the following reply, which contains very valuable information in connection with the proper location of a veterans' hospital for western New York. I quote practically the entire letter, because it will prove a great aid in the ultimate solution of this involved question:

FEBRUARY 17, 1931.

JAMESTOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN: Your telegram of the 14th, regarding appropriation for war veterans' hospital to serve western New York, was duly received. We are glad to note your interest and hasten to reply. As your telegram was given to the press, we trust you will pardon our giving a copy of this reply to the reporters.

The choice of a location for a hospital should be determined primarily in the interests of the patients it is to serve. Ease and economy of access for the sick and for the friends who will naturally visit them are of first importance. We feel that the interests of wholesalers and retailers who may supply such an institution and its staff should be regarded as of minor importance. A hospital of this kind ought to be located where supplies can be obtained quickly and economically. Service from wholesalers and retailers is necessary, but the prospective profits to any particular group ought not to influence the selection of a site.

The number of men drafted into service in the World War from Erie County numbered 25,041; from Niagara County, 4,367; from Chautauqua County, 3,785; from Monroe County, 14,850; from Onondaga County, 9,608; all other counties in western New York sent considerably smaller numbers, most of them well under 3,000. The number of veterans needing hospital care are in about the same proportion. The results of our surveys, which were prepared long ago for the information of Washington authorities, indicate that Buffalo is a most convenient point for the veterans of western New York. The great veteran population in Erie, Niagara, and Monroe Counties, with their proportionately large hospital and potential hospital cases, tends to place the center near Buffalo. There are various ways of figuring this, of course, but the weight of numbers, even if the territory to be served is enlarged, will continue close to Buffalo.

We must also bear in mind that Buffalo is a leading medical center. The Gratwick Cancer Laboratory, our equipment for chronic and for incipient tuberculosis, the existence of a great medical school, of effective clinics in the City Hospital and other large hospitals, and our laboratories all provide a type of service which supplements a veterans' hospital and should be easy of access. There is a constant interchange between hospitals of patients suffering from various troubles. It would seem to us that the hundreds of cases which this veterans' hospital is planned to house ought to have, within easy reach, the best facilities which western New York can provide.

As you know, Buffalo is the converging point for railroads and also for highways, bus lines, and other facilities which incoming and outgoing patients and visitors will naturally desire to use. We appreciate the importance of Jamestown as a business center and the fact that Chautauqua County is located in the marketing area of which Buffalo is the center, as shown by the United States Department of Commerce survey. We feel, however, that the service to be rendered by the proposed hospital will be more effective and useful to those for whom it is planned if located here. This chamber is not interested in any particular site; it does not and will not represent any persons having real estate to sell for a hospital location. We are, however, deeply concerned to have the Federal Government carry out its pledges for the care of veterans. When a veteran reports at a regional office for an examination, he is paid on a basis of $2.65 per day for physical examination with subsistence, lodging, and railroad transportation, both ways. This happens to be a convenient location for the great majority of veterans in western New York and in northern Pennsylvania. It is the most economical place for them to reach and will involve less per diem, subsistence, and transport cost to the Federal Government.

In this connection, consideration should be given to the regional office. This office, employing about 100 people and serving daily 150 to 500 veterans, should be located close to the hospital. It is inconceivable that this regional office should be placed where the great proportion of its visitors would be unable to reach it without expense. We are aware that many Government hospitals and soldiers' homes have, in the past, been located for political reasons or in order to satisfy the ambitions of particular localities. We feel that the matter is too important and involves too many homes and sick people to be subjected to such influences. In all such matters we glady place at the disposal of the authorities all the facts in our possession. We believe that Congress should proceed without prejudice or political trading and settle the matter strictly in the best interests of the sick veterans for whom the expense is to be incurred.

SAMUEL B. BOTSFORD,
Executive Vice President.

Personally, I would not care to assume the responsibility of locating a veterans' hospital because I am of the opinion that this work can better be accomplished by the Federal Hospitalization Board, who are appointed by the President of the United States for the purpose of selecting the best available locations for our heroic veterans of the World War. If this matter was handled properly by those in charge of the legislation we would not witness this apparent deadlock between the two legislative bodies of Congress. For my part I would be entirely satisfied if the locations were designated by the veterans' hospital board, for they would select the best available locations. I supported the measure and appeared before the committee and I hope before the session is over that a general medical hospital will be assured the veterans of western New York.

RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, the Iowa delegation at the close of this session will lose two of its most prominent, active, and able Members in this House.

As we all know, Congressman DICKINSON for a number of years has been one of the most active and one of the ablest Members of this body. [Applause.] His State, recognizing his great ability and his worth, has elected him to represent our State in the Senate of the United States. We are all proud of the fact that he is going to serve in that body, and we all regret that he must leave us here.

Judge LETTS has served with distinction, with honor, and with great credit as a Member of this House, and he will leave us at the close of this session.

The Iowa delegation desires, through me, to express great regret at the loss of these two Members of the delegation in the House, and I know that all the Members join with us with regret that they will not return at the next session of Congress, and I know also you will all join in our best wishes to them both for success and happiness in their future work. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask to speak for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas will be recognized.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the most lovable characters who has ever served in this House leaves public service at noon to-day. I refer to the Hon. CLAUDE B. HUDSPETH. He has ably represented what is known as the old Jumbo district of Texas for 12 years. In 1917 I came to Congress from that district and he succeeded me. I have never known anyone in my life who has been so well able to claim the friendship of men and hold it as Mr. HUDSPETH. He has just entered the hospital at Baltimore this morning, and I am sure I express the sentiment of this House when I say that we hope and pray that he will speedily recover. [Applause.] He has held many positions of trust in my State. He has adorned the circuit bench and has been a member of our State senate, and every man in the great State of Texas who knows him loves him well. [Applause.]

ENTERTAINMENT AFTER ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Members of the House I beg to say that promptly

upon the falling of the gavel our program of entertainment will begin. We hope that the Members and their friends will give us as much room as possible down in the Hall here. We want to devote an hour and a half to expressions of good fellowship in the closing hours of the Congress.

ARTICLE BY SENATOR FESS

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein an article written by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The article is as follows:

[From the Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1931]

AMERICA PRESSES ONWARD

On March 4—next Wednesday—the Hoover administration will be two years old. Half of the term of office to which Mr. Hoover was elected by an enormous majority will have elapsed.

Here is a time for the casting up of accounts, to determine the standing of the Nation as an economic unit, of the President and of the party in power.

National assets and liabilities—the real welfare of the Nation—can not be truly measured and assayed by a count of partisan votes. Neither can the real success of a political party be determined by mere reference to the size of the vote it controls in the legislative chambers of the Nation.

Within the month just ended the Nation observed, in grateful remembrance and homage, the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. Yet in 1865, when an assassin's bullet ended his life, the national balance sheet showed tremendous liabilities, tremendous losses, tremendous hazards impending. A great national debt had been created; the Southern States were impoverished; scores of thousands of precious human lives had been destroyed on the battlefield; our foreign trade had been disrupted; partisan and sectional animosities had been multiplied.

Against these national liabilities of nearly 70 years ago there was one great asset to be applied—the Union had been preserved. And swiftly, in the years that followed, there developed from that asset the world's greatest, richest, most powerful, most peaceful Nation, surpassing all others in the material well-being of its people.

In the dark days of 1865 the country's welfare was in the hands of a new political unit, the Republican Party. That party has continued in charge of the Nation's affairs almost all the time since.

In the sweep of economic circumstances during the last two years that have almost engulfed governments and nations like the great flood of old, the United States of America remains the "high spot" of economic security and social stability. No government in the world has greater reason for pride in actual accomplishment for the welfare of many millions of people during a period when the economic foundations of civilization have been rocked by universal causes.

Our great fundamental institutions remain unchanged; an orderly representative Government of law, based on the Constitution; a national ideal of fair and equal opportunity for every man and woman.

The political promise contained in the platform of the political party which was victorious in 1928 has been transmuted into substantial accomplishment. One has but to glance over the country—North, South, East, and West—to grasp the truth of this statement. Here are great internal waterways being developed; giant ships being built by American workingmen to bear the American flag on all the seas; a vast and permanent road system under construction; capacious hospitals under construction to care for those who served the country in time of war; millions of people enabled to finance agricultural operations through the assistance of the Federal Government; huge revetments and similar works under construction to prevent floods that in the past have constituted a national peril and problem; barriers firmly erected to prevent the flooding of American markets with the product and labor of countries whose people subsist in a way unknown to our own.

Above all, we have maintained in America during a time of world-wide, sweeping, destructive changes the asset that has made our Nation supreme, the ideal upon which the Republic was founded—a government responsive to the needs and will of the people, with a firm purpose of affording equality or opportunity and free scope for individual initiative to all its people.

In government, as in business, there are times when readjustments must be made, certain losses borne for the purpose of rebuilding. The Nation in the last year or two has had to meet and resist tidal waves of economic change and pressure which originated far from our own shores, and which have overthrown not only parties but entire systems of government. To escape unscathed here was impossible; to relieve and rebuild was not only possible but has been actually accomplished in America without any real impairment of our fundamental economic structure. The assets of wise administration are enormously greater than the liabilities from drought and economic disturbance.

LIABILITIES AND LOSSES

The liabilities and losses are perfectly obvious and apparent—not because they are printed in red ink but because they are shouted night and day, week in and week out. On the other hand, the enormous surplus of sound, solid, permanent assets of Nation, President, and Republican Party are not anywhere near so apparent to a large part of our population, since such items are not news—at least, not interesting news.

The fact is that not only is the Nation perfectly solvent but the President and his party have on the credit side assets that far outweigh and dwarf the liabilities alleged by partisan propagandists.

Let us see what these assets are compared with the only liability of any importance—the current business depression and drought—with the cause of which the administration had nothing to do. "As goes the Nation, so goes the President and his party," to paraphrase an old political maxim. The party out of power holds the party in power responsible for all the ills suffered by the people. In other words, the success of the party and its leader is measured by the welfare of the Nation without regard to the source or its content. Partisan attack suggests the question: "Is the United States bankrupt, insolvent, tottering to ruin and destruction, about to disintegrate?" Were this attack honest and the question serious, the answer would be: "Not by a considerable margin!"

Perhaps the answer to the question could best be illustrated by another: "What other nation would any American prefer to live in, where he would find equal comfort, luxury, and opportunity; equal freedom and equal chance for happiness and progress?"

Were the question seriously propounded, the very fact that we have had to impose severe restrictions on immigration from every other country on the face of the globe, of course, gives the answer: "Even under present depressed business conditions in the United States it is by so large a margin incomparably the best place in the world in which to live that barriers must be erected by law to prevent the swarming in of millions of men and women from other nations, bent on bettering their own conditions."

It would be too much to hope for exemption when all the world is involved. True, we have unemployment—too much of it. But is that a new and crushing liability and one particularly chargeable to Republican administration? Here are the words of another Ohio Senator:

CINCINNATI SHOPS LIGHT

"Last week I was in the city of Cincinnati. Upon inquiry I found that the shops there were only running about 40 per cent of their capacity. I am advised that in the great iron and steel centers of Ohio the mills are running only about 50 per cent of their capacity. There is not an industrial center in the State of Ohio or in western Pennsylvania or in New York or Illinois that is not very seriously affected by nonemployment. * * * I found that in the city of Toledo already there had been bread lines of 2,000 a day; later I found in reading another newspaper that that morning the authorities had to feed 1,200 men for breakfast and give them baskets of food to take home. I sent out a questionnaire * * * and word comes back from nearly every one of these industrial centers that 40 per cent of the workingmen of the country are out of employment."

Those statements were made 10 years ago, in January, 1921, by Senator Atlee Pomerene, a distinguished Democrat and a close friend of Woodrow Wilson. They referred to conditions then existing as the Wilson administration drew to a close.

But the country rapidly recovered and attained a greater degree of prosperity than had ever before been enjoyed. It will not do to underestimate or minimize business depression and unemployment, but we are in much more danger from overemphasizing conditions of distress as a basis of dangerous nostrums, on the one hand, and of losing courage because we do not see the real assets and resources of the country that guarantee recovery on the other.

Nowhere has there been more emphasis, political and otherwise, on unemployment than in New York. Yet in 1930 New York led the Nation in average savings in banks of that type, with $847.16, compared with $810.11 the year before. And all over the country in 1930 savings deposits increased approximately $1,000,000,000. In just 17 States the savings deposits in the "depression year" of 1930 increased practically $600,000,000! Furthermore, the number of savings deposits increased by more than $500,000 last year.

When the present year began there were about 13,000,000 people having deposits of $9,464,732,492 in the mutual savings banks—and still enemies of the administration foster the idea that the country is on the brink of ruin.

In Massachusetts, an industrial State that has been affected by world-wide conditions, savings deposits nevertheless rose more than $70,000,000 in 1930, and the number of depositors increased by 120,000.

I shall not weary the reader with an itemization of our national assets; yet it is necessary to cite some figures to demonstrate in contrast how insignificant are our liabilities. Here in a Nation of more than 120,000,000 people, occupying a vast and fertile territory extending from ocean to ocean, there are countless "prophets of disaster" tolling the knell of all our hopes and aspirations, predicting dire calamity and not only advocating but demanding doles of money from the United States Treasury to support what has always been a free, independent, and proud people. All this is in the face of the fatal consequences of Great Britain's experience with the dole.

That Nation—the United States of America—with but 6 per cent of the world's population, produces one-third of the world's goods. Ninety per cent of that production we consume at home—which means, of course, that we have the highest standard of living in the world. In the last 10 years our people have invested $36,000,000,000 in homes. Our 6 per cent of the world's population produces 43 per cent of the world's coal, 54 per cent of the iron, 64 per cent of the steel, 49 per cent of the copper, 64 per cent of the

petroleum, 51 per cent of the lumber, 69 per cent of the cotton and 84 per cent of the motor vehicles of the world. Yet there are undoubtedly many thousands of our people who have been so misled by partisan criticism that they are ready to believe the country is "ruined" unless the nostrums of those who preach disaster are swallowed.

For years and decades, while America was developing and growing, we were heavily indebted to the Old World, borrowers in her money markets. Now the chancellor of the British exchequer tells parliament that the monetary stock of gold of the United States is greater than the combined gold holdings of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Spain. We have more than twice as much gold as France; six times as much as Great Britain, with her world-wide empire and trade.

Yet those who criticize the tariff policy of the Republican Party shout that the last tariff revision is responsible for such woes as we have. They disregard utterly the warning found in the condition of Great Britain, which for generations has adhered to a free trade policy. That situation was described in an economic bulletin published in February, 1931, in these words:

SERIOUS BRITISH SITUATION

"The industrial situation of Great Britain is now more serious than at any time since the war. The number of persons on the dole is larger than in 1921. Instead of recovering trade which drifted away during the war there is reason for those whose fortunes and living are dependent upon British industry to fear that they are losing more."

During a period of 70 years, except for intervals of 16 years, the economic policy of the United States has been guided by the Republican Party. And nowhere else in the world has there been such a growth of wealth shared by the mass of people. The liability, therefore, of a decrease of business and employment during the last year is the kind of temporary draft upon our resources and strength that is encountered and overcome in every sound private business enterprise.

So much for our national balance sheet. Let us examine now the Republican Party's record two years after it was again given the responsibility of directing the Nation's affairs. The party's liabilities after the 1928 election consisted of certain definite pledges contained in its platform of that year.

The promises were to reduce taxes when conditions warranted such action; to adjust the tariff to maintain the American standard of living; to arrange for payment of the debts owed to America by foreign nations; to aid our farmers in the marketing of their products; and to provide adequate relief for disabled war veterans.

Without exception those promises have been fulfilled.

Taxes were reduced to the extent of $160,000,000 a year. Despite protracted opposition, resulting in a year's delay largely responsible for the unsettlement of business, the tariff was revised to furnish agriculture with a proper measure of protection and to safeguard the domestic market for the products of American farms and factories.

The Federal Farm Board was established and supplied with $500,000,000 to assist in creating a new and better marketing system. Debt settlements were effected with France, Germany, and Austria. Better hospital and medical facilities and increased disability compensation were provided for war veterans and their survivors.

Thus were the pledges redeemed.

DUTIES EVER CHANGING

But the duties and responsibilities of political leadership are ever changing, ever growing. Conditions change from month to month and year to year; emergencies arise; new opportunities for service are presented.

In India, China, Russia, throughout Europe, South America, and even in far-away Australia, great economic and political changes took place that were bound to have a repercussion in our own country. It was necessary to add to the party program; to expand Government agencies to deal with unemployment; to provide a public building and public works program to take up the slack in industry. The upbuilding of an American merchant marine was made more effective. The construction of an internal waterway system was broadened and improved; increased amounts were appropriated for public roads. Costly competition with other nations in naval armament was limited by treaty with other great powers. When the act of God brought suffering and distress through a wide area through lack of rainfall many millions of dollars were appropriated from the Federal Treasury for relief purposes.

To catalogue the necessary and helpful legislation enacted during the last two years would require page after page. Enough has been said to demonstrate that the party which was given a new vote of confidence in 1928 has justified that confidence.

We come now to President Hoover's standing with the country. Probably no President in the history of our country has come to that office with such a varied complement of enemies and critics both within and without his party. The criticism touches the extremes of political animosities. The election which resulted in his elevation to the Presidency by an overwhelming majority was one that left bitter memories. The elements which made him strong with the people were not essentially pleasing to distinctively politically minded leaders.

Mr. Hoover had not previously held elective office. He was what the political leader might term an "amateur in politics," though not in statesmanship. His ability as an executive and administrator had been thoroughly tested and proved during the World War and afterwards as a member of the Cabinet. Yet his lack of first-hand political experience as a manipulator of the party machinery made him an exceedingly tempting target for those in press or forum who were expert in impairing political opponents.

It will not be disputed that no President in recent times has been confronted by more difficult problems than he has met in these two years. Mr. Hoover inherited a cleavage of long standing in his own party. The economic problems of the whole world, as they affected and involved our wide-flung interests, were laid on his doorstep. The heavens refused to rain on a section of the country that had already suffered and been impoverished by too much water a few years previous. A new concept of government, involving the support of the people by the Government, instead of the support of the Government by the people, was being constantly promoted by those who appealed to the self-interest of their audiences. Because he refused to yield he was openly charged as being hard-hearted by men who knew that the world recognized him as its most humane personality to-day.

On the floor of the Senate he was gravely charged with having more sympathy for foreign people than his own, because he had answered the call of Woodrow Wilson to administer the fund when Wilson as President had requested $100,000,000 to feed Europe, which was threatened with starvation because of the collapse of the entire economic fabric as well as the hopeless confusion of governmental processes due to war.

Systematic campaigns were carried on to bring about relinquishment of our just claim of billions of dollars loaned to foreign countries when they were in peril. It was urged upon the President that this would promote our own prosperity by increasing foreign purchasing power—ignoring and disregarding the fact that our own people would be obliged to repay billions of dollars in the form of war-time bonds. A policy of "reduce taxes, increase expenditures, issue bonds, borrow from Peter to pay Paul" was urged, regardless of ultimate financial consequences to the Nation. "Stop or slow up paying the war debt" was another proposition advocated.

Many a man with much more experience in public office, with much more political experience than Mr. Hoover, might have been led from the path of duty and right by such urgings, such pleas, such arguments, such threats of political reprisal and vengeance for failure to take heed. Party disruption was threatened, attempted. On every side President Hoover was surrounded by critics and enemies. Systematic commercialized villification was practiced.

Through all the clamor and confusion of attack Mr. Hoover has steered a straight course, guided by two beacons—his sense of right and of public duty and the fundamental principles of the party that has endured 70 years in a position of leadership.

On the liability side it may be said that President Hoover has had conflicts with Congress. So did Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Roosvelt, Wilson, and Coolidge, to mention but a few of our Presidents.

DEPRESSION DEALT WITH

Charged against Mr. Hoover as a liability is the business depression and its consequent unemployment. But has any President ever dealt more broadly, effectively, and successfully with a similar unavoidable condition? Nation-wide organization of industry and labor was made to minimize distress and speed the day of recovery. Strikes and lockouts have been reduced to one-tenth the level reached in the last previous economic adjustment. Wages have been held to a high level, hours of work a day kept from extension and even shortened. Relief agencies have been better organized, better supplied with funds than ever before.

Against the insiduous and persistent effort to make the Government every man's keeper President Hoover has taken a firm stand with such words as these, words that have guided his own action, despite criticism and savage attack:

"The true growth of the Nation is the growth of character in its citizens. The spread of government destroys initiative, and thus destroys character. Character is made in the community as well as in the individual by assuming responsibilities, not by escape from them. Carried to its logical extreme, all this shouldering of individual and community responsibility upon the Government can lead but to the superstate, where every man becomes the servant of the State and real liberty is lost. Such was not the Government that Lincoln sought to build."

And so as the first half of his first term of office ends President Hoover's own strength of character, of will, of determination is more apparent than ever before. Those who at the beginning of his term whispered that he was "weak" have long since abandoned that line of attack; his strength of mind and character is too apparent. Without rancor or vindictiveness he follows the path of principle hewed by the leaders of the party who preceded him in the Presidency, but with a distinctive and distinguishing ability to accomplish what is needed for the Nation that has rarely been equaled.

The first and most essential quality of leadership, political or otherwise, is strength—of mind, of courage, of ideals. And this is the great Hoover asset, the asset that will bring lasting profit to the Nation in the two years ahead—gain of material prosperity and gain of national ideals.

RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, and ladies and gentlemen of the House, as a minority member of the Committee on Appropriations who has served for a great many years with our retiring friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], I wish to bear testimony to the great value of the services which he has rendered not only as a Member of this

House, but as a member of that committee. The work of the Appropriations Committee is not spectacular. It consists of the patient and arduous examination of estimates for appropriations carried on in the committee room, and few appreciate the great amount of work involved and the close and long-drawn-out attention required throughout the session. Members of the House recognize the very great value of the work performed by Mr. CRAMTON as a member of the committee and also his influence in general legislation. The Appropriations Committee has never had a more untiring, a more earnest, a more energetic or abler member than our friend from Michigan, who retires to-day. [Applause.] His retirement is a real loss to Congress and to the country, and I am sure we all hope for him great prosperity in all his undertakings. [Applause.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, we, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress has completed the work of the session, have performed that duty so far as waiting upon the President is concerned, and beg to report that the President has no further communication to make to the House at this time.

RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. GUYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my sentiments with respect to several men who with the expiration of this Congress leave the House of Representatives. First, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SPROUL], my beloved colleague, who to-day finishes eight years of valuable and conscientious service in this Chamber. Mr. SPROUL came here in the days following the World War, and his term of service has covered a period of vast constructive development and at the same time feverish with the spirit of change. He brought to the work of the House a mind filled with ripe knowledge and an honest purpose to do his duty as it appeared to him. He has filled his term with honest and tireless endeavor for his country, and he has made a most enviable record. No man ever represented Kansas in the House with more earnest and unselfish devotion.

Logical and convincing on the floor, he always made a deep impression when he spoke. His speech delivered in behalf of a tariff on oil, May 21, 1929, foreshadowed the present plight of oil, which has left the industry prostrate in the Middle West. But it was on his committees that Mr. SPROUL did his most effective work. An able lawyer, with an intensely practical mind, he brought to the councils of his committees the most valuable aid in the formulation of legislation and earned the most flattering approbation of his colleagues on his committees. He was a member of two most important committees, that of Indian Affairs and Mines and Mining.

Hon. SCOTT LEAVITT, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, says that Mr. SPROUL—

added to the committee the criticisms of measures based on his fundamental friendship for the Indians which insured care in the consideration of all measures before the committee.

Hon. THOMAS J. HALSEY, another member of the same committee said that Mr. SPROUL's services—

by reason of his long and varied experience, coupled with his profound knowledge of the law, rendered him one of the most valuable members of this committee.

Mr. SPROUL was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and that committee thus loses a most able leader of a subject of which he was master. In the retirement of Mr. SPROUL the House loses one of its most progressive and aggressive leaders as well as one of its most earnest and effective workers. [Applause.]

I take pleasure in saying a word of appreciation of Hon. ED. M. IRWIN, chairman of the Committee on Claims. Mr. IRWIN last fall ran over 40,000 ahead of the head of his ticket in Illinois, and I am sure his vacation will not have a very long duration. He has been one of the best men on the Committee on Claims as well as one of its most beloved and honored chairmen. He was diplomatic, and had the confidence as well as the affection of every member of the committee. It is doubtful if any chairman on any committee of the House worked harder and to better advantage than the gentleman from Illinois who retires with the kindest feeling and the keenest regrets of the whole House. [Applause.]

Permit me to add a word of commendation for that distinguished statesman, Hon. JOHN C. BOX, of Texas. There is no more conscientious and courageous man in Congress than Mr. BOX. In his considerations of measures before Congress no man hews closer to the line of principle, regardless of persons and parties involved. His very fidelity to his country, and the interests of its people as a whole, militated against him in the primaries in his own State. That is the sort of Spartan courage that is all too rare and too often not properly appreciated. Across the gulf of party affiliation I want to render this faltering tribute to this fearless and incorruptible public servant. I learned to love him, though a Democrat—and greater love hath no Republican. [Applause and laughter.]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BULKLEY, OF OHIO

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, because of the fact that a filibuster now being conducted in the Senate prevents any Member of the Senate from procuring leave to extend his remarks, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BULKLEY] has requested me to procure leave to extend in the RECORD a statement made by him in regard to Senate Resolution 459. He also desires to have extended in the RECORD an address made by Rev. M. E. Dodd on February 26, 1931, on the subject What Would Wilson Do?

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the statement of Senator BULKLEY and the address of Rev. M. E. Dodd, to both of which I have just referred, be extended in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The following resolution was adopted by the Senate on February 23, 1931:

Resolved, That the Attorney General is requested to report to the Senate as soon as practicable the following information relative to the monograph prepared and published by the Bureau of Prohibition in October, 1930, entitled "The Value of Law Observance, a Factual Monograph":

(a) The procedure followed by the bureau in the compilation and interpretation of the factual material embodied in such monograph and in investigating reliable and authoritative sources in order to insure the truth and accuracy of the observations and conclusions contained therein;

(b) The action, if any, taken by the Bureau of Prohibition or any other bureau in the Department of Justice to verify and substantiate the factual material the accuracy of which was emphatically questioned or directly denied (1) by E. Clemens Horst, Esq., of San Francisco, Calif., in his letters of October 31, 1930, and November 1, 1930, addressed to Hon. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of the Bureau of Prohibition, or (2) by Hon. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA, of New York, in his letter of December 13, 1930, addressed to Hon. William D. Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States, or (3) by Hon. JOHN J. COCHRAN, of Missouri, in an address in the House of Representatives on January 6, 1931;

(c) The corrections or changes, if any, in the second and third prints of such monograph and the total number of copies published in each of the three prints, the dates of publication, and the method of distribution of copies of the monograph.

The purpose of this resolution was to give to the Attorney General and the Bureau of Prohibition a fair and reasonable opportunity to explain what steps have been taken toward keeping official publications going out to the public under the seal of the Department of Justice free from inaccuracies and misrepresentations. Up to the time of adjournment no reply to the resolution of inquiry has been received from the Attorney General.

There is no apparent reason why in the course of a week's time the resolution could not have been answered, and the failure of the Attorney General to make any answer is an unfavorable reflection on him and on the Bureau of Prohibition. Inasmuch as some public statement may yet be forthcoming, it is only fair that we should temporarily reserve judgment as to the sincerity of those responsible for the publication of the monograph in question, but if the bureau continues to circulate additional copies of this monograph without correction and without explanation, the only possible conclusion is that there is a deliberate willingness to deceive the public on this important question

and that the seal of the Department of Justice, which ought to be the symbol of truth and honesty, is being used to deceive and defraud.

Additional evidence of misstatements and inaccuracies, either inadvertent or willful, contained in this monograph have been shown in a recent series of articles appearing in the Washington News and in other newspapers, which articles are appended hereto.

Herewith is a series of articles written by Adrien Adelman, special writer for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, which has been appearing in those newspapers from coast to coast. The articles seek to analyze and point out the misstatements of alleged facts contained in the recent Department of Justice monograph entitled "Law Enforcement."

ONE MISREPRESENTATION A DAY

By Adrien Adelman

ARTICLE 1

"Inebriety may be said to have been born in America and developed far more rapidly here than elsewhere."

This is one of the "undisputed facts" gathered by the Bureau of Prohibition of the Department of Justice. It is set forth on page 25 of its propaganda booklet, The Value of Law Observance, which is supposed to "educate" the public concerning prohibition.

The Bible records the drunkenness of Noah. The Greeks and Romans had their gods of wine, Dionysius and Bacchus, and worshiped them. An ancient Greek is quoted by one authority, "'Tis a shame to be drunk among sober men; 'tis also a shame to stay sober among men that are drunk."

Northern European races were always hard drinkers and an Englishman writing about the time 1000 A. D. said: "The English were notoriously hard drinkers. * * * Men and women would sit for long hours drinking. * * * Hence when it was almost dark they would reel home."

The fact seems to be that instead of drunkenness being born in the United States its birthday is lost in remote antiquity.

It may be added that Prohibition Director Woodcock admits reading and takes responsibility for the "educational" booklet. Attention of Attorney General Mitchell was specifically called to this statement December 13 by Representative LAGUARDIA, of New York—but the booklet is still being circulated.

ARTICLE 2

After making the United States the birthplace of drunkenness, the Bureau of Prohibition in its educational booklet, The Value of Law Observance, says, "This may be due to the abnormal rush that the United States has developed—a physiological condition that will not tolerate stimulants."

This is an argument that alcohol is a stimulant.

Later in the booklet, however, it is said, "The general results of the experiments carried on show that alcohol is a narcotic, depressing in nature in its effect upon both mental and physical activity."

The booklet then goes on to say, "Prior to the passage of laws prohibiting the unlimited use of alcohol in any State the States tacitly licensed inebriety and drunkenness."

Representative COCHRAN of Missouri, in a speech from the floor, made it clear that this statement is ridiculous.

"Practically all States had laws against drunkenness," he said. "Drunks were arrested, prosecuted, and fined or sent to jail long before there was any prohibition law."

On the other hand, the national prohibition law does not prohibit the drinking of alcohol or alcoholic beverages.

ARTICLE 3

The Department of Justice's educational booklet, the Value of Law Observance, says, "We find it is shown that alcohol is responsible for * * * almost all venereal diseases" in this country.

The real fact is that mortality statistics show that the principal disease in question accounted for only 0.9 per cent of deaths in the registration area in 1910—10 years before national prohibition—but that in 1928, after eight years of prohibition, this figure had increased to 1.2 per cent.

Also Ireland—and the Irish are not prohibitionists—has one of the lowest such disease rates in the world. Nor, on the other hand, have the Mohammedans, whose religion forbids alcoholic liquor, higher reputations for asceticism than the drinking western peoples.

ARTICLE 4

The Department of Justice in its booklet, the Value of Law Observance, offers a table of figures, and says, "These figures show that the consumption of liquor was increasing rapidly prior to 1920."

An examination of the table itself seems to disprove the statement.

It shows that in the first year for which figures are given, 1900, the consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States in gallons per capita was as follows:

	Gallons
Distilled spirits	1.28
Wines	.39
Beer	16.06
Total	17.73

In 1919, the last year before Federal prohibition, the department's own figures show this consumption:

	Gallons
Distilled spirits	0.77
Wines	.51
Beer	8.00
Total	9.28

A rapid reduction, not a rapid increase.

ARTICLE 5

The booklet the Value of Law Observance, issued by the Department of Justice to "educate" the public, says "Deaths from alcoholism between 1900 and 1919 showed a marked increase."

A table appears showing deaths from alcoholism and another for deaths from cirrhosis of the liver. The tables start with the year 1913.

Taking this year and the last year prior to 1920, or 1919, the following figures are found per 100,000 population:

Alcoholism

1913	5.9
1919	1.6

Cirrhosis of the liver

1913	13.4
1919	7.9

It therefore appears from the department's own records that instead of the "marked increase," which is claimed in the case of alcoholism, there is a marked decrease in that as well as cirrhosis. The 1919 figure in the case of alcoholism is less than one-third of the 1913 figure.

The death rate from alcoholism, as told in the booklet, rose from 1.6 in 1919, the last year before prohibition, to 4.1 in 1928, the last year for which figures are given. This is an increase of 156 per cent.

ARTICLE 6

The Department of Justice, in its booklet on the Value of Law Observance, says, "The observance of the prohibition law has led to a trend of increased thrift which probably is a statement that can be made without contradiction." And the booklet gives, among other figures, the per capita savings for the years 1912 to 1916 as $90, compared with $188 for the years 1921 to 1925.

The whole truth is not given.

On December 6 Representative TINKHAM, of Massachusetts, called to Prohibition Director Woodcock's attention the deceptive character of the booklet on this point. He pointed out that while total savings had increased 84 per cent in the nine years immediately following prohibition, they had increased 98 per cent in the years immediately preceding prohibition.

TINKHAM's figures show that the rate of growth of total savings had decreased about 14 per cent during the prohibition period, and even the rate of growth of per capita savings had decreased during the same time.

ARTICLE 7

The Prohibition Bureau's educational booklet the Value of Law Observance contains a quotation from Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University. Doctor Welch recently was termed "the leader of scientific medicine in America" by President Hoover.

Welch is quoted as saying: "Alcohol in sufficient quantities is a poison to all living organisms, both vegetable and animal."

The booklet does not state, however, that Doctor Welch repeatedly indicates in his discussion that he is talking about the abuse of alcohol or its excessive use, as shown by such phrases as "alcoholic abuse," "immoderate use," "alcoholic intemperance," "alcoholic excess." Nor does it quote statements by a colleague of Doctor Welch in the same book showing that many other substances—such as sugar and salt—are also poisons when in "sufficient" quantities.

But, after mentioning arsenic and strychnine, the Government booklet adds:

"Doctor Welch maintains that alcohol is not merely a poison but the most far-reaching and virulent of poisons, because its effect is insidious and is cumulative as time goes on."

This is a misrepresentation of Doctor Welch's position, a reading of his writings reveals. Also, when the matter was called to his attention, he said his position was not correctly stated.

ARTICLE 8

The Government's prohibition propaganda pamphlet, the Value of Law Observance, asserts that "the taking of alcohol in moderate quantities causes heart trouble, as well as apoplexy, diseases of the kidneys, and cirrhosis of the liver."

Death rates for these diseases for 1919 and 1928 are interesting in connection with this statement.

If the moderate use of alcohol was really the major factor in causing these diseases, it seems that they would have diminished with prohibition.

But such is not the case.

The Government's own statistics on deaths per 100,000 population follow:

Heart disease

1919	146.7
1928	207.7

Cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy, etc.)

1919	82.2
1928	91.3

Nephritis (kidney disease)

1919	88
1928	95

Figures on deaths from cirrhosis of the liver—shown in a previous article—are:

1919	7.9
1928	8.6

It therefore seems that the Government's own statistics show that there has been an increase in the death rate of every disease since the advent of prohibition, which the propaganda booklet says the moderate use of alcohol causes.

WHAT WOULD WILSON DO?

(Address by M. E. Dodd, D. D., LL. D., pastor First Baptist Church, president Dodd College, Shreveport, La.)

When the World War armistice became effective in November, 1918, I was in the field with the soldiers between Nancy and Metz. That night I came back to the town of Toul. One of the greatest demonstrations I had ever seen was staged in the public square. Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, was the center of attraction and enthusiasm in that demonstration.

On Thanksgiving Day I arrived in Paris. Late in the afternoon I was elbowing my way through the jostling crowds down Rue de Rivoli to my hotel when great shouts and acclamations were heard in the distance as they came nearer and nearer. I climbed on the top of an automobile with others to see the passing show, to discover that it was the first visit of Mr. Lloyd George to the French capital after the cessation of hostilities. I remarked to a French gentleman that this demonstration was a tremendous tribute from the French to the brilliant British Premier, and expressed surprise that it excelled the demonstration over the visit of King Albert of Belgium, which I had also witnessed. The French gentleman shrugged his shoulders, opened the palms of his hands, and exclaimed, "Yes; a great demonstration; but you just wait until Monsieur le President Wilson comes and we will show you how the French can celebrate."

Everywhere I went after this in my speaking campaigns among the soldiers of the various armies I found Wilson parks, Wilson streets, and Wilson monuments springing up all over, not only in France but in Belgium and Italy and England. This was especially true of other smaller countries, 18 of which declared war on Germany between April 6, when Mr. Wilson recommended the American declaration of war, and August 5.

All of this is an illustration of how the downtrodden, the oppressed people of all these nations, looked upon Wilson as their leader, defender, spokesman, and almost as redeemer.

Not only did Mr. Wilson's war-time policies, principles, and programs demonstrate his sympathy for the masses of humanity, but this deep-seated devotion manifested itself in many other ways.

In his campaign for the governorship of New Jersey he said over and over, "The deepest conviction and passion of my heart is that the common people, by which I mean all of us, are to be absolutely trusted. When I look back at the genesis of America, I see this written over every page, that the nations are renewed from the bottom, not from the top; that the genius which springs up from the ranks of unknown men is the genius which renews the youth and the energy of the people; and in every age of the world, where you stop the courses of the blood from the roots, you injure the great, useful structure to the extent that atrophy, death, and decay are sure in ensue."

My friends, we need another Wilson at this hour to raise his voice in the interest of universal good by protecting the masses from these corrupt, depressing, destructive, and baneful influences which rob them of personal rights, personal initiative, and personal opportunity.

The heart of this great statesman and lover of humanity was laid open in his Mexican policy, when he said, "I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men, pitiful women and children, than in any property rights whatever. The people of Mexico are striving for the rights that are fundamental to life and happiness—15,000,000 oppressed men, overburdened women, and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasure!"

When the question as between dividends on investments, or even property values themselves, and the interest of the people were involved he never hesitated not for a single second to take his stand in behalf of human interest.

When the jingoists were seeing red and urging a war, many of them no doubt with questionable patriotic motives, Mr. Wilson said, "I do not have to fight, and neither do the gentlemen on the Capitol Hill who now clamor for it. It is some poor farmer's boy, or the son of some poor widow away off in some modest community, or perhaps the scion of a great family who will have to do the fighting and the dying. I will not resort to war until I have exhausted every means to keep out of this mess."

But when the man who was "too proud to fight," and who was elected the second time by the American people because "he kept us out of war," did get into war, all the fighting blood of 400 years of Irish ancestry from his father's side and all the indomitable pluck inherited from 400 years of Scotch blood from his mother's side got into action and never stopped until it won. He brought every American resource—intellectual, moral, material, and spiritual—into requisition for the winning of one great objective more completely than any other man had ever done.

In concluding his war message, he said, "It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

Wilson, the schoolmaster, the mystic, the idealist, flung prudence to the winds and cast himself into this deathless struggle for the welfare of humanity. Speaking to the officers of the Atlantic Fleet, he said, "Men that do not know danger are the rashest men, and I have several times ventured to make this suggestion to the men about me in both arms of the service. Please leave out of your vocabulary altogether the word 'prudent.' Do not stop to think about what is prudent for a moment. Do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is exactly the thing that the other side does not understand, and you will win by the audacity of method when you can not win by circumspection and prudence."

This spirit, Mr. Wilson claimed, was traditionally and fundamentally American as contrasted with the professionalism by which things are done out of the book.

If Wilson were living to-day, I believe he would hurl himself, with all the powers of his dynamic personality, his gigantic brain, and great spirit, into the fight for the rights of the plain people who constitute the great masses of society.

Wilson was the invisible foe of concentrated wealth and of special privilege. He believed that Government was ordained of God for the good of society as a whole, and not for the protection of a few.

Wilson considered the World War a battle between two opposing and irreconcilable ideas, one autocratic, the other democratic. "To make the world safe for democracy" was his great slogan, and as a result of his leadership in this war of ideas 44 crowned heads went into the junk heap. It was one case where the pen was mightier than the sword and where brain triumphed over brawn.

He drew such a keen line of distinction between the German people and the merciless, autocratic, domineering governors that even Ludendorf declared that it was Wilson propaganda which sowed the seed of dissension that ruined German morale at home. And with that broke, the war was won. He delivered the world from the idea of the divine right of kings to the divine right of the people.

In his letter of reply to the Pope's proposal for peace Wilson said: "The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out the plan without regard either to the second obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor."

Again he said, "Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury."

And again, "Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, and no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace."

It is not difficult to see from these quotations just what his attitude would be toward present-day conditions where a government of commissions centralized in the interest of the few while the masses groan under the intolerable burdens.

What he would do is again revealed by the vast program of benevolent and humanitarian legislation which he secured for the statute books for both New Jersey and the Nation. Among these may be mentioned the income tax law, the child labor law, the 8-hour day for the working man, the Federal banking system, the regulation of public utilities, the employers' liability act, and the popular election of United States Senators.

In all of his legislative program he expressed a desire "to be guided, so that as the tasks multiply and the days come when all will seem confusion and dismay, we may lift up our eyes to the hills out of these dark valleys where the crags of special privileges overshadow and darken our path, to where the sun gleams through the great passage in the broken cliffs, the sun of God, the sun meant to regenerate men, the sun meant to liberate them from their passion and despair, and to lift us to those uplands which are the promised land of every man who desires liberty and achievement."

While he possessed high scholarship, he was plainly democratic and did not hesitate to say, "The great voice of America does not come from seats of learning. It comes in a murmur from the hills and woods, and the farms and factories and the mills, rolling on and gaining volume until it comes to us from the homes of common men. Do these murmurs echo in the corridors of our universities? I have not heard them." A clarion call to the spirit that now moves America. Still later he shouted, "I will not cry peace so long as social injustice and political wrong exist in the State."

He believed that it was the voice of this common mass of America which exalted him to his high place, and that he had a solemn obligation in all conscience to fulfill by protecting the masses from masked "privilege" and to restore to the people a government which would meet their needs.

And yet there was nothing to terrify those who were apprehensive lest property rights should be violated. Justice would be done to all, and yet those who looked upon government as a

power to promote private corporate interest would find no comfort from his administration.

Over and over he would say, "Men and women and children must be shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they can not alter, control, or singly cope with."

Nor was he simply an idealist giving forth fragrant phrases, but he was a man of action, going forth to battle with an unsheathed sword, never to be put up until the victory was won.

In two months after war was declared a vast nation-wide machinery had registered 10,000,000 men and 32 camp cities had sprung up overnight, with 40,000 men in each of them. Within three months after war was declared there were fighting men in France, and in October following they were in the firing line, and there were 27,000 trained officers at home ready to go to the battle front. He was an idealist whose ideals became realities.

One of the means by which Wilson sought to achieve the high end of protecting the people against special privilege was what he was pleased to call "pitiless publicity." What was done in the dark places he would tell on the housetops. His was an open-door policy.

During his term of office as President he made the announcement from the White House that he proposed to resist the enemies of society and righteous government with "pitiless publicity." He said that these enemies feared nothing so much as they did publicity. "Publicity," he said, "was the most effective means of education." The silence of men in public office and life; the silence of men of the press; and the silence of practically all radio stations of power make of this station KWKH the refuge of the oppressed for an understanding of the causes which are leading our country into a state of prostration through commercial and economic ruin.

One of the mottoes of this station is the weapon of Wilson, "pitiless publicity."

Woodrow Wilson, son of the parsonage, man of destiny, man of God, prophet, and priest, had the patriotism of Washington, the lucidity of Lincoln, and the spirit of the crusaders. Though dead, he yet speaks, and in the breast of multiplied millions of plain people there still surge the hopes and dreams for freedom which he fanned into a flame.

And just as Wilson freed vast multitudes from the tyranny of political autocracy, so we need another Wilson to liberate the masses from the more terrible tyranny of industrial and centralized commercialism.

This is the end which Mr. Henderson, through his radio station KWKH, is seeking to attain, and he deserves the sympathy, cooperation, and support of all right-thinking people everywhere.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Resolution 390, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 390

Resolved, That there be printed 14,000 additional copies of House Report No. 2290, Seventy-first Congress, being a report of the Special Committee to Investigate Communist Activities in the United States, of which 4,000 copies shall be distributed to Members through the folding room of the House and 10,000 copies through the House document room.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. MANLOVE. Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to say a word or two about some retiring Members from the State of Missouri and express our hearty appreciation for the services and companionship they have rendered. We deeply regret to lose the services of these distinguished retiring Members from the State of Missouri—Mr. ELLIS, Mr. HALSEY, Mr. PALMER, Mr. KIEFNER, Mr. SHORT, and Mr. JOHNSTON.

I appreciate the permission granted me by the House to express words of commendation in behalf of six of my Missouri colleagues who, with the expiration of this Congress, will leave the House of Representatives. The political tidal wave which recently swept the shores of many Republican districts carried these six earnest, unselfish Missouri statesmen back to the fields of private endeavor. I speak the sentiment of every Member of Congress, on both sides of the aisle, when I say that each of these conscientious, courageous men has made a place for himself in the hearts and minds of those with whom he served. They will be missed but not forgotten.

Permit me to tersely picture, in ill-metered verse, my impressions of this closing hour of the Seventy-first Congress, as follows:

'Twas March the fourth, in thirty-one;
The gavel had fallen, and all was done.
There was laughter, and music by the band,
And kind words spoken on every hand.

All seemed jolly and well content,
For everywhere there was merriment;
Yet in that crowd, let us not forget,
Was many a heartache and deep regret.

Many strong men went out that door,
With ambitions unfilled, to return no more,
And others hoped that future days
Would bring them fortune—a thousand ways.

Others may sing of winners proud,
And shout their virtues long and loud;
I save my song where fate has struck,
And wish the losers better luck.

From rocks of Maine to sun-kissed West,
Each man loves his home State best.
So let me tell, as others may,
Of six good men from out my way.

Of six sturdy, stalwart sons of fame
Who homeward turned, from whence they came.
Where the "Father of Waters" and "Old Mizzou"
Languidly flow by their State, and through.

Where mountains rise and prairies fade,
Where ore is found and fortunes made;
Where farmers win, with honest toil,
The wealth of life from a limestone soil.

Each held in heart a well-earned pride
Of friendships formed, true and tried.
Each knew that a parchment, no shadow could dim,
Was forever the record well written of him.

For back in that House of marble walls,
Of historic files and galleried halls,
Were friends who watched those six men go
And said, "We can hardly believe it so."

Colleagues who bade them a fond farewell,
With truer warmth than words can tell,
Who lauded their tireless, toilsome days
And spoke of their labors with wholesome praise.

EDGAR C. ELLIS, dean of that clan.
Had served five terms as a Congressman.
Noble of stature, of thought, and of deed,
His standard of life, "The American's Creed."

CHARLES EDWARD KIEFNER, determined of will,
Wrote in the record, "From Perryville."
And quietly studied with zealous mind
Proposed legislation of every kind.

ROWLAND L. JOHNSTON, well versed in the law,
And as neat a man as you ever saw.
Of dignified manner, yet pleasant and kind,
As clear a thinker as you'll ever find.

THOMAS J. HALSEY, of ancestral fame,
Proud of his forebears, proud of the name.
Well it may be, and well for us all,
That one of them answered the "minute-men" call.

JOHN WILLIAM PALMER went as he came,
Without word of fault or one word of blame.
Commanding of figure, so straight and so tall,
His motto of life, "A square deal for all."

DEWEY SHORT, bearing illustrious names,
From Galena town on the winding James,
With silver tongue and master's degrees,
Has championed well our State decrees.

Mr. DOXEY. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, just serving my first term in Congress causes me to hesitate at this time to address the membership of the House, but somehow I can not refrain from rising and saying a few words of approbation and regret with respect to the gentlewoman from Arkansas [Mrs. OLDFIELD]. [Applause.]

For two years I have served on the same committee with her, and have learned to appreciate her splendid work and to regard her judgment most highly. In all things I have found her to be diligent, painstaking, and broad-minded. Graciousness, culture, and refinement were always manifested by her.

Her service in the House has been characterized by earnestness and unselfish devotion to duty.

Mrs. OLDFIELD has been an inspiration to me, and I know she has also been an inspiration to others with whom she has served.

I am sure that I express the sentiments of every Member of the House in saying that we deeply regret her voluntary retirement from the Halls of Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to give expression for, I think I may say, the entire membership of this body of our good wishes for a man who has earned the esteem and affection of every Member of the House of Representatives. He has won that esteem and that affection because he embodies not only the essential qualities of a faithful and effective representative of the people, but because he embodies the essential qualities of a true American gentleman.

We bid him farewell, and we wish him Godspeed in what we trust will be long-extended service at the other end of the Capitol. I am proud to pay this well-deserved tribute to my distinguished colleague from Maine, Hon. WALLACE H. WHITE. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, in the closing moments of this Congress, as a colleague and an old friend of the Representative from the third Illinois district, Hon. ELLIOTT W. SPROUL, I can not refrain from speaking a word in expressing my high appreciation of his splendid, manly character, of his devotion to public duty, of his loyalty and faithfulness to his friends, and of his ever-present anxiety to be of service wherever he may be placed.

His colleagues from Illinois bid him a fond farewell in this Chamber, but wish him Godspeed for many years to come. [Applause.]

RELIEF FOR PEOPLE IN CITIES

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this session has largely devoted itself to taking money from the people in the cities and giving it to the farmers. We can not do anything for the people of the city now, but the administration can, in the allocation of the new work in the Navy Department. The Navy Department can give some work to the New York Navy Yard. I urge it.

I want to give the last word of warning to the White House, as a manifestation of my friendship. [Laughter.] I saw a picture the other day that is very ominous to the White House. It was a picture of Calvin Coolidge taken beside a cow. [Laughter and applause.]

HON. HUBERT FISHER

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure every Member of the House regrets the voluntary retirement from Congress of Hon. HUBERT FISHER, who has represented the tenth district of Tennessee for so many years so faithfully and so efficiently. [Applause.]

I speak for myself and the entire Tennessee delegation when I say that he has won the affectionate regard of every one of his colleagues on both sides of the Chamber. We love him for his high character, his kindly manner, and his great moral worth. No Member has labored more assiduously to serve the people of his district and his State; and no people have had more able and faithful representation than those of the splendid district which he has had the honor to represent, and no retiring Member leaves behind him a greater number of personal friends and well wishers.

We hope for him when he retires to private life and to his home in Memphis, a long life of prosperity and happiness. We will miss him here, because there has been no more able and no more faithful, no more earnest Member of Congress than HUBERT FISHER during the entire years of his service. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO RETIRING KENTUCKY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, permit me to pay a brief tribute to my Kentucky colleagues who are leaving this body to-day upon the expiration of this, the Seventy-first Congress.

JOHN L. DORSEY, JR.

Beginning with the second Kentucky district, there is Representative JOHN L. DORSEY, Jr., of Henderson, Democrat and lawyer. He has served as Representative for the present short term, having been elected last November to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Hon. David H. Kincheloe, who was appointed by President Hoover to the position of judge of the United States Customs Court at New York. Representative DORSEY, though serving here for so short a period, has met his duties with diligence and ability. He has made many friends on both sides of the aisle, and they will regret his going. He did not seek reelection.

J. D. CRADDOCK

Another retiring Member is J. D. CRADDOCK, of Munfordville, Republican, Spanish War veteran, and man of affairs, of the fourth Kentucky district. In 1928 he achieved the distinction of winning election to Congress in this heavily Democratic district, being the only Republican who ever won a seat in Congress from the district, except Hon. John W. Lewis, who was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895–1897. Though winning in 1928 by a majority of more than 4,600 over Democratic opposition, last fall the district swung back to its moorings and he failed of reelection. During his two years of congressional service he has served his constituents most capably and he has made a host of friends in Washington, both in and out of Congress.

J. LINCOLN NEWHALL

The only Republican who has ever been elected to Congress from the sixth Kentucky district is J. LINCOLN NEWHALL, of Covington. He won his election to the Seventy-first Congress by a majority over his Democratic opponent of 5,700 votes. In the last election the district resumed its place in the Democratic column and he lost reelection to his opponent of two years before. His genial personality has endeared him to all those with whom he has come in contact in the National Capital during the past two years. His colleagues are very grateful for the fact that he has recovered from a recent and very dangerous illness. Faithfully and effectively he has served the people of his district. Man of business and talent, our good wishes will accompany him wherever he may go.

ROBERT BLACKBURN

Another Kentucky Republican, who, in 1928, won the distinction of election to Congress from a district which theretofore had never elected a candidate of his party, is ROBERT BLACKBURN, of Lexington. His is the seventh Kentucky district, formerly represented by Henry Clay, and afterwards by Col. William C. P. Breckinridge. Mr. BLACKBURN is a Spanish War veteran and business man. He, like the other retiring Kentucky Members, has the capacity for friendship, and in our midst he has won affectionate regard and esteem. He has served his district with noteworthy ability and success. Though elected in 1928 to the Seventy-first Congress by a majority of 5,668 over his Democratic opponent, he lost to the same opponent in the pendulum swing of 1930.

LEWIS L. WALKER

The eighth congressional district of Kentucky in 1928 elected as its Member to the Seventy-first Congress, Judge LEWIS L. WALKER, of Lancaster. His reputation as a lawyer of ability and as a man of fine constructive capacity was maintained during his congressional service. He won his election by a majority of 3,507 votes over his Democratic opponent, who, in 1930, was elected to the Seventy-second Congress. Judge WALKER, however, was not a candidate for reelection. The district is normally Democratic. He returns to the practice of law with the good wishes and esteem of his colleagues here.

ELVA R. KENDALL

In 1928 there was elected to the Seventy-first Congress, to represent the normally Democratic ninth Kentucky district, ELVA R. KENDALL, World War veteran and business man, of Carlisle. During his service in Congress he has shown special interest in legislation relating to veterans and the civil service. His congressional record is of a character most creditable. He has been untiring, and most successful, in serving the people of his district. Although elected in 1928 by a majority of about 5,600, in 1930 his Democratic opponent of two years before won over him, the district having returned to the Democratic fold. We wish and bespeak for him further successes of high order. He leaves behind him in Washington a host of friends.

MRS. KATHERINE LANGLEY

The last of the list of out-going Members is Mrs. KATHERINE LANGLEY, of Pikeville. Hers is the tenth Kentucky district and is normally Republican by a substantial majority. She was elected to the Seventieth Congress and reelected to the Seventy-first Congress. Her opponent of 1928 was the beneficiary of the Democratic tide of 1930 and, as her opponent again, was reelected to the Seventy-second Congress in her stead. Representative LANGLEY is the daughter of a former Congressman and the wife of a former Congressman. Thus, when she came to the House in her own right, she was well versed in congressional procedure. Her training and talents have won for her in Congress a high place. She has served her constituency with unswerving loyalty and effectiveness. Her district could not have been more ably represented. In both Houses there is deep regret because of her departure. Her energy, courage, tact, and persistency are bound to earn her further outstanding honors, either here or elsewhere.

In conclusion, permit me to say, Mr. Speaker and colleagues, that, politically speaking, the names of most of those of whom I have spoken may appear to constitute something of a "casualty list," yet by every token of faithful and efficient service they have earned the right to be placed on an "honor roll." They have deported themselves here in such manner as to win the unfailing regard of their colleagues and associates. I know that I voice the sentiment of all of us who have served with them in this Chamber when I say to all these retiring Kentucky Members, "May Heaven's richest blessings attend you."

HON. SCHUYLER MERRITT

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, the adjournment of Congress sine die brings back to the minds of mature men memories of college graduation. There is a certain element of pleasure and gladness at the release from duty and the routine of business. But far transcending this feeling is the sadness at the breaking of ties of long standing.

During the Sixty-fifth Congress a new Member was sworn in, and I have enjoyed a personal intimacy with him from that day to this. His present term of service expires at noon to-day. I refer to the Hon. SCHUYLER MERRITT, of Connecticut. No one ever knows what the future has in store, but if a vote should be cast by those who have been thrown into close association with this gentleman over a period of years, a unanimous expression of hope for his return to the halls of Congress would be forthcoming.

Throughout my life it has been my privilege to be thrown into contact with a great variety of men in all walks of life. I can truthfully say that I have never been more closely drawn to anyone than to the gentleman from Connecticut. His personality is so charming that he endears himself to all kinds and classes. His popularity in the House is great. His going is a loss not only to his State and to New England, but to the country as a whole, and we hope it is but temporary. The age of a man is not judged by his years but by the way in which he has lived and the imprint he has made on the lives of his associates and friends. We sincerely wish for Friend MERRITT all the joys of good health and pleasure which he so richly deserves, and we look forward with anticipation to a resumption of his public service.

HON. HENRY ALLEN COOPER

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, the following memorial resolution upon the death of Hon. HENRY ALLEN COOPER was adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, March 4, 1931:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs desires to record its high appreciation of the splendid service which the late HENRY ALLEN COOPER rendered during his many years of service as one of its members.

His analytical mind, his comprehensive knowledge of international law, his extensive field of reading, his wide experience as a Member of Congress for 36 years made him an extremely valuable Member of the House and the Foreign Affairs Committee.

A lover of justice, a high sense of public duty, a lofty vision of the future, and unbounded enthusiasm for every cause he believed in, were the qualities which made up his noble character.

In high appreciation of the valuable service he rendered to his country and cherishing affectionate personal regard for his memory, the committee orders that a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mrs. Cooper with the expression of its deep sympathy with her in the great loss which she and all of us have sustained.

EDWARD E. BROWNE,
R. WALTON MOORE,
CHARLES A. EATON,
Subcommittee.

Attest:

FRANK S. CISNA,
Clerk Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATE

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I have noted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 2, 1931, on page 6613, the remarks of Hon. DAVID A. REED, Senator from Pennsylvania, in connection with his insertion of a letter dated February 28, 1931, from the senior Senator from West Virginia, Hon. GUY D. GOFF, to Mr. R. F. Guthrie, State commander Disabled American Veterans, Charleston, W. Va., in reply to a telegram received by Senator GOFF purporting to have been signed by Mr. Guthrie.

So that there may not be any injustice done Senator GOFF or the State commander of Disabled American Veterans, it is my purpose to call attention to the fact that Mr. Guthrie did not sign the telegram that was received by Senator GOFF as is evidenced by the following letter sent Senator GOFF by Mr. Guthrie:

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR,
CHARLESTON CHAPTER, NO. 1,
Charleston, W. Va., March 3, 1931.

Hon. GUY D. GOFF,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR GOFF: I am just in receipt of your letter of February 28, 1931, and was very much affected by the telegram that was sent by some of the disabled American veterans here at Charleston to you.

Frankly, I was always under the impression that both the Senators had supported the bill that was referred to, and I was not interested enough in it to even write a letter to either one of them asking their support of this legislation. After the action on the bill some of the local veterans made the remark that they would send a telegram to each one of the Senators, and no doubt they learned that you did not support the legislation and worded the telegram that way.

I am too familiar with the good work that you have done for the veterans of the World War of West Virginia, and know of hundreds of cases my own self in which your valuable assistance has helped many and many a veteran.

I frankly believe that this legislation, while it may help a few temporarily, that they will be left worse off in the long run.

I would not for anything under the sun utter one word of fault against a man that has stood up for the veterans as you have and done what he has thought best for their own welfare.

I assure you that there are not in this State one-tenth of 1 per cent of the veterans that are not loyally behind you. It would be most ungrateful for anyone, after your long period of service in their interests, to find fault with your work.

I trust that you will accept this letter as an apology for any veteran that would do anything to condemn the good work that you have done while in the United States Senate in their behalf. While there are hundreds of them who have talked to me before and since this legislation was passed, and I was told that they would wire the Senators, if I had known that there would have been a telegram sent as above stated I surely would have not let it go.

It hurts me very much to see you leave the Senate at Washington, for I know that not only veterans of this State but everyone else is losing a hard worker and trusted friend.

It was never my pleasure to have met you personally, but I have written you on different occasions, and have always found you up and fighting for the veterans.

I hope that you will accept this letter as an apology, and I assure you that the writer has always been a loyal supporter of yourself, and will continue to be so in the future.

With kindest regards, I am,
Very sincerely,

ROBERT F. GUTHRIE,
State Commander.

Upon receipt of Mr. Guthrie's explanatory letter, Senator GOFF wired him as follows:

[Telegram]

MARCH 4, 1931.

ROBERT F. GUTHRIE, Esq.,
Charleston, W. Va.:

Regret exceedingly that some surreptitious character assassin should have been so devoid of human instincts and the loyal impulses so characteristic of World War veterans as to have used your name in his pitiful attack upon my bonus vote. Such a person is not worthy of the trust or confidence of even the most degenerate and progressive paranoiac criminal. You are very courageous and outstandingly generous to write me as you do, and I shall prize your letter forever. Hoping to see you soon, and

asking you to know that my appreciation is sincere and that it will always have a place even in my subconscious memory, I am,

Very cordially yours,

GUY D. GOFF.

This is just one of the many instances where some unscrupulous person seeks to mislead Members of Congress by false representations, and I desire to call the attention of the Congress to the fact that very often telegrams are received purporting to be from some official of certain organizations, when, in truth and in fact, that official is not aware and has no knowledge that such a message bearing his name has been sent.

PROTECTING DAIRY INTERESTS

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the bill restoring the 10 cents a pound tax on oleomargarine has become a law, and this time, I think, we have established the yellow color of butter so that the manufacturers of oleomargarine can not deceive the public through selling their product colored to imitate butter.

The trouble all came about through the oleomargarine manufacturers finding a way to deodorize palm oil so that it could be used to color oleomargarine to imitate butter and then securing a ruling from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that such use of palm oil was not an artificial coloring and therefore exempted oleomargarine from the 10 cents a pound tax it had been paying for over 20 years. This decision was rendered on November 12, and immediately advertisements of colored oleomargarine as a substitute for butter appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications of large circulation, and within 60 days butter fell in price over 10 cents a pound.

Early in January I called a meeting of Congressmen from the dairy States, and among other things planned at such meeting was the introduction of a bill to restore the 10 cents a pound tax on oleomargarine and have the same introduced in both the Senate and House.

Then a rule had to be secured to bring the bill up for consideration and vote. A hearing was secured before the Rules Committee. Chairman HAUGEN, of the Committee on Agriculture, who had reported the bill; Congressman BRIGHAM, who had introduced the bill at the request of our group meeting; Representatives CLARKE, of New York; MENGES, of Pennsylvania; KETCHAM, of Michigan; KNUTSON, of Minnesota, and other Congressmen from dairy States, appeared at such hearing and made statements in favor of the bill. As officers of the group meeting referred to, Mr. KVALE, of Minnesota, and myself filed the following statement:

Hon. BERTRAND H. SNELL,

Chairman the Rules Committee, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned officers of a meeting of Representatives from the States largely interested in dairying that was held recently, when the disastrous results of the decision secured by the manufacturers of oleomargarine from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue became known, have been asked to file the following statement with your committee in the interest of securing a rule for the consideration of H. R. 16836, known as the Brigham bill.

The passage of this bill, H. R. 16836, through Congress will not increase the tax on oleomargarine that has existed in the past, nor will it change the law regarding oleomargarine from what Congress intended when the same was passed. Its sole purpose is to carry out the intention of existing law which has been set aside by the ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Unless H. R. 16836 is passed, coconut oil and palm oil, neither of which are produced in the United States and both of which are admitted without payment of duty, will become practically the sole ingredients of oleomargarine, eliminating the use of animal fats, cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils.

There is no objection to the manufacture of oleomargarine if it is not made and sold to the public as butter; but it is being so sold. Salesmen of oleomargarine are calling attention to the fact that "oleomargarine as now manufactured and colored looks like butter, tastes like butter, and spreads like butter, and when taken from the packages, which are similar to those of butter, it can not be told from butter under ordinary conditions, and can be sold for much less than the cost of producing real butter." The result will be that hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and railroads will be induced to perpetrate this fraud upon those who desire and believe they are being served the health-giving qualties of real butter, and the dairy industry will be destroyed.

The claim that people who desire to use oleomargarine because of its lower price will be forced to pay the tax of 10 cents a pound is untrue, for the tax of one-fourth cent a pound, which uncolored oleomargarine has carried in the past, will not be increased under the passage of this bill, whose sole purpose is to protect those who produce real butter and the public from having an article sold as butter that is not butter.

The appeal to cotton producers because of the use in the past of cottonseed oil as an ingredient in making oleomargarine does not now apply, since palm oil is cheaper, and used with coconut oil creates a substance more nearly resembling butter.

For many years the Department of Agriculture and agricultural colleges of the different States have been urging diversified farming and pointing out that though the milking and caring for cows meant hard work and long hours, that it would insure a fair return to those who would engage in it, with the result that millions of farmers in over half the States of the Union have invested millions of dollars in dairy herds, which they have striven constantly to improve. For the last year depressed prices for butter forced the dairying industry to carry on with little or no profit. Since the recent decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner permits oleomargarine colored to look like butter to be sold without the oleomargarine tax it has paid for years, the price of butter has fallen to where dairying is being carried on at a loss, and unless some relief from the sale of imitation butter is secured this great industry will be destroyed.

We therefore respectfully, on the part of a large number of representatives from butter-producing States, request your committee to report favorably on a rule to make possible the immediate consideration of H. R. 16836.

JAMES G. STRONG, *Chairman.*
PAUL KVALE, *Secretary.*

After several days the Rules Committee favorably reported a rule for the consideration of the bill, but we had to fight every step of the way. The manufacturers of oleomargarine had a strong organization and many times we thought we were defeated, and in fact not until the day before Congress adjourned were we able to complete this bill's passage through Congress. Lest there be a failure in the same reaching the President promptly, the Committee on Enrolled Bills intrusted the bill to me and I personally presented it to the President, inviting to accompany me the author and several supporters of the bill in both the House and Senate and the representatives of several farm organizations. The next day the President sent me the pen with which he signed the bill, which I regard as an evidence of one of the most successful fights I have made for agriculture during my 12 years of service in Congress.

I think few realize the importance of the dairy industry. Of the $12,000,000,000 of gross farm income, the dairy cow produces two and a half billions, or 21 per cent of the total. Hogs produce 13.2 per cent; cotton, 11.6 per cent; all grain, 10.8 per cent; poultry, 10.6 per cent; vegetables, 9.8 per cent; other crops, 8.9 per cent; other livestock, 8 per cent; and fruits and nuts, 6.1 per cent. Thus we see the dairy cow produces nearly twice as much revenue as any other department of agriculture.

Oleomargarine used to be produced largely of animal fats, cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils, but recently coconut oil, imported from the Philippines, has been the predominant ingredient, and within the last year a way was found to deodorize palm oil, imported from Africa and South America, so that one of the most popular brands of oleomargarine was composed of 85 per cent coconut oil, 12 per cent palm oil, and less than 3 per cent of the animal fats and oils produced in the United States.

It is interesting also to note the increased value to health of butter over oleomargarine. Vitamin A is that substance indispensable for normal nutrition. Without it the salivary gland and digestive glands generally do not retain their physiological functions. Butter contains about twenty-five times as much of the substance known as vitamin A as does oleomargarine. Hence to permit oleomargarine to be manufactured so as to taste like butter, look like butter, and have the substance of butter is not only unjust to the dairy industry and a fraud upon the American public but deprives those who use it as a substitute for butter of the necessary amount of vitamin A which butter contains.

For these reasons Canada and other nations prohibit the sale of oleomargarine. But the profit to be made from selling butter substitutes is so great that the oleomargarine industry has grown to such proportions that its influence has prevented the passage of such legislation in the United States, and we have had one of the hardest fights that has occurred in Congress in many years to restore the tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine.

FRANKLIN W. FORT

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, Hon. FRANKLIN W. FORT, of New Jersey, retires after six years of noteworthy service in the House. Few Members of Congress have ever more quickly impressed their associates with the qualities making for confidence and respect. Sound judgment, tireless energy, mastery of every subject to which he addressed himself, serious conception of responsibilities, high ideals—these were the characteristics that speedily made him a valuable and valued Member of the House. The House may well regret that he is leaving, and hope that his absence from public service will be but temporary.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we hear much loose talk just now about a $10,000,000,000 Congress, and the impression is being made in the country at large that the cost of operating our National Government has reached the staggering total of $10,000,000,000. Any such suggestion is gross exaggeration. Undoubtedly enough is being spent on the manifold activities that have been created in our Federal organization and for which both parties and the people at large are responsible. Group after group makes its appeal for the creation of new and independent bureaus, boards, and agencies and for the enactment of legislation calling for increased Federal expenditure; and many of these appeals are successful. Some of these establishments, and some of these measures, may be meritorious; but as to others the case is not so clear. Both Houses of Congress and both parties in both Houses must share the responsibility for the increased costs thus arising. That responsibility they can not shift by denouncing the national administration and the majority party for the total of expenditures which must follow by reason of the laws which all have contributed to make.

However, it is well to see what the essential facts are as to the appropriations which are being made. To what extent do they represent normal expenditures and to what extent abnormal? When emergency conditions are taken into consideration the total, though large enough, is not out of line of what is customary.

Roughly speaking, the total of appropriations made by the Seventy-first Congress during the two years of its existence—March 4, 1929, to March 4, 1931—is thus made up:

For the first and second sessions	$4,861,385,893.26
For the third session	5,180,107,522.24
Making a grand total of	10,041,493,415.50

However, it should be borne in mind that there are certain items, in the nature of Federal receipts or revenues, and certain other reimbursable matters, which enter into the equation and serve to reduce the total expenditures to a net total substantially less than those carried in the appropriations measures. Notable among these receipts are those arising from the operation of the Postal Service, which, for the fiscal year 1931 (beginning July 1, 1930), will amount to something like $714,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1932 (beginning July 1, 1931), will run, as it is now estimated, to something like $730,000,000, making a total for the two years of about $1,444,000,000. Deducting these postal receipts from the total appropriations made by the Seventy-first Congress, there remains a net total of appropriations for the 2-year period from March 4, 1929, to March 4, 1931, of $8,597,493,415.50. This means an annual average for this period of $4,298,746,707.75; that is say, an annual total of appropriations of less than one-half of $10,000,000,000.

It must be borne in mind, also, that the World War has imposed upon our Nation obligations of tremendous character. The war debts must be paid; and we are paying thereon, in principal and interest, more than a billion dollars a year. These payments are covered by the appropriations which Congress must make. Then we are paying out enormous sums to the veterans of the World War and for their hospitalization and the like. The total of appropriations made at this session for veterans' administration purposes is nearly $1,000,000,000; to be exact, $953,216,227.

I am one of those who believe that a Republic must be just and generous to its defenders; else not long may we have a Republic to defend. The Congress, as a whole, has acted in this spirit. This huge sum, of course, helps to swell the total of appropriations we have to make. I am sure that most of those in Congress who criticize the Budget totals will not include within their criticisms the sums paid for veterans' activities and needs.

Then there are the large appropriations of an emergency character made at the present session; appropriations induced by the desire of Congress and the administration to meet abnormal conditions of drought, unemployment, and agricultural depression. How many of the critics of the administration and the majority party will criticize these appropriations—except to decry them as being too small, as being insufficient to meet the contemplated needs?

It should also be borne in mind that in the various appropriation bills many items of expenditure are provided for that pertain to fiscal years other than those in which the appropriations are made. Thus, for instance, the appropriation bill for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1931 carried certain sums immediately available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1930. The same is true as regards the Treasury Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1932; and the same situation obtains as to all the regular annual supply measures. In the appropriation bills for 1932 there are carried items aggregating something like $350,000,000 for construction purposes, and the funds were made immediately available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1931—the current fiscal year.

I submit herewith a table setting forth the appropriations made at this session. Therein are shown all the regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1932, together with the deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 and prior fiscal years. The total of all these appropriations is $5,180,107,522.24; of which total approximately the sum of $714,000,000, as I have already stated, will be met by postal revenues; leaving a net total of appropriations for the session of $4,466,107,522.24.

Comparison of estimates and appropriations for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress

Title of bills	Budget estimates	Appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of appropriations compared with estimates
Agriculture	$213,919,040.00	$215,578,860.00	+$1,659,820.00
District of Columbia	[1] 45,843,517.00	45,672,838.00	−170,679.00
Independent offices	[2] 1,055,358,190.00	1,052,777,010.00	−2,581,180.00
Interior	[3] 69,588,741.73	89,247,606.73	+19,658,865.00
Legislative	28,690,611.00	26,973,185.00	−1,717,426.00
Navy	361,173,248.00	358,253,952.00	−2,919,296.00
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor	138,650,960.34	137,423,954.34	− 1,227,006.00
State	17,590,073.34	17,522,323.34	−67,750.00
Justice	51,988,261.00	51,239,201.00	−749,060.00
Commerce	54,635,226.00	54,332,230.00	−302,996.00
Labor	14,437,400.00	14,330,200.00	−107,200.00
Treasury and Post Office	1,104,280,353.00	1,083,148,923.00	−21,131,430.00
Treasury	255,436,296.00	241,865,146.00	−13,571,150.00
Post Office	848,844,057.00	841,283,777.00	− 7,560,280.00
War Department	450,347,891.00	445,765,735.00	−4,582,156.00
Military activities	338,933,359.00	334,655,965.00	−4,277,394.00
Nonmilitary	111,414,532.00	111,109,770.00	−304,762.00
Total, regular annuals	3,467,852,552.07	3,454,842,064.07	−13,010,488.00
First deficiency, 1931	95,882,528.62	109,303,822.12	+13,421,293.50
Second deficiency, 1931	79,986,802.62	83,990,967.05	+4,004,164.43
Emergency construction appropriations, 1931	150,000,000.00	116,000,000.00	−34,000,000.00
Farmers' seed, feed, and fertilizer loans	45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	
Agricultural marketing fund	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous	5,200,671.00	[4] 7,000,000.00	+1,799,329.00
Total, deficiency and miscellaneous	526,070,002.24	511,294,789.17	−14,775,213.07
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	1,213,970,669.00	1,213,970,669.00	
Grand total	5,207,893,223.31	5,180,107,522.24	−27,785,701.07

[1] Exclusive of $196,030 transferred to Interior Department.
[2] Exclusive of $2,000,000 withdrawn by President after the Budget was submitted to Congress.
[3] Includes $196,030 transferred from District of Columbia.
[4] Estimated.

The appropriations made at this session fall into the following general classifications:

Appropriations made during the third session, Seventy-first Congress, including regular annual appropriations for the fiscal year 1932 and supplemental and deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 and prior fiscal years, divided into main groups of appropriation purposes

Veterans' Administration	$953,216,227
Postal Service	844,373,285
Interest on the public debt	581,000,000
Sinking fund and other public debt retirement funds	468,509,905
Military activities of War Department	341,868,381
Navy Department and Navy Establishment	375,667,900
Federal Farm Board, agricultural marketing revolving fund	250,000,000
Federal-aid highways	239,080,307
Public buildings, construction, sites, and expenses incident to new program	76,905,200
Rivers and harbors	82,500,000
Flood control	39,400,000
Shipping Board construction loan fund	35,000,000
Forest highways, forest roads and trails, park roads, and roads over public lands	30,500,000
Miscellaneous emergency construction not included in the foregoing groups	15,000,000
Drought-relief loans, including rural sanitation and medical supplies	69,000,000
All other activities of the Government, including permanent appropriations other than interest and sinking fund	778,086,317
	[1] 5,180,107,522

A study of this "breakdown" or analysis discloses the fact that the very large total of more than $550,000,000 is made up of items of an emergency character, relative to conditions of drought, unemployment, and agricultural relief. These emergency items follow:

For agricultural marketing revolving fund for the making of loans, through the Federal Farm Board, to cooperative marketing associations (The appropriation for this purpose the year before was $100,000,000.)	$250,000,000
For construction of Federal-aid roads (The appropriations at this session for this purpose, including $80,000,000 in the emergency construction act, aggregate $239,080,307, compared to $106,400,000 appropriated for like purposes at last session, making an increase of $132,680,307.)	132,680,307
For loans for seed, feed, fertilizer, and rehabilitation of agriculture in the drought and storm-stricken regions of the country, including rural sanitation and medical supplies	69,000,000
For forest roads and trails, forest highways, national park roads, and roads extending across public lands, including $10,500,000 in the emergency construction act, making a total for these purposes at this session, as compared with $21,220,628 for the last session, an increase of	9,278,372
For rivers and harbors and flood control: The appropriations made at this session for these purposes, including $25,600,000 in the emergency construction act, aggregate the sum of $121,900,000, as compared with a total of $103,400,000 at the last session, making an increase of	18,500,000
For Shipping Board construction loan fund, a new appropriation item made to supplement receipts credited to this fund in aid of our merchant marine	35,000,000
For emergency construction items for the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Navy, Treasury, and War—no similar item at the last session	14,941,347
For advances to reclamation fund, to supplement regular receipts to such fund—no comparable item at the last session	5,000,000
Increase over last session in item for construction of public buildings, sites, rent of temporary quarters, architectural services, etc	15,826,225
Making a total of	550,226,251

This sum, deducted from the total appropriations made for this session, leaves a net total of $3,899,881,271.24, which represents the sum appropriated at this session, less postal receipts and emergency items. This is not an abnormal amount for normal purposes.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the amounts thus appropriated for public buildings and roads, for river and harbor work, and for the other items of construction will not represent a loss to the country, for the completed projects will become assets of the Nation and items of the country's wealth far surpassing their cost. The present creation of these works, induced by drought, business depression, and unemployment, may be accomplished at less cost now than at some future time under more normal conditions. In addition, unemployment is thereby measurably relieved, the pulse of business quickened, and the needs of the Nation met.

In strict justice to the facts involved it may be observed that some of those who are loudest in their denunciations of extravagance touching the matter of Federal appropriations and expenditures, are among the most active of those whose appeals and measures have made increased appropriations and expenditures necessary. In this they are consistently inconsistent. They make no denunciation until the legislation they espouse is enacted and the appropriations they seek are made. Not until everything is safe do their criticisms find expression. It is respectfully submitted that they, by their own acts, are estopped from criticizing. In all fairness to the record, if they wish to criticize, permit me to suggest that they direct their censure, not at the national administration, not at the party in nominal control of Congress, but at the Congress as a whole, with themselves fully included.

I believe that the Appropriations Committee of this body, which must start the great supply bills on their legislative journeys, has sought to keep down appropriations to the lowest levels permitted by basic authorizations. Its work has been well done. I believe that the Appropriations Committee of the other chamber has endeavored to cooperate in these matters. Both committees must be governed by the laws that Congress enacts, and so must the executive branch of the Government.

As for the President, he has certainly endeavored to minimize expenditures. He has had a difficult task—one that has not been exceeded perhaps in any other peace-time administration. Universal depression has poured against our shores and over our land its sickening tides, and we have felt their fearful effect. The entire earth is yet experiencing the dreadful aftermath of that unparalleled conflict, the World War. The inevitable wreck and ruin which thus came on the world can be overcome only by the toil and thrift and patient wisdom of the years to come. Partisanship and malevolence may give no weight to these matters, but a wise and just patriotism will give them weight. In passing, permit me to say that above all other nations a generous republic can not afford to wage war if, without dishonor, war may be avoided. In every respect the cost is too great. One of the last countries to feel the effects of this universal depression, ours will be one of the first to recover. We are essentially strong—strong in spirit, and strong in every character of resources. Our people have never failed to meet and master any emergency presented, however difficult or desperate. The unprecedented drought in a dozen of our great agricultural Commonwealths has greatly added to our problem, but a kind nature, supplanting a very cruel one, in due course will bring aid in that quarter. In the meantime measurable relief should flow from the enactments recently made by Congress and approved by the President.

Our laws are basically sound and are fashioned for the country's advantage. In the past the policies embodied in these laws have brought us prosperity and happiness, and the same should be true of the future. Meanwhile, in these hours of storm and stress, what better pilot could our good ship carry than he, who more than any other man of history, has distinguished himself as a leader in practical relief work, and whose training, experience, and achievements show him to be possessed of the highest constructive force and capacity?

CONGRESS SHOULD NOT EXCLUDE FILIPINOS FOR A SINGLE HOUR PREVIOUS TO THE GRANTING OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to extend my remarks on the subject of immigration, about which I have frequently addressed the House, by expressing my deep satisfaction over the fact this Congress is closing its career without having barred Filipinos previous to the granting of their independence.

[1] Final figures subject to correction.

As long as we retain the Philippine Islands under the American flag they are entitled to all the benefits that the sovereignty of that flag implies. We should not exclude Filipinos for a single hour previous to the granting of their independence. Nor should we limit by a single pound the amount of sugar or coconut oil or any other Philippine product that they may desire to ship into this country free of tariff duties until we have kept our solemn agreement with these people to make them free.

When we grant the Filipinos the independence we have been dangling before them ever since they have been under the American flag the solution of the Filipino immigration problem will come simultaneously and automatically. They will then be automatically barred under existing immigration laws. Likewise, their agricultural products will immediately become subject to the provisions of the tariff laws of the United States. So that it will not only be to the everlasting glory of the United States to keep the faith with the Filipino people, but it will be to the best interest of several very important groups of American citizens.

If I could have had my way, the Philippine Islands would to-day be independent. Ever since I have been in Congress I have been advocating legislation that would confer upon the 13,000,000 Filipinos the incomparable blessings of liberty. Although it would not make me a single additional vote in my district, I have introduced bill after bill, during the years, looking toward Philippine independence. Why, it may be asked, have I taken such a deep interest in these people who live on the other side of the globe, and whom I shall never see? My answer is one of many angles. One of them is that I want to be free myself, and am willing for the other fellow also to be free. If independence is the great thing that we all assert it to be—and it is—why should we Americans desire to monopolize it? Why not let other aspiring peoples also share it?

But may I also point out that the holding of far-distant and alien peoples against their will is a fundamental violation of the principles on which this Government was founded. The immortal Declaration of Independence proclaims the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We never have had the consent of the people of the Philippine Islands to govern them, and never will have. They resisted the extension of American sovereignty over them as long as they had any guns to resist with, and have been clamoring to be free ever since the Filipino flag was hauled down and the American flag hoisted in its place. It is as natural for them not to desire to be governed by Americans as it would be for Americans not to want to be governed by Filipinos.

Ever since I have been in the House of Representatives—and I trust I may be pardoned for mentioning that of the 435 Members of the Seventy-second Congress only 7 have served for a longer period than myself—I have sympathized with the independence aspirations of the Filipinos. In the Congress just closing I introduced H. R. 7267, which would have granted early independence. I also introduced H. R. 10061, providing that the United States pay $5,000 indemnity to the heirs of Fermin Tobera, the innocent and unoffending Filipino youth, who lost his life by being murdered while asleep in his bed during anti-Filipino race riots near Watsonville, Calif., January 22, 1930.

I agree with the position taken by the two Resident Commissioners from the Philippines—the Hon. PEDRO GUEVARA and the Hon. CAMILO OSIAS—that Filipinos should not be barred previous to the grant of independence.

Dr. Hilario C. Moncado, president of the Filipino Federation of America (Inc.), has made two trips to Washington from the federation headquarters at Los Angeles to appear before committees of Congress in opposition to any restriction of Filipino immigration before Philippine independence has been granted. I have a personal acquaintance with Doctor Moncado, who is a very able and talented Filipino. I have had also occasion to come in contact with members of his organization on the Pacific coast. Doctor Moncado is a stanch advocate of immediate, absolute, and complete Philippine independence, and the thousands of members of his organization in California bear an excellent reputation for honesty and morality. It was at the request of Doctor Moncado that I introduced the Fermin Tobera bill.

I hope sincerely that Philippine independence will come soon. There is no need for further delay. The Filipinos have able leaders, and there is an abundance of testimony to show that the masses of the people are as well equipped to govern themselves as are many other peoples that are to-day enjoying their freedom.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, during the discussion of the legislation providing for the full payment of adjusted-service certificates or the making of loans upon them I was unable, by reason of illness, to attend the sessions of the House or to take part in some of the debates.

Because of the fact that the law allowing holders of adjusted-service certificates to borrow 50 per cent upon them was the law passed, and due to the fact that the full payment of these certificates, including the payment of the 50 per cent loaned, will be considered in the next Congress, I have felt it my duty to analyze the entire legislation.

In other words, the law just passed is simply preliminary legislation.

As first chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, which committee was created in 1924, it has been my duty to take some part in the discussion of all of the legislation enacted, and as a member of the committee in the next Congress it will probably be my duty to discuss some of the legislation in the next Congress.

As one of the first advocates of the issuance of adjusted-service certificates in 1919, I have become somewhat familiar with the legislative action taken.

The first person who ever advocated the issuance of these certificates was Sergeant Shaffer, who at that time lived in Virginia. This proposal was a cash payment of a dollar a day to each person who served in the military or naval service during the World War.

As the measure was further considered by veterans' organizations a fourfold plan was developed, which it is not necessary to discuss at this time. Later a compromise law was enacted providing for the issuance of adjusted-service certificates based on length of service, with payment at the rate of $1.25 per day for overseas service, $1 per day for service in the United States, the addition of 25 per cent to this basic rate because payment was delayed, with a maximum of $625 for men who served overseas, and $500 for those who did not have overseas service. Certain age percentages were inserted which I shall not discuss at this time. It was understood at the time of the passage of this bill by those who secured its passage that cash payment of these certificates before the date they were due would not be demanded.

Of this I am very familiar, because I personally drafted the three Republican caucus or conference calls which resulted in the enactment of the law, and it could not have been enacted without these calls. Everyone is familiar with the fact that the law enacted providing for a loan of 50 per cent of the face value of the certificates was a compromise statute. Time only will tell whether it was a wise compromise, but the fact is apparent that the average service man who takes advantage of the loan feature, however much he may need the money at the present time, will not be able to repay the sum borrowed, and as a result will lose much of the value of his certificate.

The average value of each certificate is about a thousand dollars. Each individual holding a certificate, therefore, can borrow on the average, $500.

Apparently this would leave the borrower $500 additional when the certificate is due, but if he does not repay the loan of $500 there will remain to him when the certificate is due the sum of $74.10.

The law was passed as much for the benefit of the families of the service men as for the service men. It is apparent that the recently adopted law will in most cases be of no assistance to them. In this connection it might be well,

however, to discuss the proposed full payment law which will be brought up in the next Congress, because its introduction was responsible for the law passed which, in my judgment, will result in great injury to the families of service men. That law providing for full payment, if adopted, would have cost the Government of the United States immediately $5,066,000,000. That estimate was never presented on the floor of the House and Senate so far as I have been able to determine, and the lesser estimates did not take into consideration the factor which should be fully apparent, which is that the Government must pay interest upon the bonds which it would have been compelled to issue to have paid the full face value of the so-called bonus certificates. Had such bonds been issued they could not have been short-time paper, but necessarily bonds that would run as many years as the bonus certificates would run.

The value of the certificates before any loans were made upon them at maturity was $3,400,000,000. There was a paper credit of $770,000,000—but not a dollar of cash—in the Treasury as an alleged sinking fund for the payment of those certificates. Therefore while some have said that only a bond issue of approximately $2,630,000,000 would have been required to pay the certificates, as a matter of fact the bond issue required would have been $3,400,000,000.

No such bond could have been sold at a less rate of interest than 3½ per cent. The yearly interest upon such bonds, which certainly must run 14 years, the life of the certificates would be $119,000,000. The total interest charge, therefore, would have been $1,666,000,000. This interest charge, added to the $3,400,000,000, or the face of the certificates, to a certainty would have been $5,066,000,000. The added cost to the Government over and above the cost of the original bonus would, therefore, be $1,666,000,000, although the cost at once to the Government in actual cash outlay would be $3,400,000,000. It must certainly be conceded that even this rich Government could not expend that amount of money, and should not expend it at a time when economic conditions are such as they are, especially when the Government is now expending yearly for the benefit of service men the sum of $866,000,000 annually. This, however, is a small part of the cost of laws proposed by former service men and veterans organizations.

At this point I desire to discuss for a moment with former service men and responsible men in veterans' organizations the total cost of the demands they have made upon the United States Government in the present Congress.

It happens that as a Member of Congress many years ago I introduced the bill in the House of Representatives which created the American Legion, and have been a member of the three responsible veterans' organizations recognized by law—the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans.

At their conventions held in 1930 those organizations made certain immediate demands upon the American Government in addition to $3,400,000,000 for the cash payment of the bonus and the $866,000,000 paid each year for them.

In preparing this data I have had competent statisticians analyze the bills presented by two of the service organizations, the American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans, and I introduced bills in the House of Representatives at the request of all three organizations, and "by request," so that their claims and demands and desires could be presented to Congress.

I did not at any time concur in all of the demands made.

The data prepared also covers the cost of bills presented by individual Members of Congress at the request of veterans. Time did not permit an analysis of the program submitted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an organization of many members, but these demands to a great extent duplicate the others.

It will be noted that the approximate total cost of these measures is $36,841,516,800. These measures will be discussed in detail later. This figure must be immediately reduced in any fair statement because of the fact that many of the bills duplicate each other and provide for the same expenditures.

If the estimate should be reduced one-third, it might be reasonably accurate, but so that there can be no question of fairness in the total estimate of the demands made upon Congress this year by veterans' organizations and veterans through their Members of Congress I have reduced it two-thirds. Therefore, in making allowance for overlapping of demands I have reduced the $36,841,516,800 to $12,280,505,600, or 33⅓ per cent.

The request, therefore, of veterans upon the Government of the United States in this one Congress has certainly been the sum of $12,280,505,600.

I know of no responsible veteran in the United States who will attempt to justify these demands. Speaking to fellow members, therefore, of veterans' organizations, I suggest that these demands upon the United States must be lessened or the average citizen living to-day and his children will say that while these men and women who served during the World War undoubtedly were great patriots during the World War, their demands have reached such proportions as to be a menace to the very Government they fought to save.

Some of these observations are made that they may be read by some future chairmen of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. There will be many more such chairmen long after I retire or am retired from the House of Representatives. I want to say to them now that their lot will not be particularly happy in the work that they have as chairmen, because they will be compelled also to say "No" to those who make exorbitant and unfair demands. Speaking not cynically but rather philosophically, I would say to them, if I could be present at the deliberations of the committee many years from now, they will find that there will be less trouble and less demands from those who actually fought or suffered than from groups which took no part in the conflict. Every service man and woman ought also to remember that at least one President of the United States was elected to "purge the pension roll." It could easily be possible that some future President may have to face a similar situation.

Most Members of the House or Senate who have held the chairmanship of any committee having to do with appropriations for veterans of any war have been retired from legislative service because they would not surrender to the demands for legislation authorizing the payment of moneys to veterans of some war. There may have in the past been some justification for complaint, but that complaint can not reasonably exist with reference to veterans of the World War. Those who were injured or became ill in the World War have been paid compensation. The act of July 3, 1930, in effect gives a pension to those who suffered in civil life and not the result of war injuries or diseases.

Laws have been passed affording hospitalization to every veteran of the World War, and hospitals either have been built or are being built to care for the increasing number of disabled veterans. There are to-day approximately 50,000 veterans receiving hospital care.

Veterans have been given 11 distinct preferences which the ordinary citizen does not possess.

In accordance with the traditions of our Government, widows and orphans of veterans who die from nonservice-connected disabilities will undoubtedly secure a pension, and that measure would have been enacted in this Congress had it not been for the law passed with reference to adjusted compensation. I introduced such a bill myself and saw it fail of passage for that reason.

In addition to the $3,400,000,000 immediately demanded for cash bonus payment by the executive committee of the American Legion this year, they have requested legislation that would cost the Government for the first year a minimum of $153,190,000, or a maximum of $181,000,000.

The Disabled American Veterans, in addition to their request for full payment of adjusted compensation at an immediate cost of $3,400,000,000, have requested legislation which would have cost the Government during the first year a minimum of $224,710,200, or a maximum of $275,661,200.

The demands of the Veterans of Foreign Wars duplicated those of the others named.

The following is a statement showing in detail the requests of the first two named organizations, together with a statement showing the demands made by Members of Congress at the request of veterans and veterans' organizations:

Legislative program of American Legion

[H. R. 15621, 71st Cong.]

Section	Cost for the first year	
	Minimum	Maximum
1. Would amend sec. 5 to provide that there shall be no discrimination against any veteran entitled to home treatment on the ground that he left hospital against medical advice	(1)	
Authorizing the director to rotate personnel of rating boards with medical, adjudicatory, and cooperating personnel within the several offices	(2)	
2. Would amend sec. 19 to authorize insurance suits under sec. 305	(2)	
Would amend sec. 19 to establish presumption of disagreement as basis of insurance suit after lapse of six months from filing claim, if director has not allowed claim or granted disagreement	(2)	
Would extend for 1 year statute of limitations for filing suits on term insurance. Would authorize Department of Justice to confess judgment	(2)	
3. Would amend sec. 30 to authorize review of the confidential records of the bureau by any attorney of record, representing a veteran in an insurance suit	(2)	
4. Would amend sec. 200 to apply conclusive presumption of soundness and presumption of service connection of specified disabilities to all rights arising under the act, rather than limiting this provision as at present to sec. 200 and sec. 304	(2)	
Authorizing presumption of service connection of additional group of specified chronic constitutional diseases	$6, 264, 000	
Providing for the payment of disability allowance to veterans permanently disabled to a degree of 10 per cent or more at the following rates: 10 per cent, $20; 20 per cent, $25; 50 per cent, $35; 75 per cent, $50; and 100 per cent, $60. Certain amounts are specified for payment at ages of 62 years, 68 years, 72 years, and 75 years	62, 398, 000	
Provision is made for paying disability allowance of $30 per month to the widow of a veteran who dies of nonservice connected disability, and $6 for each child under 16 years of age in such cases	25, 423, 000	
Authorizing disability allowance under a total rating to all veterans rated total and permanent for insurance purposes	(1)	
5. Would amend sec. 201 (2) to revive widow's right to death compensation upon renewed widowhood	(2)	
6. Would amend sec. 201 (6) to recognize rights of widows who remarry the veteran before July 2, 1941	(2)	
7. Would amend sec. 202 (1) to establish presumption of dependency of parents of living veterans who reach the age of 60 years	4, 833, 000	
8. Would amend sec. 202 (3) to provide additional compensation for dependents of veterans receiving compensation on a permanent basis, and would establish presumption of dependency of parents at age 60	19, 870, 000	
9. Would amend sec. 202 (4) to authorize payment from June 7, 1924, under the present schedule of disability ratings	18, 000, 000	
10. Would amend sec. 202 (7) to authorize a minimum rate of temporary total for active tuberculosis	1, 629, 000	
Authorizing a presumption of active tuberculosis in all cases in which arrested or apparently cured tuberculosis was manifested prior to Jan. 1, 1925	1, 300, 000	
11. Would amend section 202 (10) to authorize the following benefits for all veterans without regard to service origin of disabilities:		
(a) Out-patient treatment for all veterans	6, 000, 000	$23, 000, 000
(b) Mandatory right to hospital treatment	2, 800, 000	11, 280, 000
(c) Family allowances for all hospitalized veterans	4, 670, 000	7, 000, 000
(d) Dental treatment and prosthetic appliances	(2)	
12. Would amend sec. 205 to provide that service connection can not be broken after death of beneficiary	(2)	
13. Would amend sec. 301 to extend the time for conversion of yearly renewable term insurance	(2)	
14. Would amend sec. 304 by extending for one year the time within which term insurance may be converted by veterans suffering from service connected disabilities	(2)	
15. Would amend sec. 305 by permitting revival of lapsed insurance even though death or permanent disability occur after July 2, 1932	(2)	
16. Would add sec. 312 to authorize issuance of substandard insurance policies to service-connected disabled persons	(2)	
17. Would amend sec. 500 to authorize an increase in attorneys' fees in certain insurance suits under sec. 19, and payment of court costs by the Government	(2)	
18. Authorizing the payment to the Director or the Acting Director of the Veterans' Bureau of a salary of $12,000 per annum	3, 000	
Total available estimates	153, 190, 000	181, 000, 000

[1] Probably no increase. [2] No estimate possible.

Legislative program of disabled American veterans

[H. R. 16620, 71st Cong.]

Section	Cost for the first year	
	Minimum	Maximum
1. Would amend sec. 6 to establish employment service	(1)	
2. Would amend sec. 200 to provide disability allowance at the following rates: 10 per cent, $20; 25 per cent, $25; 50 per cent, $35; 75 per cent, $50; 100 per cent, $60	$62, 398, 000	
Would amend sec. 200 to authorize payment of disability allowance at the rate of $30 per month to widows, and $6 each to children of veterans who have died from nonservice-connected disabilities; revival of right of remarried widow upon renewed widowhood	25, 423, 000	
3. Would amend sec. 201 to authorize death compensation to dependents of veterans receiving compensation without regard to cause of death of such veterans	7, 819, 000	
4. Would amend sec. 202 (2) to authorize permanent total ratings on all cases in which there has been 12 months temporary total rating	965, 000	
5. Would amend sec. 202 (3) to authorize:		
(a) Dependency payments on disability cases rated on a permanent basis	11, 870, 000	
(b) Permanent total ratings on epilepsy, grand mal	716, 000	
6. Would amend sec. 202 (4) to give minimum rating of 10 per cent permanent partial to all veterans gassed or wounded in action	(2)	
7. Would amend sec. 202 (5) to authorize $75 monthly for nurse or attendant	911, 000	
8. Would amend sec. 202 (7) to provide payment of $30 per month for insane veterans without dependents who have been maintained by the Government in an institution for 6 months	509, 200	
9. Would amend 202 (10) to authorize:		
(a) Out-patient treatment for all veterans	6, 000, 000	$23, 000, 000
(b) Mandatory right to hospital treatment	2, 800, 000	11, 280, 000
10. Would add sec. 215 to authorize payment of $4.75 per diem to tuberculosis patients in lieu of hospitalization rights	5, 296, 000	30, 767, 000
11. Would amend sec. 302 to provide that Government shall bear cost of insurance payable on account of permanent and total disability on policies of term or converted insurance, without regard to service origin of disability	100, 000, 000	
12. Would amend sec. 304 to extend period for reinstatement of insurance by disabled risks, and reduction of the interest rate on premium liens on such policies	(1)	
13. Would amend sec. 500 to provide that the Government should pay court costs, including witness fees and attorney's fees in all cases of suits on insurance contracts decided in favor of the veteran	(1)	
14. Would authorize a salary of $12,000 per annum, effective July 23, 1930, to the Director or Acting Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau	3, 000	
Total available estimates	224, 710, 200	275, 661, 200

[1] No estimate possible.
[2] No estimate possible; probably no increase.

Bills introduced by Members of Congress

Recommended appropriation:

H. R. 13548. This bill would authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to waive recoveries in certain instances and would extend the provision with reference to recoveries to all forms of benefits under the jurisdiction of the Administrator.

H. R. 13559.[1] This bill would establish a board of veterans' appeals independent of the United States Veterans' Administration and would not be under the jurisdiction of the Administrator $350, 000

H. R. 17001. This bill would amend section 5, World War veterans' act, to authorize the Director to make decisions of law and fact which would not be subject to the provisions of the budget and accounting act of 1921, or any amendment thereto.

H. R. 17009.[1] This bill would create a commission under the President, subject to his appointment, to study the hospitalizing of war veterans 10, 000

S. 6020. This bill would authorize the establishment of a permanent medical service in the United States Veterans' Bureau with provision for specified salary ranges for disability retirement after 15 years' service, the cost to be paid out of the appropriations for carrying out the provisions of the World War veterans' act.

GENERAL

Estimate of cost:

H. R. 16656. This bill would provide a maximum payment of compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay under disabled emergency officers' retirement act of 50 per cent of the amount to which the veteran would otherwise be entitled when such veteran is institutionalized.

[1] Not under jurisdiction of Veterans' Administration.

Estimate of cost—Continued.

The bill further provides that no reduction will be made where the amount of the benefit would be $20 or less. The bill would further provide for apportionment for dependents of amounts due the veteran while institutionalized, the total amount payable to all not to exceed $80 per month..... ([a])

Compensation and treatment

Section	Cost for the first year	
	Minimum	Maximum
S. 5482. This bill would amend sec. 202 (7), World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, to provide for a permanent and total rating from the date of enactment in all cases where an ex-service person is shown to have had a tuberculous disease of a compensable degree for a period of 5 or more consecutive years and whose disability on account of such disease during such period has been rated total and temporary	$8, 536, 000	
H. R. 13573. This amendment would include in those eligible for disability allowance the veterans who served 60 days or more with rates ranging from $25 for 25 per cent to $60 for 100 per cent permanent disability. The estimated additional cost over and above the disability allowance provided in the act of July 3, 1930, would approximate $31,767,000 for the first year. This bill also provides for the payment of an allowance to the widows and children of deceased veterans regardless of the cause of death. It is estimated that this provision would cost approximately $25,817,000 for the first year	57, 584, 000	
H. R. 14444. This bill limits the payment of disability allowance to veterans serving 90 days or more at rates ranging from $25 for 25 per cent to $60 for 100 per cent permanent disability. It is estimated that the additional cost of this provision would approximate $30,-900,000 for the first year. This bill further provides for the payment of an allowance for the widows and children of deceased veterans regardless of the cause of death, at $30 for the widow and $6 for each minor child. It is estimated that this provision would cost approximately $25,423,000 for the first year	56, 323, 000	
H. R. 14703. This bill provides for additional compensation of $25 per month for veterans who suffered the loss of the use of one or more eyes as the result of injuries received in active service in line of duty between Apr. 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918	791, 000	
H. R. 14919. This bill would amend section 202 (10) to further authorize the Director so far as Government facilities permit, to furnish hospitalization and necessary traveling expenses or out-patient treatment by the regional offices to veterans of any war, military occupation or military expedition, since 1897 not dishonorably discharged		$24, 177, 000
H. R. 15000. This bill would provide for hospitalization in a Government hospital of all persons discharged from the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who have contracted tuberculosis in line of duty	([1])	
H. R. 15431. This bill provides for disability allowance ranging from $25 for 25 per cent, to $60 for 100 per cent permanent disability, for World War veterans serving 60 days or more. This bill further provides for an allowance to the widows and children of all deceased veterans regardless of the cause of death, at a rate of $30 for the widow and $6 for each child	57, 583, 000	
H. R. 15779. This bill would include under the compensation provisions of Title II, World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, those persons who contracted injury or disease in the military or naval service while engaged in any war, military campaign, expedition or occupation since July 2, 1921	([1])	
H. R. 15868. This bill provides for disability allowance at rates ranging from $10 for 10 per cent disability, to $60 for 100 per cent disability. Estimated cost $52,747,-000. Provides payment to widows, children, and parents of deceased veterans regardless of cause of death. Cost $23,584,000. Provides salary of director of $12,000, effective July 23, 1930	76, 334, 000	
H. R. 15998. This bill would amend section 202 (10), World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, to extend the benefits of hospitalization, as far as existing facilities will permit, to all persons who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States	306, 600	
H. R. 16209. Provides for payment of burial expenses and transportation of body for persons on pension rolls as Civil War veterans who die after discharge without sufficient assets to meet such expenses	([1])	
H. R. 16250. This bill would provide for the payment of benefits to dependents under section 201, World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, to the surviving dependents of any ex-service man who would have been entitled to receive disability allowance	22, 033, 000	
H. R. 16251. This bill would amend the second paragraph, sec. 200, World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, so as to increase the rates for disability allowance from $12 to $20, $18 to $30, $24 to $40, and $40 to $60 per month	23, 877, 000	
H. R. 16252. This bill would amend sec. 200, World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, to award $72 per month disability allowance to those persons entitled thereto who are helpless or blind or require regular aid or attendance of another person	([1])	
H. R. 16306. This bill provides for the payment of compensation at the rates provided in sec. 201 to the dependents of deceased veterans regardless of the cause of death	22, 033, 000	

[1] No estimate possible.

[a] No cost indicated.

Compensation and treatment—Continued

Section	Cost for the first year	
	Minimum	Maximum
H. R. 16306—Continued. This bill further provides for payment of an allowance of $50 per month to beneficiaries in constant need of a nurse or attendant	([1])	
H. R. 16385. This bill would amend sec. 13 of the act of July 3, 1930 (sec. 202 (3), World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended July 3, 1930), to provide payment of the additional $25 per month for the specified disabilities resulting from injury received in active service between Apr. 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, instead of incurrence between Apr. 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918	([1])	
H. R. 16954. This bill would place on the pension rolls widows and children of any service man who served 90 days or more during the World War with enlistment prior to Nov. 11, 1918, or who having served less than 90 days was discharged for disability incurred in service in line of duty. Death need not be service connected. The rates would be: Widow, $30 per month provided she has 1 minor child of the veteran under 16. If 2 minor children, $36 per month, 3 or more minor children under 16 years, $42 per month. Where the minor child or children attain the age of 16 years, the rate of pension to the widow would be $20 per month. Where there is no widow, each minor child under 16 years, $10 per month, the children to succeed to the widow's pension on remarriage. Provision is made for helpless children over 16 years at the same rates as minor children	([1])	
H. R. 17003. Upon death of veteran with service as provided under existing law (disability allowance) widow would receive $20 per month with $6 for each child under 16 years, with provision for helpless child	$17, 946, 000	
H. R. 17116. With 90 days' service in World War and death from disability not service connected, widow and 1 child would receive $26 per month, with $6 for each additional child. If no widow, but 1 child, $20, with $6 for each additional child. Dependent father or mother 65 years of age or more, $15 per month or both $20 per month, regardless of time of dependency. Widow's allowance would continue to death or remarriage, but not longer than the time the children would reach the age of 16 years or marry, or helpless child would cease to be helpless. The bill would provide for apportionment where the children are not in custody of the widow. Widow must have married the deceased no later than 9 years after July 2, 1921	10, 913, 000	

[1] No estimate possible.

Insurance

	Cost for the first year	
	Minimum	Maximum
S. 5418. This proposed amendment would extend to June 1, 1931, the time for filing suit on converted insurance and would decrease the time limit for suits under war risk term insurance	([1])	
S. 5809. This bill would amend sec. 19, World War veterans' act, so as to permit suit without prior disagreement by presumption of disagreement if liability on the policy is denied in the action. The bill would further provide that failure of the bureau to act on insurance claims for a period of 6 months after receipt of the same shall constitute a disagreement. This proposed legislation would involve the courts and the bureau in a deluge of suits	([1])	
H. R. 15005. This bill would amend sec. 300, World War veterans' act, to permit members of Officers' Reserve Corps when called to active duty to apply for insurance up to the amount of $10,000	([1])	
H. R. 16152. This bill would amend sec. 309, World War veterans' act, so as to change the requirement of death after Feb. 24, 1919, to death prior to receipt of the $60 bonus	([1])	

[1] No estimate possible.

Emergency officers' retirement act

	Cost for the first year	
	Minimum	Maximum
H. R. 14451. This bill would extend the time limit for filing applications for benefits under the emergency officers' retirement act to one year after the passage of the proposed amendatory act. Due to the fact that it is impossible to anticipate the date on which the act might be approved and to estimate the number of claims which might be filed during the period of one year following such approval, the estimated cost would be the minimum and takes into consideration only those claims now on file	$1, 142, 000	
H. R. 15271. This amendment would extend all of the provisions of the emergency officers' retirement act to May 24, 1931	([1])	

Emergency officers' retirement act—Continued

	Cost for the first year	
	Minimum	Maximum
S. 4698. This amendment provides for the apportionment of retirement pay	(1)	
S. 5748. This amendment would extend the benefits of the emergency officers' retirement act to emergency officers of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer rebellion, claim to be filed within 12 months after the passage of the act	$5,000,000	

[1] No estimate possible.

Adjusted compensation

Recommended appropriation:

S. 5060. Would authorize payment of face value of adjusted-service certificates after deducting any loan thereon $3,423,000,000

S. 5811. Would create an emergency loan value for adjusted-service certificates equal to the amount of by which 50 per cent of the face value exceeds the loan basis 1,700,000,000

S. 5882. Would establish a cash-surrender value based on adjusted-service credit, increased by 25 per cent, plus interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded annually from date of certificate to a date not more than 30 days prior to the date of check issued the veteran in payment of surrender. Deduction of any loan provided for 1,989,000,000

S. 6269. Would amend the adjusted-compensation act to authorize a loan value at any time after date of issuance of the certificate and prior to the expiration of the 2-year period ..... (1)

H. R. 13519. Would provide 4 per cent interest on loans and an appropriation for paying loans 5,000,000

H. R. 13557. Identical with S. 5060, except as to the method of financing the payment by the United States Government 3,423,000,000

H. R. 14563. Would authorize payment of one-third of the face value of adjusted-service certificates upon surrender thereof within a reasonable time after the passage of the act, one-third within 1 year after the payment of the first one-third, and the remaining one-third 2 years after the payment of the first one-third 3,423,000,000

H. R. 14567. Would authorize upon surrender of certificate an amount equal to the original capital amount on which the certificate was based and allowing 6 per cent interest thereon from Nov. 11, 1918, to date of settlement 2,785,000,000

H. R. 14993. Would authorize issuance of Government bonds equal to face value of adjusted-service certificates with the prior deduction of any loan 3,423,000,000

H. R. 15062. Would authorize the payment of 25 per cent of the face value of any certificate to be held as a lien without interest and independent of any loan heretofore made 855,750,000

H. R. 15065. Would authorize reduction of interest on loans made on adjusted-service certificates to 4 per cent ..... (1)

H. R. 15272. Would provide election to authorize the payment of face value as provided in S. 5060 3,423,000,000

H. R. 15354. Would authorize payment of adjusted-compensation certificates in full to dependents of deceased veterans who died prior to passage of the act, in lieu of adjusted-service credit provided for dependents in title 6 50,000,000

H. R. 15495. Would authorize a loan basis for the calendar year 1931 not in excess of 90 per cent of the reserve value of the certificate on the last day of the current certificate year as of 1936 722,250,000

H. R. 15589. Would establish a cash-surrender value consisting of the amount of the adjusted-service credit, increased by 25 per cent, plus interest at 4 per cent compounded annually from date of certificate to a date not exceeding 30 days prior to date of check in payment thereof. Prior loans to be deducted 2,120,000,000

[1] No estimate available.

Recommended appropriation—Continued.

H. R. 15993. Would provide for payment of the face value, as in S. 5060, except the veteran could elect to take a cash-surrender value later by receiving the face value plus 4 per cent, compounded annually, from the date of certificate to date of surrender $3,423,000,000

H. R. 16832. Would authorize the payment of 50 per cent of the face value of the certificates, to be charged as a noninterest-bearing lien against the certificate at maturity; prior loans would be deducted 1,700,000,000

H. R. 16949. Would amend section 202 (b) of the World War adjusted compensation act so as to permit benefits of the law to individual holding permanent commission in any branch of the military or naval forces who entered service after Apr. 6, 1917, and was discharged before July 2, 1921 ..... (1)

H. R. 17027. Would authorize loans not to exceed 50 per cent of face value of certificates, the interest on all loans, including those previously made, to be 3 per cent per annum 1,711,500,000

H. R. 17054. Would authorize minimum loan value of 50 per cent of the face value of certificates with 4½ per cent interest on loans made after the proposed act, deduction of prior loans provided for 1,700,000,000

Hospital construction

Authorized appropriation:

H. R. 16982 (Rogers-Smoot bill). Authorizing additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for World War veterans was enacted into law Mar. 4, 1931 (Public 868, 71st Cong.), $5,000,000 of the amount authorized by Public 868 was appropriated by Public Resolution No. 133, enacted Mar. 4, 1931 20,877,000

OTHER BILLS SUBMITTED

S. J. Res. 217. Would authorize personnel quarters, elevators, and kitchen equipment, United States Veterans' Hospital No. 53, Dwight, Ill.

S. J. Res. 218. Would authorize the use of the Mayo Clinic as a diagnostic center and for treatment of certain serious ailments and delicate or special surgery ..... (2)

S. 5071. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in South Carolina 1,000,000

S. 5074. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 105, North Chicago, Ill 2,000,000

S. 5091. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Livermore, Calif 1,000,000

S. 5093. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in the southern part of California 2,000,000

S. 5102. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital near Thermopolis, Wyo 1,000,000

S. 5113. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Camp Custer, Mich 2,000,000

S. 5140. Would authorize erection of United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in Iowa 1,200,000

S. 5145. Would authorize erection of convalescent hospital on military reservation at Fort Snelling, Minn 800,000

S. 5166. Would authorize erection of administration building, United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 77, Portland, Oreg 100,000

S. 5185. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Aspinwall, Pa 800,000

S. 5216. Would authorize erection of United States Veterans' Bureau hospital for women in the State of California 1,000,000

S. 5248.[2] Would authorize appropriations for additional hospital facilities at Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver, Colo 2,000,000

S. 5575. Would amend the act approved July 1, 1930, to provide for additional construction at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Johnson City, Tenn., and United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Oteen, N. C 650,000

S. 5949. Would authorize enlargement of United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital in the State of Connecticut.

S. 6091. Would authorize purchase of West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Orange County, Ind 2,500,000

[1] No estimate available. [2] No estimate possible.

Authorized appropriations—Continued.

S. 6147. Would authorize erection of United States Veterans' Bureau hospital, northern West Virginia	$1,000,000
S. 6155. Would authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept certain lands in Biloxi, Miss., for site of national home for disabled volunteer soldiers.	
H. R. 13524.[3] Would provide for erection of addition to the United States Marine Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa	750,000
H. R. 13568. Would authorize the erection of addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind	1,500,000
H. R. 14059. Would provide additional hospital facilities by appropriation to remain available until expended in the discretion of the director with approval of the President (see Pub. 868)	52,000,000
H. R. 14443. Would authorize additional hospital facilities at National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles County, Calif	2,000,000
H. R. 14445. Would authorize additional construction at National Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. Dak	600,000
H. R. 14449. Would authorize conversion and reconstruction of United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 49, Philadelphia, Pa., into a diagnostic center.	
H. R. 14453. Would provide for erection of United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in the State of Iowa	1,200,000
H. R. 14455. Would direct the Secretary of War to lease to Veterans' Bureau grounds and property at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 55.	
H. R. 14457. Would authorize erection of addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, San Fernando, Calif	1,000,000
H. R. 14561. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Gulfport, Miss	600,000
H. R. 14562. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in middle Tennessee	850,000
H. R. 14569. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Alexandria, La	1,000,000
H. R. 14571. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital, northwestern part of the State of Arkansas	1,600,000
H. R. 14574. Would authorize additional construction at Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital, Hines, Ill	2,000,000
H. R. 14682. Would authorize additional construction at National Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis	2,000,000
H. R. 14691. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in the inland part of California	1,000,000
H. R. 15067. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in the Ozark section of the State of Missouri	750,000
H. R. 15140. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Knoxville, Iowa	280,000
H. R. 15262. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in the State of New Hampshire	1,500,000
H. R. 15365. Would authorize additional construction at the Danville Branch, National Soldiers' Home	600,000
H. R. 15435. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Atlanta, Ga	1,500,000
H. R. 16075. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital in the western part of the State of New York, near Buffalo	1,500,000
H. R. 16114. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 91, Tuskegee, Ala	1,000,000
H. R. 16253. Would authorize addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 97, Chillicothe, Ohio	750,000
H. R. 16591. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital at or near Cresson, Cambria County, Pa	2,500,000
H. R. 16658. Would authorize additional hospital and domiciliary facilities at the branches of the Bureau of National Homes (see Pub. 868)	2,850,000

[3] Not under jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration.

Authorized appropriations—Continued.

H. R. 16702. Would authorize the improvement of United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital at Rutland, Mass	$620,000
H. R. 16782. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital at Lava Hot Springs, Idaho	150,000
H. R. 16853. Would authorize erection of addition to United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Whipple, Ariz	540,000
H. R. 16854. Would authorize additional facilities at United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Tucson, Ariz	450,000
H. R. 16946. Would authorize erection of a United States Veterans' Bureau hospital, northwestern Ohio	400,000

These remarks are not made with any desire to be captious or to criticize my fellow service men, but rather with a desire that as the years pass service men will take into consideration the entire problem of the relations between the Government, the taxpayer, and the veteran, and that chairmen and members of the Veterans' Committee and Members of the House and Senate of the United States will consider the problem in its entirety. I am sure that most of the requests for legislation have been made with honesty of purpose, and that the sponsors did not realize the cumulative effect of the requests. It is my hope that this statement will clarify in their minds the true situation, and when considering in the future demands to be made on the Congress for legislation they will make them within reasonable limits.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

Mr. SANDERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to give a brief résumé of the work of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives during the Seventy-first Congress.

During this Congress a number of bills and resolutions, 170 in all, were referred to the committee. Hearings were held on many of them, at which representatives of the Post Office Department were present to give information, and interesting and valuable testimony was also submitted by others concerned with the pending legislation.

Nineteen of these measures have become laws during the Congress just ending, having been approved by the House, the Senate, and the President, and two others have been passed by both Houses and have been sent to the President within the last day or two. These new laws are as follows:

BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW DURING SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

H. R. 101 (Public Law No. 661). An act for the award of the air mail flyer's medal of honor

This measure authorizes an award to air mail pilots in recognition of heroism or some extraordinary achievement. The dangers with which air mail pilots contend in their flying on fixed day and night schedules and their skill and courage in meeting these dangers are well known, and it is believed only fitting and proper that Congress recognize these outstanding services.

H. R. 1234 (Public Law No. 247). An act to authorize the Postmaster General to impose demurrage charges on undelivered collect-on-delivery parcels

The purpose of this legislation is to control the practice of leaving collect-on-delivery parcels in post offices of address longer than is justified by imposing demurrage charges on undelivered collect-on-delivery parcels which the addressees have failed to accept within a reasonable period.

H. R. 5190 (Public Law No. 359). An act to enable the Postmaster General to authorize the establishment of temporary or emergency star-route service from a date earlier than the date of the order requiring such service

It is sometimes necessary that field officers of the Post Office Department arrange for emergency star-route service without awaiting the issuance of specific orders to take effect on the date thereof or later, and in order that payment may be made for service rendered in such entirely

legitimate cases a modification of the law appeared essential.

As the act approved May 18, 1916, authorizing the Postmaster General to employ temporary service without the issuance of a formal advertisement did not specifically authorize the retroactive authorization, the Comptroller General ruled that the provisions of section 3960, Revised Statutes, would prohibit such retroactive authorization. The above act (Public Law No. 359) corrects this situation by adding a proviso to the act of May 18, 1916, to the effect that the provisions of section 3960, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any service authorized under this act.

H. R. 6603 (Public Law No. 672). An act to provide a shorter work week for postal employees, and for other purposes

Prior to the passage of this act only certain postal employees were enjoying the benefits of a Saturday half holiday, the decision in each case resting with the individual postmaster in carrying out the Post Office Department's orders to curtail employment on Saturdays to an extent consistent with local conditions. This new act makes the shorter weekly working hours general throughout the Postal Service and affects practically all postal employees—supervisory employees, special clerks, clerks, and laborers in first and second class post offices, and employees of the motor-vehicle service, and carriers in the City Delivery Service and in the village delivery service, and employees of the Railway Mail Service—providing that where the needs of the service require them to perform service in excess of four hours on Saturday they shall be allowed compensatory time for such service on one day within five working days next succeeding the Saturday on which the excess service was performed.

The magnitude of the Postal Service is little realized, but out of the entire 595,456 employees in the Government service last year, approximately 375,000 (including postmasters, substitutes, and those having contractual relations) were in the Postal Service, and of this number about 160,000 regular employees will be directly affected by this shorter work week act, while the substitutes will derive more employment.

H. R. 7395 (Public Law No. 183). An act to extend to Government postal cards the provision for defacing the stamps on Government-stamped envelopes by mailers

A previous act permitted users of Government-stamped envelopes to deface the postage stamps thereon under certain conditions; the above act extends this permission to Government postal cards.

This practice relieves the Postal Service from the time and expense involved in canceling the stamps on the envelopes and cards at the time of mailing and expedites the handling and dispatch of such mail.

H. R. 8649 (Public Law No. 585). An act to authorize the Postmaster General to collect an increased charge for return receipts for domestic registered and insured mail when such receipts are requested after the mailing of the articles, and for other purposes

This measure amends existing law so as to provide the opportunity, after mailing, of securing return-receipt cards for registered and insured mail matter upon payment of a fee of 5 cents. It also provides a new service whereby mailers of such mail matter may secure the address as well as the signature of the addressee upon payment of a fee of 20 cents at the time of mailing for each return card carrying such information.

H. R. 8650 (Public Law No. 184). An act to authorize the Postmaster General to charge for services rendered in disposing of undelivered mail in those cases where it is considered proper for the Postal Service to dispose of such mail by sale or to dispose of collect-on-delivery mail without collection of the collect-on-delivery charges or for a greater or less amount than stated when mailed

This act authorizes the Postmaster General to prescribe regulations under which undeliverable parcels containing perishable matter may be sold and the amount realized, less a commission of 10 per cent, but in no case less than 15 cents, remitted to the sender or other rightful owner. It covers all undeliverable mail containing perishable matter, whether ordinary, registered, insured, or collect on delivery. It further provides for a charge of 10 cents for postal services in effecting delivery of collect-on-delivery mail upon terms differing from those stipulated at the time of mailing.

H. R. 8806 (Public Law No. 586). An act to authorize the Postmaster General to impose fines on steamship and aircraft carriers transporting the mails beyond the borders of the United States for unreasonable and unnecessary delays and for other delinquencies

This legislation gives the Postmaster General specific authority to impose fines upon steamship and aircraft carriers of foreign mail for failing to exercise due care in the protection of the mails while in their custody, and to make collection from the carriers, through civil suits if necessary, for reimbursement of the owners for lost, damaged, or rifled mail.

H. R. 9227 (Public Law No. 464). An act to establish additional salary grades for mechanic's helpers in the motor-vehicle service

This measure establishes three grades for mechanic's helpers in the motor vehicle service, of $1,600, $1,700, and $1,800 per annum—previously there was but one salary grade, $1,600—as it frequently happens that mechanic's helpers are required to wait several years for advancement to either general mechanic at $1,900 per annum or special mechanic at $2,100 per annum as vacancies occur.

H. R. 9300 (Public Law, No. 385). An act to authorize the Postmaster General to hire vehicles from village-delivery carriers

In 1929 legislation was enacted authorizing the hire of vehicles from letter carriers for use in the city delivery and collection service, confirming the practice which had been in effect for several years. The vehicles used in the village delivery and collection service quite generally are rented from the carriers operating them, and the above act (Public Law 385) has the effect of legally authorizing such rental.

An excerpt from a letter written by Postmaster General Brown under date of March 8, 1930, in connection with the village delivery service may be of interest:

Village delivery service was inaugurated under an act of Congress passed August 24, 1912, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the sum of $100,000 being appropriated for that purpose, the appropriation act reading as follows:

"After June 30, 1912, experimental mail delivery may be established, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, in towns and villages having post offices of the second and third class that are not by law now entitled to city delivery service, and the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated to enable postmasters to employ the necessary assistance to deliver the mails in such villages, and the amount to be expended at any office shall not exceed $100,000 a year."

The demand for village delivery service has grown, until at the present time there are 751 post offices having this character of service. Patrons of the village delivery service up until the past few years have been required to call at the post offices for parcel-post packages too large or bulky for delivery by the regular foot carrier. However, within the past few years the department has liberalized service facilities somewhat, and at the present time there are 33 village delivery post offices having regular parcel-post delivery by vehicle, and it is our practice to extend this service whenever the quantity of such large parcels justifies the employment of a vehicle.

H. R. 10676 (Public Law No. 778). An act to restrict the expeditious handling, transportation, and delivery of certain mail matter where local or contractual conditions are inadequate

Prior acts provided that upon payment of the required fee parcel-post packages should be given the same special handling during transit as is accorded first-class mail matter, and, if also desired, immediate delivery at the point of destination. Experience has shown that it is not always possible to give parcel post the same treatment given to first-class mail matter, due to local or contractual conditions. In some cases first-class mail is dispatched by catcher pouches on moving trains when it is impossible to dispatch parcel-post matter in like manner, while on many star routes supplementing railroad service the contract specifically provides for transporting first-class mail only, or perhaps first class and newspaper mail, and it is impossible, particularly where the mail covered by contract is carried

in passenger busses, to arrange for the transportation of special handling and special delivery parcel-post matter except at great expense.

The present act eliminates these inconsistencies in existing law, occasioned by the impracticability in certain cases of granting to other classes of mail matter every facility given first-class mail matter, by providing for "the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable."

H. R. 11007 (Public Law No. 386). An act to amend the act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 389, par. 7, 37 Stat. 556; U. S. C., title 39, sec. 631), making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913

This measure permits railway postal clerks, in the discretion of the general superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to reside at points convenient to their runs even though they are not directly on the routes covered, simply bringing the law in line with improved transportation facilities of the present day.

H. R. 11082 (Private Law No. 91). An act granting a franking privilege to Helen H. Taft

It is customary to accord the franking privilege to the widows of Presidents of the United States. H. R. 11082 provides that all mail matter sent by post by Helen H. Taft, widow of the late William Howard Taft, under her written autograph signature, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

H. R. 11704 (Public Law No. 178). An act to amend the air mail act of February 2, 1925, as amended by the acts of June 3, 1926, and May 17, 1928, further to encourage commercial aviation

The principal features of this act are that it authorizes the Postmaster General to award contracts for the transportation of air mail by aircraft to the lowest responsible bidder at fixed rates per mile for definite weight spaces instead of awarding contracts on the basis of poundage alone without regard to distance; and further authorizes the Postmaster General, in cases where the volume of air mail moving between the designated points does not exceed 25 cubic feet, or 225 pounds, to award to the lowest responsible bidder who has owned and operated an air-transportation service on a fixed daily schedule over a distance of not less than 400 miles, and for a period of not less than six months prior to the advertisement for bids, a contract at a rate not to exceed 40 cents per mile for a weight space of 25 cubic feet, or 225 pounds.

During the fiscal year 1930 there were 16,228,453 miles scheduled, 14,939,468 miles flown, and 7,719,698 pounds of mail transported by plane.

H. R. 12285 (Public Law No. 486). An act to authorize the Postmaster General to purchase motor-truck parts from the truck manufacturer

This measure provides that whenever motor-truck parts are needed by the Post Office Department in the operation of motor trucks the Postmaster General is authorized to enter into agreements with truck manufacturers for the purchase of such truck parts at a price not exceeding the truck manufacturer's list price, less regular discounts, without advertising, under such arrangements as in the opinion of the Postmaster General will be most advantageous to the Government.

The Postal Service owns and maintains 16 different types of motor trucks, for each of which approximately 1,500 different kinds of parts are purchased, a total of 24,000 separate items. A ruling by the Comptroller General stopped the practice of buying practically all parts required in repairing the different types of trucks from the manufacturers of the trucks under agreements stipulating discounts from list prices ranging from 10 per cent to 40 per cent. The above act gives legislative authority to purchase parts under agreements with the truck manufacturers, and covers the procurement of repair parts not only for trucks actually purchased by the Post Office Department under competitive bids but also for the trucks operating in the Postal Service which were purchased by the War Department and later transferred to the Postal Service as surplus equipment in accordance with an act of Congress.

S. 3054 (H. R. 740, Public Law No. 336). An act to increase the salaries of certain postmasters of the first class

This act remedies the inequality in the schedule of salaries for postmasters at post offices which have receipts of more than $1,500,000 a year. The salaries of approximately 52 first-class postmasters were increased by the provisions of this act at the time it went into effect.

S. 3272 (H. R. 8651, Public law No. 318). An act to authorize the dispatch from the mailing post office of metered permit matter of the first class, prepaid at least 2 cents but not fully prepaid, and to authorize the acceptance of third-class matter without stamps affixed in such quantities as may be prescribed

The metered permit matter of the first class referred to is matter on which the postage is paid in connection with a metered device set by the postmaster for a given number of impressions paid for at the time of setting, and which automatically locks upon the exhaustion of such impressions. In cases of inadvertence where the postage on such matter is not fully prepaid, but is prepaid at least 2 cents, this act provides that the mail matter shall be accorded the same treatment as is provided for such short-paid first-class matter mailed with postage stamps affixed.

Provision is also made for the acceptance of metered permit matter of the third class, except bulk mailings at the special rate, in such quantities as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, and for continuing to classify typewriting as handwriting.

S. 3273 (H. R. 8569, Public Law No. 555). An act to authorize the Postmaster General to issue additional receipts or certificates of mailing to senders of certain classes of mail matter and to fix the fees chargeable therefor

Prior to July 1, 1929, certificates of mailing covering ordinary domestic matter were furnished for parcels of the fourth class only. Beginning July 1, 1929, such certificates were authorized to cover domestic ordinary mail of any class. Senders' receipts for ordinary mail of any class are furnished upon request and the payment of 1 cent for each piece of mail. These receipts merely furnish evidence of mailing and do not provide for indemnity or special treatment of the matter involved. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, 8,612,649 certificates of mailing for domestic ordinary articles were issued, for which charges amounting to $86,126.49 were received, an increase of 1,739,533 receipts and $17,395.33 compared with the preceding year, or 25.31 per cent.

Special requests have been made for additional receipts or certificates of mailing covering registered, insured, and collect-on-delivery mail, the issuance of which is authorized in the above act (Public Law No. 555), and there is a growing tendency on the part of branches of large firms to obtain additional receipts for the main office as an evidence of mailing.

S. 3599 (H. R. 10344, Public Law No. 316). An act to provide for the classification of extraordinary expenditures contributing to the deficiency of postal revenues

The purpose of this measure is to show in fair and accurate manner the service performed by the Post Office Department, and to give proper credit for certain services which are essentially nonpostal and are really public-welfare and national-policy projects.

This act does not change the method of accounting in the Treasury Department or the General Accounting Office, but simply authorizes them to show separately, in stating the amount of the postal deficit, the sum expended for the services set forth in the measure. The amount involved is that which would have been collected at regular postage rates on the several kinds of mail carried free of charge; the difference between the postage collected on certain publications given a preferential rate and that which would have been collected at zone rates; the estimated excess of the cost of the air-mail service over the revenues derived from air mail; and the estimated amount paid to vessels of American registry for carrying foreign mail over what would have been paid to vessels of foreign registry.

The following table from the Postmaster General's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, shows the credits for these items:

Extraordinary items contributing to the deficiency of postal revenues (act of June 9, 1930), fiscal years 1929 and 1930 compared

Item	Fiscal year 1930	Fiscal year 1929	Increase
Revenue credits for free services, etc.:			
Franked matter for—			
Members of Congress	$718,060.00		
Other than Members of Congress	154,545.00		
Total franked	872,605.00	$957,964.00	[1] $85,359.00
Penalty matter for branches of the Government other than the Post Office Department, including free registration	9,347,505.00	8,169,170.00	1,178,335.00
Publications going free in county	753,263.00	747,115.00	6,148.00
Free mail for the blind	63,779.00	56,991.00	6,788.00
Differentials in second-class postage favoring religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, and fraternal organizations	414,388.00	323,527.98	90,860.02
Total revenue credits for free services, etc	11,451,540.00	10,254,767.98	1,196,772.02
Credits for nonpostal expenditures:			
Excess cost of airplane service over the postage revenues derived from air mail	13,863,174.10	7,963,663.72	5,899,510.38
Differentials in ocean mail rates favoring vessels of American registry	14,355,004.29	11,225,364.27	3,129,640.02
Total credits for nonpostal expenditures	28,218,178.39	19,189,027.99	9,029,150.40
Grand total	39,669,718.39	29,443,795.97	10,225,922.42

[1] Decrease.

In addition to the measures already enacted into law, S. 543 and House Joint Resolution 357 have been passed by both the House and the Senate and sent to the President for consideration.

MEASURES PASSED BY BOTH THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE

S. 543 (H. R. 10123). An act to increase the pay of mail carriers in the village delivery service

The present rate of salary of carriers in the village delivery service is from $1,150 to $1,350 per annum. S. 543 establishes three grades for these carriers, with salaries of $1,250, $1,350, and $1,450 per annum, increases the pay of substitutes from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour, and provides that upon appointment as regular carriers credit shall be given for substitute service.

H. J. Res. 357. An act classifying certain official mail matter

This measure provides that "hereafter the limit of official matter mailed by any person having the franking privilege to his own address shall be the same as that for public documents."

This is not an extension of the franking privilege to correspondence between Members to any person or upon departmental business, but is merely an extension of that privilege to a Member's official files and stationery exceeding 4 pounds in weight.

Several measures were approved by the committee and reported to the House, but failed of final passage. These bills include:

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY BY COMMITTEE BUT NOT ACTED UPON BY THE HOUSE

H. R. 229. An act granting equipment allowance to third-class postmasters

Of the 10,943 postmasters of the third class, all but those in Government-leased quarters are required to furnish the fixtures and equipment for their offices, and the box rents are remitted to the Government even though these boxes are part of the equipment personally owned or rented by the postmaster.

This bill provides that third-class postmasters shall be paid 50 per cent of the box rents as an allowance for personally owned or rented post-office fixtures and equipment, the provisions of the bill to become inoperative when the department furnishes the fixtures and equipment.

H. R. 14908. To amend the act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes

The purpose of this bill as introduced was to defer any reduction in the salary of supervisory employees at first-class post offices, resulting from diminished postal receipts, until the receipts had fallen below the existing classification for two consecutive years.

In view of the number of postmasters and postal employees whose salaries will be affected by the postal receipts for the calendar year 1930, the committee looked favorably upon legislation which would take care of postal salaries based upon those receipts, amended the bill so as to be effective only during the fiscal year 1932, and included postmasters, assistant postmasters, and all employees other than those in the automatic grades.

H. R. 16256 (S. 5752). To fix more equitably the responsibility of postmasters

At present the postmaster is held responsible for the accounting for and refunding of losses of postal funds caused by subordinates in excess of the amount covered by their personal bond. The guilty employee is personally held for the loss first, and, if his bond is not sufficient, then the postmaster, under his bond, is held for the balance, although he is not personally to blame nor has handled any of the funds involved in the loss.

The above measure proposes to relieve postmasters of liability for any loss of public funds of the United States due to the negligence or dishonesty of any subordinate or subordinates, unless in the opinion of the Postmaster General such postmaster by the exercise of due diligence could have prevented such loss. A similar Senate bill (S. 5752) passed the Senate and was referred to the House.

The two following bills were reported to the House by this committee and were recommitted to the committee:

BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE AND RECOMMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

H. R. 12412. Authorizing the Postmaster General to permit railroad and electric-car companies to provide mail transportation by motor vehicle in lieu of service by train

Railroad companies in many cases are withdrawing the local train service and substituting motor-bus service. In most instances the railroads are willing to provide mail service in their busses and accept pay therefor at the same rate that would be allowed for similar service by railroad, but the Comptroller General has advised that there is considerable doubt whether, as to such mail, the route retains its character as a "railroad route" within the meaning of the appropriation for railroad transportation and mail-messenger service.

Under the provisions of the above bill the Postmaster General is authorized to permit railroad and electric car companies to carry the mail by motor vehicle over highways in lieu of their train service, the compensation allowed not to be in excess of the rate paid for train service as fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

S. 3178 (H. R. 11096). An act to authorize the collection of additional postage on insufficiently or improperly addressed mail to which directory service is accorded

The bill as passed by the Senate and referred to this committee authorized the collection of 2 cents additional postage on insufficiently or improperly addressed mail to which directory service is accorded. This committee, believing it would not be fair to penalize the addressee for mistakes made by the sender of the mail matter, reported the bill with an amendment offering these corrected or completed addresses to the mailers for the sum of 5 cents each, this new postal service to be furnished only upon request of the mailer and the charge to be collected upon delivery of a notice conveying the information.

The following bills reported by the committee were passed by the House and referred to the Senate:

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS, PASSED BY THE HOUSE, AND REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS

H. R. 3087. An act granting leaves of absence with pay to substitutes in the Postal Service

Under a ruling of the Comptroller General substitutes in the Postal Service are not considered postal employees, and, therefore, are not granted the leave of absence and sick leave with pay accorded regular postal employees. This bill attempts to correct the situation by providing that hereafter,

when substitute postal employees have worked a total of 1,224 hours, they shall be entitled throughout their period of substitution in each fiscal year to leave with pay at the rate of 1¼ days for each 204 hours' service rendered; and sick leave with pay at the rate of five days for each 1,224 hours' service to be cumulative throughout period of substitution and continued, if not used, to the credit of the substitute after his appointment to the regular force.

H. R. 8568. An act to compensate the Post Office Department for the extra work caused by the payment of money orders at offices other than those on which the orders are drawn

Because of the tendency of money-order patrons to travel from place to place an insistent demand was created for an arrangement by which money orders could be paid at any money-order post office, and a law was enacted providing that "postal money orders may be issued payable at any money-order post office," thus assuring the convenience of the traveling public. To safeguard the department in such cases, however, it is necessary that the postmaster paying an order not drawn on his office shall notify the postmaster at the issuing office and await his acknowledgment before claiming credit for the payment, and the expense of preparing, mailing, and acknowledging the notice actually exceeds the initial cost of issuing and paying the order.

The purpose of the law was solely to aid travelers needing funds in a strange locality, but of late years many firms receiving money orders have been using them as exchange by sending them from the office on which drawn to other places, where they are finally presented, and where the labor of notifying the issuing office must be performed. This additional service is rendered without charge, as there is no provision of law for exacting a fee, but it appears unjust to the department to require it to perform this entirely distinct function without compensation, and the purpose of this bill is to compensate the department for such extra work.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS, PASSED BY THE HOUSE, AND FAVORABLY REPORTED TO THE SENATE BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS

H. R. 5659. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to charge a fee for inquiries made for patrons concerning registered, insured, or collect-on-delivery mail, and for postal money orders

In connection with this proposed legislation the following is quoted from the last annual report of the Postmaster General:

The necessity still exists for curtailing the expense resulting from the action of patrons who inquire of the department whether money orders have been paid instead of ascertaining that fact from the payees of the orders. The work required to search the records to satisfy a patron that a money order has been paid is considerably more than that involved in issuing and paying the order. The contract of the Post Office Department with the sender of a money order provides merely for the delivery of the money to the person designated and does not obligate the department to furnish information regarding the date and place of payment and the name of the person to whom paid. When the public requires service additional to that involved in the issue and payment of the order the expense thus incurred by the department should be borne by the person making the inquiry.

Inquiries are also made, after mailing, concerning registered, insured, and collect-on-delivery mail, putting the department to expense in procuring the information.

AN ANALYSIS OF H. R. 15603, TO FURTHER PROTECT RESTRICTED INDIANS

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include herewith: First, my letter addressed to W. F. Semple dated March 12, 1931, analyzing H. R. 15603; second, a copy of the bill as originally reported; third, the bill as agreed upon; and, fourth, the trust agreement amendment not concurred in by the Senate because of the legislative jam.

The matter referred to above is as follows:

TAHLEQUAH, OKLA., *March 12, 1931.*

Mr. W. F. SEMPLE,
Durant, Okla.

MY DEAR MR. SEMPLE: I have your letter of March 6 further discussing the extension of restriction act, H. R. 15603. For your examination and study I am inclosing you herewith my files of this bill which I ask you to return as soon as you have examined it.

Here is the history of this bill. It was introduced on January 5, 1931, and favorably reported to the House on January 7, 1931, in its original form. When it came up for consideration on Calendar Wednesday, finding that I could not defeat its consideration, I requested to have it rereferred to the House Committee on Indian Affairs. Under the terms of the original bill no fractional interest of a restricted Indian in inherited land could be sold without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and it also took away the jurisdiction of the district court in partition proceedings. We were able to go before the House Committee on Indian Affairs and to eliminate these provisions, and the bill was redrafted in the form which you will find in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under date of March 3, and which you will find on pages 3 and 4 of the inclosed copy.

This substitute bill was prepared with the greatest of care, after consultation with the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and the attorneys of all of the tribes who were represented in Washington, and a hearing held before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, of which Mr. CARTWRIGHT is a member, and which hearings was participated in by Congressman MCKEOWN and myself and representatives of the Indian Bureau, and reported by the House Committee on Indian Affairs as revised and unanimously agreed to by all.

Let us analyze section 1: The first part, before the proviso, as you will note, only refers to "funds and other securities" and has no reference whatever to lands, and, of course, would not reenact the provision repealed by the act of May 10, 1928, giving heirs born since March 4, 1906, any preferential rights. Of course, if any of the money of restricted heirs was accumulated "including heirs born since March 4, 1906," that money or those securities in which the money was invested would continue under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and it should.

Second, let us examine the proviso in its amended form. This deals with land where the entire tract was acquired "by inheritance, devise, gift, or purchase with restricted funds." Note that it must be the entire tract, that the lands acquired must both be restricted and tax exempt. Hence it does not increase restrictions or tax exemptions. This proviso simply places the restricted Indian who acquires land under it exactly in the same status as an original restricted allottee; no more nor no less.

The second proviso limits the amount of land so acquired so that it will not exceed 160 acres. That is the limit placed in the act of May 10, 1928. The second proviso subjects this land to taxation of minerals, including oil and gas, as provided in section 3 of the act of May 10, 1928.

This is all that section 1 does. You are entirely mistaken in urging that this proviso repeals the provision of the act of May 10, 1928, and restores any preferential right to any heir born since March 4, 1906. I wrote it. I discussed it in detail with the bureau officials. I discussed it on the floor of the House on the night of March 3, 1931. No other interpretation than as I have stated in this letter can possibly be placed upon this section, and I am sure no attempt would have been made to place any other interpretation upon it. I feel sure upon further study that you will agree with me that these accumulated funds and the securities purchased with restricted funds should not be turned over to non-English speaking restricted Indians to be improvidently spent. Permit me to invite your attention to the last line of the first proviso as follows: "Unless the restrictions are removed in the meantime in the manner provided by law." This was to continue the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to remove, upon application, the restrictions of any Indian, either an original allottee or one who had acquired restricted and tax-exempt land, under the terms of the first proviso.

Now let us examine section 2. This section requires the approval of "conveyance of any interest in land of any full-blood heir" "in open court after notice in accordance with the rules of procedure in probate matters adopted by the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma." This means, of course, that it will be done in the courtroom and not outside and after notice to the probate attorneys. Congress appropriates $40,000 for probate attorneys, and I feel sure that everyone will agree that the probate attorneys should have notice and an opportunity to appear in court when these inherited lands are being sold by full-blood heirs.

Finally, section 2 provides for an appeal from the county court to the district court. I do not see how anyone could object to the provision of section 2. It is limited to full-blood Indian heirs. There has been some criticism leveled against some of the county judges with reference to the approval of sales of these inherited lands. I think most of the criticism has been unfair and perhaps unjust, but I think no fair-minded person will object to the provisions of this section which requires the approval to be made in open court and after notice, and the appeal is a further safeguard in the protection of the interest of full-blood Indian heirs.

I note that you state that certain provisions of the original bill brought forth bitter opposition, "not only with white people but among the Indians themselves." These restricted Indians are the wards of the Nation, and it is the duty of Congress to enact legislation that will permit the Interior Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to properly protect them. I agree with you that most of these Indians are impatient of any legislative restraint, and have always been, but it is our duty, which we can not shirk, to protect them against their own improvidence.

The bill had passed the Senate in the amended form, which I inclose you, with an additional amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve trust agreements made with restricted Indians. The House Committee on Indian Affairs, not having favorably reported upon such an amendment, the chair-

man, Mr. LEAVITT, on the night of March 3 moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill eliminating the trust amendment authorizing trust agreements, so that the bill came up for consideration in the House in the form of the amended bill which I inclose you, and which will be shown by reference to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (pp. 7219–7221), upon a motion of Chairman LEAVITT to suspend the rules and to pass the bill in the form whic I inclose you, and the bill passed the House, as you will observe, by a vote of 245 in favor to 55 against it. However, the amendment eliminating the trust-agreement amendment was not concurred in by the Senate because of the legislative jam in the Senate and because of conditions with which you are familiar, and hence the bill failed of final enactment.

I appreciate that there was much misunderstanding throughout the country as to the provisions of this bill, but I feel sure that these objections will be removed when a clear understanding is had of its provisions.

There are approximately 10,000 restricted Indians who were original allottees still living, and many of them have sold parts of their allotments and now only own a small acreage. The Cherokee agreement continues tax exempt the homestead of each allottee, regardless of degree of blood, as long as the land is held by the original allottee, and the Seminole agreement makes the homestead tax exempt in perpetuity, so that the act of May 10, 1928, and the bill under discussion, if it had been enacted, would have continued certain tax-exempt lands in addition to the tax-exempt land provided in the Cherokee and Seminole agreements. In lieu of these tax-exempt lands and to compensate the State of Oklahoma for taxes not collected from them Congress appropriated for this coming fiscal year $400,000 in aid of the public schools in eastern Oklahoma and in addition appropriates for boarding schols attended by Indians at Chilocco, Wyandotte, Sapulpa, Eufaula, Sequoyah Orphan Training School, Carter Seminary, Wheelock and Jones Academy, and for the Haskell Institute, 40 per cent of the children of whose attendance is from the Five Civilized Tribes, also for hospitals at Claremore, Talihina, and Shawnee, Pawnee, and elsewhere. In addition more than $200,000 is provided for the maintenance of the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes and his agents throughout eastern Oklahoma and $40,000 for probate attorneys.

These appropriations aggregate approximately $3,000,000, so that I feel sure that everyone will agree that Congress is fairly generous in contributing money to our State in lieu of the taxes not collected from tax-exempt Indian lands.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. HASTINGS.

(2) A bill to extend the restrictive period against alienation, lease, mortgage, or other encumbrance of any interest of restricted heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma may dispose of their restricted property to their children or otherwise by deed or by will, subject only to approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and any and all interests in lands or other restricted property acquired by persons of one-half or more Indian blood from restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes shall be and remain restricted: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may remove the restrictions from such lands in whole or in part under such rules and regulations as to the terms of sale and disposal of the proceeds as said Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That any nontaxable lands owned by restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes acquired by heirs or devisees of one-half or more Indian blood, born since March 4, 1906, including lands conveyed with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to such heirs or devisees, shall remain inalienable and nontaxable until the restrictions therefrom are removed by the Secretary of the Interior as provided by law: *Provided further*, That no such restricted grantee, heir, or devisee shall hold in excess of 160 acres of nontaxable land.

SEC. 2. That hereafter restricted lands belonging to members of the Five Civilized Tribes of one-half or more Indian blood may be mortgaged or partitioned with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the funds and other securities under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior belonging to restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, including heirs of one-half or more Indian blood, born since March 4, 1906, shall on and after April 26, 1931, remain subject to the jurisdiction of said Secretary, to be expended for the use and benefit of the individual Indians to whom such funds and securities belong, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe.

(3) The bill as agreed upon:

That all funds and other securities now held by or which may hereafter come under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior belonging to restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians of one-half or more Indian blood, including heirs born since March 4, 1906, shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of said Secretary until April 26, 1956, subject to expenditure in the meantime for the use and benefit of the individual Indians to whom such funds and securities belong, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*, That where the entire interest in any tract of restricted and tax-exempt land belonging to members of the Five Civilized Tribes is acquired by inheritance, devise, gift, or purchase, with restricted funds, by or for restricted Indians, such land shall, after April 26, 1931, remain restricted and tax exempt during the life of and as long as held by such restricted Indians, but not longer than April 26, 1956, unless the restrictions are removed in the meantime in the manner provided by law;

Provided further, That such restricted and tax-exempt land, held by anyone, acquired as herein provided, shall not exceed 160 acres; and

Provided further, That all minerals, including oil and gas, produced on or after April 26, 1931, from said lands so acquired, shall be subject to all State and Federal taxes as provided in section 3 of the act approved May 10, 1928. (45 Stat. 495.)

SEC. 2. That the attorneys provided for under the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), shall have the right to appear and represent any restricted member of the Five Civilized Tribes before the county courts of any county in the State of Oklahoma, or before any appellate court thereof, in any matter in which said restricted Indians may have an interest and no conveyance of any interest in land of any full-blood Indian heir shall be valid unless approved in open court after notice in accordance with the rules of procedure in probate matters adopted by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, and said probate attorneys shall have the right to appeal from the decision of any county court approving the sale of any interest in land to the district court of the district of which the county is a part.

(4) The trust agreement added in the Senate:

And provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized and empowered to approve trust agreements relating to restricted funds or other restricted property; and in the event any such trust agreement is annulled, canceled, set aside, or held to be void, the principal, together with all interest due, shall revert to the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 534. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the veterans' administration;

H. J. Res. 535. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish-American War veterans in New Orleans, La., in September, 1931; and

H. J. Res. 536. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Des Moines, Iowa.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States, communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, 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 February 28, 1931:

H. R. 3820. An act to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916;

H. R. 16969. An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9224. An act to authorize appropriations for the construction of a sea wall and quartermaster's warehouse at Selfridge Field, Mich., and to construct a water main to Selfridge Field, Mich.;

H. R. 10635. An act for the relief of the Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.;

H. R. 15437. An act to authorize appropriations for construction at Tucson Field, Tucson, Ariz., and for other purposes;

H. R. 921. An act for the relief of Andrew Kline;

H. R. 7555. An act for the relief of Andrew Markhus;

H. R. 9245. An act for the relief of Davis, Howe & Co.;

H. R. 9326. An act to amend the act "An act to carry into effect provisions of the convention between the United States and Great Britain to regulate the level of Lake of the Woods concluded on the 24th day of February, 1925," approved May 22, 1926, as amended;

H. R. 15496. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to transfer to the trustees of Howard

University title to certain property in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 15591. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River, at or near Brainerd, Minn.;

H. R. 15594. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River at Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pa.;

H. R. 15767. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Des Moines River at or near St. Francisville, Mo.;

H. R. 15860. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Fox River east of Serena in La Salle County, Ill., between sections 20 and 29, township 35 north, range 5 east, third principal meridian;

H. R. 15861. An act to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Lansing, Iowa;

H. R. 15862. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Emlenton, Venango County, Pa.;

H. R. 15869. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Rulo, Nebr.;

H. R. 16113. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn.;

H. R. 16302. An act to authorize an investigation with respect to the construction of a dam or dams across the Owyhee River or other streams within or adjacent to the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Nev., and for other purposes;

H. R. 16471. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.;

H. R. 16561. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Department of Public Works of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Connecticut River at or near Erving Mass.;

H. R. 16691. An act permitting the laying of a conduit across E and F Streets SW., in the District of Columbia;

H. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to correct section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1926;

H. R. 922. An act for the relief of William S. Murray;

H. R. 923. An act for the relief of Louis J. Stroud;

H. R. 925. An act for the relief of George Curren;

H. R. 3643. An act for the relief of Alfred W. Mayfield;

H. R. 11015. An act to provide an appropriation for the payment of claims of persons who suffered property damage, death, or personal injury due to the explosion at the naval ammunition depot, Lake Denmark, N. J., July 10, 1926;

H. R. 15063. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to reconvey to the State of New York a portion of the land comprising the Fort Ontario Military Reservation, N. Y.; and

H. R. 15071. An act to authorize appropriations for construction at Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y., and for other purposes.

On March 2, 1931:

H. R. 9674. An act to amend an act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes, approved June 25, 1910;

H. R. 15258. An act to permit the development of certain valuable mineral resources in certain lands of the United States;

H. R. 8812. An act authorizing the Menominee Tribe of Indians to employ general attorneys;

H. J. Res. 250. Joint resolution to print annually as separate House documents the proceedings of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the American Legion, and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War;

H. R. 395. An act for the relief of Alfred Chapleau;

H. R. 687. An act for the relief of John S. Conkright;

H. R. 752. An act for the relief of Wesley B. Johnson;

H. R. 1429. An act for the relief of Thomas Barrett;

H. R. 1610. An act for the relief of Norman Dombris;

H. R. 1891. An act for the relief of Vincent Baranasies;

H. R. 3255. An act for the relief of Sylvester S. Thompson;

H. R. 3256. An act for the relief of David F. Richards, otherwise known as David Richards;

H. R. 9564. An act for the relief of Thomas W. Bath;

H. R. 7. An act to amend sections 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25, 29, and 30 of the United States warehouse act, approved August 11, 1916, as amended;

H. R. 305. An act for the relief of Northern Trust Co., the trustee in bankruptcy of the Northwest Farmers' Cooperative Dairy & Produce Co., a corporation, bankrupt;

H. R. 2366. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey a certain portion of the military reservation at Fort McArthur, Calif., to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., for street purposes and to amend an act to authorize the acquisition for military purposes of land in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, for use as an addition to Maxwell Field, approved July 1, 1930;

H. R. 3309. An act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration Service;

H. R. 9199. An act for the relief of John F. Williams and Anderson Tyler;

H. R. 9599. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out his 10-year cooperative program for the eradication, suppression, or bringing under control of predatory and other wild animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, wild game, and other interests, and for the suppression of rabies and tularemia in predatory or other wild animals, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10676. An act to provide for the special delivery and the special handling of mail matter;

H. R. 15263. An act to relieve restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes whose nontaxable lands are required for State, county, or municipal improvements or sold to other persons or for other purposes;

H. R. 15865. An act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Co., on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States; and

H. R. 17071. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River near New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa.

On March 3, 1931:

H. J. Res. 524. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation for payment to the widow of Henry Allen Cooper, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin;

H. J. Res. 192. Joint resolution extending the provisions of sections 1, 2, 6, and 7 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," to the Territory of Porto Rico;

H. J. Res. 480. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expenses of participation by the United States in the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 27, 1931;

H. R. 14680. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the Spanish-American War Veterans' Convention at New Orleans;

H. R. 16111. An act to amend section 1 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended;

H. J. Res. 529. Joint resolution to amend section 302 of the revenue act of 1926;

H. R. 6128. An act to establish a national military park to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain;

H. R. 10672. An act to amend the naturalization laws in respect of posting notices of petitions for citizenship, and for other purposes;

H. R. 17005. An act to provide for the establishment of the Isle Royale National Park in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14. An act to make the Star Spangled Banner the national anthem of the United States of America;

H. R. 896. An act for the relief of Frank D. Peck;

H. R. 1605. An act for the relief of Frank C. Russell;

H. R. 2589. An act for the relief of Josiah J. Hostetler;

H. R. 2699. An act to authorize an appropriation to cover damages to an automobile of William H. Baldwin;

H. R. 3004. An act for the relief of Arthur Moffatt, deceased;

H. R. 3556. An act for the relief of Mabel L. Brown;

H. R. 3564. An act for the relief of John T. O'Neil;

H. R. 5063. An act for the relief of A. S. Phipps;

H. R. 5813. An act for the relief of Harold M. Reed;

H. R. 5931. An act for the relief of Milton Lockhart;

H. R. 5932. An act for the relief of J. Walter Smith;

H. R. 5933. An act for the relief of Joseph C. Looney;

H. R. 7784. An act for the relief of Mrs. L. E. Burton;

H. R. 7833. An act for the relief of H. L. Lambert;

H. R. 8242. An act for the relief of George W. McPherson;

H. R. 8476. An act to authorize a survey of certain lands claimed by the Zuni Pueblo Indians, New Mexico, and the issuance of patent therefor;

H. R. 8534. An act for the transfer of jurisdiction over Sullys Hill National Park from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, to be maintained as the Sullys Hill National Game Preserve, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9070. An act for the relief of William Fisher;

H. R. 9413. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations in the State of Michigan;

H. R. 10113. An act for the relief of Uriel Sliter;

H. R. 10306. An act for the relief of Henry I. Power;

H. R. 10631. An act for the relief of Barnet Albert;

H. R. 10658. An act to amend section 1 of the act of May 12, 1900 (ch. 393, 21 Stat. 177), as amended (U. S. C., sec. 1174, ch. 21, title 26);

H. R. 11911. An act for the relief of Frank J. Spencer;

H. R. 12076. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to credit the account of Postmaster A. E. White, at Payette, Idaho, with certain funds;

H. R. 12215. An act for the relief of Daisy Ballard;

H. R. 12781. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to donate certain bronze cannon to the Maryland Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for use at Fort Frederick, Md.;

H. R. 16115. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Panola-Quitman drainage district to construct, maintain, and operate a dam in Tallahatchie River;

H. R. 16334. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the county of Norman and the town and village of Halstead, in said county, in the State of Minnesota, and the county of Traill and the town of Herberg, in said county, in the State of North Dakota, to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North on the boundary line between said States," approved July 1, 1922;

H. R. 16419. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the St. Francis River at or near Madison, Ark., on State Highway No. 70;

H. R. 16632. An act to legalize a quay in Milburn Creek at Baldwin Harbor, N. Y.; and

H. R. 17196. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Allegheny River at or near President, Venango County, Pa.

On March 4, 1931:

H. R. 16836. An act to amend the act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5521. An act for the relief of Louis Czike;

H. R. 8785. An act for the relief of the Board of Underwriters of New York;

H. R. 8983. An act for the relief of Charles S. Gawler;

H. R. 9035. An act for the relief of Walter L. Turner;

H. R. 9575. An act for the relief of the New York Marine Co.;

H. R. 9660. An act for the relief of the widow of John Curtis Staton;

H. R. 10052. An act for the relief of A. J. Bell;

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to amend Public Resolution No. 80, Seventieth Congress, second session, relating to payment of certain claims of grain elevators and grain firms;

H. J. Res. 528. Joint resolution making an appropriation to provide books for the adult blind;

H. R. 11368. An act to fix the annual compensations of the secretary and the Governor of the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 12632. An act for the relief of Frank J. Michel and Barbara M. Michel, and others;

H. R. 1449. An act for the relief of Paymaster Charles Robert O'Leary, United States Navy;

H. R. 10562. An act for the relief of John Sanford Tillotson;

H. R. 1428. An act for the relief of Thomas Murphy;

H. R. 10136. An act for the relief of William Marks, also known as William Marsh;

H. R. 12063. An act to amend section 16 of the Federal farm loan act;

H. R. 918. An act for the relief of Regine Porges Zimmerman;

H. R. 6227. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Lynn;

H. R. 531. An act for the relief of John Maika;

H. R. 12498. An act for the relief of the Port Arthur Canal & Dock Co.;

H. J. Res. 531. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs;

H. J. Res. 532. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on public grounds at Fort Hamilton Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., of a memorial to the Dover Patrol in the World War;

H. J. Res. 534. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the Veterans' Administration;

H. J. Res. 535. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish-American War Veterans in New Orleans, La., in September, 1931;

H. J. Res. 536. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa;

H. R. 980. An act to permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases;

H. R. 2047. An act for the relief of R. P. Biddle;

H. R. 9354. An act for the relief of Okaw Dairy Co.;

H. R. 11529. An act for the relief of William J. Bodiford;

H. R. 11969. An act withdrawing certain public lands from settlement, location, filing, entry, or disposal under the land laws of the United States for the protection of the watershed supplying water to the city of Los Angeles and other cities and towns in the State of California, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15493. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to lease to the city of Little Rock portions of the Little Rock Air Depot, Ark., and for other purposes;

H. R. 16982. An act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 17163. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 11529. An act for the relief of William J. Bodiford;

H. R. 11969. An act withdrawing certain public lands from settlement, location, filing, entry, or disposal under the land laws of the United States for the protection of the watershed supplying water to the city of Los Angeles and other cities and towns in the State of California, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16982. An act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 17163. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 531. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs;

H. J. Res. 534. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the Veterans' Administration;

H. J. Res. 535. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish-American War Veterans in New Orleans, La., in September, 1931; and

H. J. Res. 536. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1696. An act for the relief of Thomas L. Lindley, minor son of Frank B. Lindley;

S. 1812. An act to authorize the collection of annual statistics relating to crime and to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes;

S. 5110. An act to amend the act of June 4, 1924, providing for a final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina;

S. 5220. An act authorizing the establishment of a mining experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at College Park, Md.;

S. 5313. An act to cancel certain reimbursable charges against certain lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

S. 5571. An act to provide for the entertainment of members and delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the French Veterans of the World War, to be held in the District of Columbia in September, 1932;

S. 5588. An act to add certain public lands to the Washakie National Forest, Wyo.;

S. 6103. An act to authorize a change in the design of the quarter dollar to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington;

S. 6216. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Moundsville, W. Va.;

S. 6225. An act granting an increase of pension to Jessie R. Greene;

S. 6252. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Elbowoods, N. Dak.;

S. 6253. An act granting the consent of Congress to Missouri Valley Pipe Line Co. of Iowa to construct, maintain, and operate a pipe-line bridge across the Missouri River;

S. 6262. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Star City, W. Va.;

S. 6279. An act to authorize a suitable memorial in connection with the park and playground system of the National Capital or the George Washington Parkway to the late Stephen T. Mather;

S. J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to provide for the relocation of the statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins; and

S. J. Res. 247. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim October 11, 1931, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 531. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs;

H. J. Res. 532. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on public grounds at Fort Hamilton Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., of a memorial to the Dover Patrol in the World War;

H. J. Res. 534. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for the Veterans' Administration;

H. J. Res. 535. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the national convention of the United Spanish-American War Veterans in New Orleans, La., in September, 1931;

H. J. Res. 536. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa;

H. R. 11529. An act for the relief of William J. Bodiford;

H. R. 11969. An act withdrawing certain public lands from settlement, location, filing, entry, or disposal under the land laws of the United States for the protection of the watershed supplying water to the city of Los Angeles and other cities and towns in the State of California, and for other purposes;

H. R. 17163. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

H. R. 16982. An act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8677. An act 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; and

H. R. 15493. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to lease to the city of Little Rock portions of the Little Rock Air Depot, Ark., and for other purposes.

RETIRING MEMBERS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I can not let the session close without saying a word of appreciation of my esteemed, honored, and much-beloved colleague, SCHUYLER MERRITT, who is retiring to-day. [Applause.]

No Member of this House ever had a better colleague than SCHUYLER MERRITT. He is an unusual man and has rendered unusual service here during the years he has been in Congress. His going is a very distinct loss to me personally. I know that I strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all the Members of this House who have come in contact with him during his long years of service here in saying that his ability and his services have been appreciated by all of his colleagues in this House, and that as he leaves this Chamber everyone wishes him long life and happiness. [Applause.]

Connecticut loses in the new Congress another veteran Member in the person of E. HART FENN, who was not a

candidate for reelection. He had rendered notable service in our State before coming to Congress, and during his service here has lived up to the best tradition of our great little State.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to most heartily concur in all that the majority leader has said regarding the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MERRITT]. I doubt if any man has left Congress in years whose departure is more generally regretted.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which I have the honor of being chairman, loses two more valuable members besides Mr. MERRITT.

Mr. DENISON, of Illinois, has performed a tremendously useful service as chairman of the subcommittee on bridges, and there is hardly a Member in the House who is not personally indebted to the painstaking care that Mr. DENISON has given to this laborious position. His departure will be deplored by the membership of the House.

Mr. MERRITT has been a member of the committee for many years and has endeared himself to the membership of the committee on both sides of the aisle. He has brought to the committee ability and distinction.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana, while a newer member of the committee, has given most careful attention to the committee work and his presence will be sincerely missed in the next Congress. [Applause.]

TRIBUTE TO THE SPEAKER AND HIS RESPONSE

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] take the chair.

Mr. BYRNS assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BYRNS). The gentleman from Georgia offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 394

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are presented to the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations and performed the arduous duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, I doubt not but what I have had more discussions with the Speaker on parliamentary points of order and made as many parliamentary inquiries as any man in the House. I desire to say that in every instance, in my judgment, the Speaker impartially and fairly construed the rules of the House and ruled in accordance with the rules of the House. My complaint is against the rules and not against the present occupant of the chair. [Applause.]

I recall that when our distinguished Speaker first assumed the chair he made this statement, that as a Representative from one of the congressional districts of Ohio he was a partisan; that as the Speaker of this House he would know no partisanship but would be the Speaker of the entire body and faithfully, fairly, courteously, and impartially discharge the duties of that great office. [Applause.] I desire to say that he has kept faith and lived up to that promise. [Applause.] He will take rank as one of the great Speakers of this House. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Mr. BYRNS, Mr. CRISP, and you, my colleagues: I need not say that I am profoundly grateful for this demonstration of your affection. Perhaps this is the last time I will address you from this rostrum. [Laughter and applause.] I do not mean to insinuate that I regard it as a probability, but I must admit it is a possibility. The decision lies with none of us here. It is a decision that lies with an All-Wise Providence. It is only an All-Wise Providence who is going to determine which of the two great political parties will organize the next House of Representatives.

With whatever Providence may decree I am abundantly satisfied. [Applause.] I ought to be, for but three Speakers of the House in all history will have had a longer term of consecutive service than I have had.

I have enjoyed practically every minute of it, except a few minutes last night. [Laughter and applause.] But even during those few minutes when some Members struck me as being, perhaps, a trifle bothersome, I esteemed them all, as I have esteemed every Member here during my service of six years, without one single exception. [Applause.] If I am to retire from this office, I do so with profound gratitude to my colleagues, not so much for having elevated me to this, the greatest office in any legislative branch in any government of the world, but more for the evidence of the esteem and confidence you have had in me.

And now, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, I declare this Congress adjourned sine die. [Applause.]

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

879. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, for the War Department, for the expenses of the Army Band, Des Moines, Iowa, amounting to $7,500 (H. Doc. No. 799); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

880. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Board for Vocational Education for the fiscal year 1932, in the sum of $120,000 (H. Doc. No. 800); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

881. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1932, in the amount of $8,171, to defray the expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the National Convention of the United Spanish-American War Veterans to be held at New Orleans, La., on September 6 to 10, inclusive, 1931 (H. Doc. No. 801); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

882. A letter from the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, transmitting Seventeenth Annual Report of the Federal Reserve Board, covering operations during the year 1930 (H. Doc. No. 556); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

883. A letter from the president of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, transmitting report of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union for the fiscal year 1930; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

884. A letter from the vice chairman of the National Legislative Committee transmitting the proceedings of the Twelfth National Convention of the American Legion, held at Boston, Mass., October 6 to 9, 1930, inclusive; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed, together with illustrations.

885. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the War Finance Corporation (in liquidation) covering the period from December 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930; to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. WASON: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers. A report on the disposition of useless papers in the office of the Comptroller General (Rept. No. 2945). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McFADDEN: Committee on Banking and Currency. A report pursuant to House Resolution 141, in connection with an investigation of chain and branch banking conducted by the committee on Banking and Currency (Rept. No. 2946). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 17373) to protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at A Century of Progress (Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), to be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1933; to the Committee on Patents.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the Congress of the United States, for the navigation development of the Columbia River and its tributaries; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the Congress of the United States for the passage of Senate Resolutions Nos. 442 and 443 advising the President as to the depressed conditions of our commerce with China and other silver-using countries, and suggesting that the President take certain steps looking to remedial action; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to pass the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the seating of Congress in January following its election; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing Congress for the enactment of legislation to aid in the treatment of crippled children; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to at once make adequate appropriations to give employment to the millions of unemployed workmen of the country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing Congress to enact proper legislation for reestablishing some monetary value to silver; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to enact legislation for the public operation and development of Muscle Shoals; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, memorializing Congress that the International Joint Commission are urged to refuse all requests for the construction of dams and the flooding of any part of the Rainy Lake watershed and adjacent areas of similar nature; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing Congress to pass Senate bill 5109, providing for the liquidation and refinancing of agricultural indebtedness through Federal agencies; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to take immediate steps for the completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

10342. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the New York Lumber Trade Association protesting against proposed restoration of a consular invoice as being an extra burden on the users of lumber in industries and home building; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10343. By Mr. EVANS of California: Petition of O. H. Skeen and approximately 33 others, urging the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 356; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10344. Also, petition of Isaac N. Marsh and approximately 35 others, urging the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 356; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10345. Also, petition of Jennie B. Maxwell and approximately 53 others, urging the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 356; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10346. Also, petition of Rachel A. Hunt and approximately 65 others, urging the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 356; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10347. By Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania: Petition of M. G. Corfield, protesting against the passage of Senate bill 4582 to amend the tariff act of 1930; to the Committee on the Judiciary.