5798. Also, resolution of the Beckley Chapter, No. 9, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, opposing the reduction of compensation of disabled veterans and favoring House bill 1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5799. Also, resolution of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, W. Va., favoring legislation that will result in placing interstate motor truck transportation under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5800. By Mr. SWING: Petition of W. J. Mossholder and 14 other residents of San Diego, Calif., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5801. By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: Petition of citizens of Salida, Colo., protesting against passage of House bill 8092, providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5802. By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Petition of citizens of the counties of Clay, Denton, Wilbarger, and Wise, asking that Congress enact no legislation which will tend to destroy the effectiveness of the agricultural marketing act and asking that said act be retained without impairments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932

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

Bless us, our Heavenly Father, with a sense of Thy presence, and be Thou the fountain light of all our day, the master light of all our seeing. Give us glad hearts, without reproach or blot, inspire us with true valiancy when empty terrors overawe, free us from all vain temptations and let our weakness have an end, that we, Thy people, being guided by the unerring light of love, may find our own security in the joy of serving Thee, who alone canst still the strife of frail humanity. So, in the undertakings of this day, be near us to direct us, within us to refresh us, around us to protect us, above us to bless us, and beneath us to uphold us in Thine everlasting arms. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. FESS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 10022. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 10486. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of said war.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Bingham	Brookhart	Caraway
Austin	Black	Bulkley	Carey
Bailey	Blaine	Bulow	Connally
Bankhead	Borah	Byrnes	Coolidge
Barbour	Bratton	Capper	Copeland
Costigan	Hatfield	Metcalf	Steiwer
Couzens	Hayden	Morrison	Thomas, Idaho
Cutting	Hebert	Neely	Thomas, Okla.
Dale	Howell	Norbeck	Townsend
Dickinson	Hull	Norris	Trammell
Dill	Johnson	Nye	Tydings
Fess	Jones	Oddie	Vandenberg
Fletcher	Kean	Pittman	Wagner
Frazier	Kendrick	Reed	Walcott
George	Keyes	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Glass	King	Robinson, Ind.	Watson
Glenn	Lewis	Schall	Wheeler
Goldsborough	Long	Sheppard	White
Gore	McGill	Shipstead	
Hale	McKellar	Shortridge	
Harrison	McNary	Smoot	

Mr. FESS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. PATTERSON] is still detained from the Senate by illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. BYRNES. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily detained by serious illness in his family.

Mr. GEORGE. My colleague the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] is still detained from the Senate because of illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] is absent in attendance upon the disarmament conference at Geneva.

I also wish to announce that the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness.

Mr. TOWNSEND. My colleague the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS] is unavoidably detained from the Senate. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

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

INTERNATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTING

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a telegram from Dr. J. R. Brinkley, of Milford, Kans., relative to international radio broadcasting, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MILFORD, KANS., *April 9, 1932.*

Hon. CHARLES CURTIS,
The Vice President:

I ask you have stricken an amendment empowering the Radio Commission to prohibit the maintenance of studios and equipment in United States for sending programs to foreign countries for rebroadcasting in this country. This was added by Senate group. Chairman COUZENS said it was not aimed at any one person. This would destroy our studios in Del Rio and is an attempt by the Radio Commission to stop my broadcasts. Please wire me your action on this matter.

Dr. J. R. BRINKLEY.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. R. 10022. An act making appropriations for the Executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 10486. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of said war; to the Committee on Pensions.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, there is a vacancy in the Republican membership of the Manufactures Committee. As chairman of the committee on committees, having the authority of the whole membership, I ask that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] be assigned to the Committee on Manufactures.

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

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. FESS presented several memorials, numerously signed, by sundry citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, remonstrating against the imposition of a tax on sales of securities, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TYDINGS presented a resolution adopted by Westport Post, No. 33, the American Legion, of Westport, Md., favoring the full cash payment of World War adjusted-compensation certificates (bonus), which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DICKINSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Iowa, praying for international disarmament and world peace, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. COSTIGAN presented petitions of members of the Boone (Colo.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and sundry citizens of Boone, Colo., praying for the maintenance of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution and its enforcement, and protesting against the adoption of any measure looking toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ASHURST presented a telegram in the nature of a memorial from Federal Employees Local, No. 255, of Tuba City, Ariz., remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for the removal of any Indian Service officer or employee by a majority vote of a tribal council, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from Charles A. Mitten, president Arizona Newspapers Association, Mesa, Ariz., praying for the passage of legislation providing for the printing by private publishers of business envelopes and cards used in the mails, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, relative to proposed changes in the public land laws, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

He also presented a telegram, in the nature of a memorial, from F. H. Crist, of Phoenix, Ariz., remonstrating against the proposed increase in postal rates in the pending tax bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a telegram signed by Emery Johnson, secretary Arizona Democratic Association, Phoenix, Ariz., indorsing on behalf of the association full payment of the soldiers' bonus and opposing any reduction in the rate of compensation to veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Glendale, Calif., praying for the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the city council of San Luis Obispo, Calif., favoring the passage of the bill (H. R. 9891) to provide for the establishment of a system of pensions for railroad and transportation employees and for a railroad pension board, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of San Diego, Calif., remonstrating against the passage of the bill (S. 51) to authorize the building up of the United States Navy to a strength permitted by the Washington and London naval treaties, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the North Beach Evening High School Alumni Association, of San Francisco, Calif., favoring the cooperation of the United States with the League of Nations and the World Court in the interest of world peace, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials and letters, in the form of memorials, from 36 parlors of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, all in the State of California, remonstrating against any modification in the provisions of the immigration act of 1924, and also any attempt to nullify or modify the present law excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WALCOTT presented memorials of Branch No. 60, of Stamford; West Hartford Branch, No. 86, of West Hartford; Capitol City Branch, No. 86, of Hartford; Branch No. 168, of Waterbury; and Branch No. 589, of Rockville, all of the National Association of Letter Carriers; Local No. 240, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, of Stamford; the Connecticut Association of Postmasters, of Torrington; and sundry post-office employees of Hartford and Weathersfield, all in the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against proposed reductions in salaries of Federal employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

He also presented a memorial of employees of the E. T. Andrews & Co., of Hartford, Conn., remonstrating against the imposition of a tax on security sales and further payment on World War adjusted-compensation certificates (bonus) at this time, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted at the Third Biennial Conference of the American Unitarian Association, and the Bozrahville Section, National Council of Jewish Women, of Bozrahville, both in the State of Connecticut, favoring the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New Haven, West Haven, Guilford, Bridgeport, Hamden, New Hartford, East Hartford, Ansonia, Winsted, and Saybrook, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the passage of the bill (H. R. 9891) to provide for the establishment of a system of pensions for railroad and transportation employees and for a railroad pension board, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Hartford, Meriden, Waterbury, New Haven, Danbury, Portland, Stamford, and Thomaston, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the modification of the Volstead Act and for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a paper, in the nature of a petition, from the Willimantic (Conn.) Daily Chronicle, praying for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of R. Corley, of New Haven, Conn., remonstrating against the repeal of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution or modification of the Volstead Act, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Lyman B. Gregory, of Milford, Conn., praying for modification of the Volstead Act and protesting against the repeal of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a letter, in the nature of a petition, from the Norwalk (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce, praying for the passage of the bill (S. 1663) to prohibit the sending of unsolicited merchandise through the mails, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a letter in the nature of a petition, from the Department of Connecticut, Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, of Bristol, Conn., praying for the payment in full of adjusted-compensation certificates of World War veterans (bonus), which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a letter, in the nature of a memorial, from the Department of Connecticut, Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, of Bristol, Conn., remonstrating against proposed reductions in appropriations affecting the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the citizens' military training camps, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VANDENBERG presented resolutions adopted by the Mount Pleasant (Mich.) Rotary Club, favoring the ratification of the World Court protocols, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the following resolution of the Senate of the State of Michigan, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Michigan State Senate Resolution No. 16

Whereas the world-wide business readjustments following the World War have cost our American agriculture some of our best farm-export markets, while increased efficiency has annually added to the amount of products of our farms, despite the drift of our population from the country to the industrial centers; and

Whereas these adverse farm-market conditions have brought about an increasing surplus annually of wheat, corn, cotton, potatoes, beans, and the like staple farm crops, with a resultant low price level, taking the American farmer out of the buying market for the products of American industry; and

Whereas America is annually sending hundreds of millions of dollars abroad for our sugar supply, when we have every facility for raising enough cane and beet sugar to supply our American market, thus taking hundreds of thousands of acres out of crop production now adding to our surplus in wheat, corn, cotton, beans, potatoes, and the like staple farm crops, while keeping the American dollar busy at home instead of sending it abroad: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives from Michigan, to use the emergency powers of tariff adjustment in favor of American-grown cane and beet sugar, for immediate restoration of farm and factory business by giving them the American home sugar market and keeping the American dollar busy at home where lies 90 per cent of all of our American business.

REGULATION OF MOTOR-VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred, a letter from the Georgia Public Service Commission with reference to the regulation of motor-vehicle transportation of persons and property for hire over the highways in interstate commerce.

There being no objection, the communication was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ATLANTA, *March 18, 1932.*

Senator WILLIAM J. HARRIS, Senator WALTER F. GEORGE, Congressman HOMER C. PARKER, Congressman EDWARD E. COX, Congressman CHARLES R. CRISP, Congressman WILLIAM C. WRIGHT, Congressman ROBERT RAMSPECK, Congressman W. CARLTON MOBLEY, Congressman MALCOLM C. TARVER, Congressman CHARLES HILLYER BRAND, Congressman JOHN STEPHENS WOOD, Congressman CARL VINSON, Congressman WILLIAM CHESTER LANKFORD, Congressman WILLIAM WASHINGTON LARSEN.

GENTLEMEN: Our commission has been looking forward, with considerable interest, in the hope that Congress will, at the present session, enact proper legislation regulating motor-vehicle transportation of persons and property, for hire, over the highways in interstate commerce.

The Georgia commission was given jurisdiction of this subject within the State of Georgia effective October 1, 1929. One of our chief difficulties in enforcing the law applicable to intrastate commerce lies in the fact that there is no regulation, as such, affecting interstate commerce. Obviously the controlling factor in regulation of utility service lies in the power to fix rates. We are given this power as to movements between points in Georgia, but there is no effective way to support conclusions reached in this respect if those engaged in interstate commerce are permitted, at will, to cripple regulation by cutting rates which have been found to be reasonable for movements between points in Georgia. We take it that it is needless to impress upon you the great handicap against a local business in Georgia when unregulated interstate transportation gives a marked advantage to a competitor whose business is confined, in the main, to interstate commerce, due to the fact that his plant is located at some point without the State of Georgia. There is no answer to be found in the fact that we are requiring, under the Georgia motor vehicle laws, a license fee for the purpose of maintaining the highways, in part, because the real trouble lies in the lack of power to fix rates for interstate commerce.

It is our best judgment that the public interest in this State demands legislation along this line at the earliest date possible.

Having watched this unfortunate situation, and unless corrected will seriously cripple the efforts of State regulation to control this new and pronounced competitive common-carrier system, we feel constrained to bring this matter to your attention with the observations noted in the foregoing, for such consideration as you may see fit to give it.

Very truly yours,

GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAS. A. PERRY, *Chairman.*

COPPER TARIFF

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I hold in my hand an editorial appearing in the Los Angeles Times of April 4, 1932, with reference to the suggested tariff on imported copper. I think it a very thoughtful and persuasive editorial. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Editorial from the Los Angeles Times of April 4, 1932]

A COPPER TARIFF

The same considerations which, in the view of the Times, make a tariff on imported oil both necessary and desirable apply to copper. The oil and copper industries, if not in the same, are in very similar boats. Both have suddenly been confronted with the discoveries of new supplies in foreign countries at a time when the domestic demand is at a low ebb and there is a large surplus on hand. Both industries are capable of supplying all the existing and potential domestic market at reasonable prices from domestic production. In the case of oil it is mainly Venezuela that furnishes the competition, though even the Rumanian fields have been pouring their products into American fuel tanks. In the case of copper the new producer is Africa, where very rich ore bodies, combined with extremely cheap labor, will with practical certainty capture the world market.

Under the circumstances copper can be mined in Africa and sold here at a price well below the cost of American production, which averages close to 13 cents a pound. Several of the Nation's leading mining engineers, including F. E. Calkins, one of the West's authorities on the subject, say this is a fact and support their declaration with facts and figures which can only be interpreted in one way. They indicate that at least until 1945 the United States can not hope again to be an exporter of unmanufactured copper; but that its domestic mining and refining capacity is more than adequate to supply domestic needs and during that period can hope to operate at about 75 per cent capacity, paying good wages and reasonable profits, if a tariff is imposed; but that if not imposed these mines and smelters must stay shut down.

The condition that the domestic copper producers thus face is desperate. Efforts to restrict world copper production have been broken down, and no future effort in this direction can hope to be successful. The African mines are so rich and African labor so cheap that this production can make money at a price which would bankrupt American producers, and the owners of these mines will not shut them down or restrict their output.

Bills in Congress for a copper tariff carry a rate of 4 to 5 cents, which is probably not enough, if Mr. Calkins is correct in saying that foreign by-product copper can be sold at a profit at a price of about 2½ cents. He believes the world market for some years will hover in the vicinity of 10 cents a pound.

This differential of 3 cents a pound between the American and the world price would be, it is true, a handicap to American manufacturers of copper products but is probably not enough to do them serious damage in the export market and would not affect them at all in the domestic market.

The figures of Mr. Calkins show that in the 2-year period, 1929, 1930, surplus copper in the hands of American producers increased 264,000 tons, of which 174,000 tons, or 66 per cent, was imported. Despite drastic curtailment in 1930, there was an increase in stocks of 129,500 tons, of which 107,700 tons, or 83 per cent, was imported.

Consumption of primary copper in the United States, 950,000 tons in 1929, dropped in 1931 to about half that figure, though figures for the year are incomplete. The potential economic capacity of American mines and smelters was 1,100,000 tons, so that there is ample margin in domestic production to take care of an increase beyond the 1929 figures, for some years to come, without imports.

Copper mines of the world were equipped in 1928 to produce 750,000 tons in excess of consumption, and additions have been made to equipment since that time.

Plainly this is a situation that justifies at least moderate protection. Other metals are protected against foreign competition; to be consistent we can not refuse the same aid to so important a raw material as copper.

LITERARY DIGEST PROHIBITION POLL

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Literary Digest entitled "Women in the Poll—A Triumphant Test," which gives the result of ballots received from more than 4,000,000 persons in the United States with regard to repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

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

The article is as follows:

[From the Literary Digest, April 9, 1932]

WOMEN IN THE POLL—A TRIUMPHANT TEST

It is solemnly charged against the Literary Digest that it does not send ballots in the prohibition poll to women.

It is solemnly charged, especially in regions remote from the larger centers of population, that the ballots are sent "only to known wets."

It is solemnly charged that they are not sent to clergymen or church members.

It is solemnly charged on the one hand that our ballots do not penetrate the rural regions, and on the other that they do not reach the industrial workers or laboring classes of the great cities.

Exhorters and professional reformers hint to their audiences—choosing their words carefully—that this news-weekly of 40 years' background, with innumerable friendships and a rare record of public service, has sold itself to the "rum interests"!

That is at once the most solemn and the most comic of the labored calumnies launched at the Digest in these whispering and, perhaps, we might say, blathering campaigns.

But it is not the one that riles us most. The one that riles us most is the one about the women—that we don't send them ballots, don't allow them to have a voice in this poll on the one issue of all others that they have the most right to be heard upon!

In effect, that we stifle the voices of all women in the country on this tremendous question.

The Digest's women friends are legion. Many of our loyalest subscribers and most interesting correspondents on all sorts of subjects are women. Without the warm good will and cooperation of our women readers we should feel, editorially, all at sea.

We know what the passing of the eighteenth amendment meant to women. We know how they worked for it, prayed for it, fought for it. We were with them when they hailed its arrival with joy and gratitude, with hymns of triumph, believing sincerely that the evils of liquor had at last been banished.

They write us letters by the hundreds and thousands. Some of the writers still cling to that flashing faith of 12 years ago. They reproach us in vibrant terms for taking this poll. Others have changed with the times. They write as members of women's wet organizations, upholding the poll and asking for ballots to vote for repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

It appears that the women of the country are no longer a unit on this question.

The Digest's nonpartisan policy requires that the voices of both sides, of both sexes, should be heard in the poll. We are going to produce rather striking evidence that they are.

First let us introduce the quaint historic photographs that we reproduce on this page. They represent a famous whisky burning by militant women temperance crusaders in Hillsboro, Ohio, almost 60 years ago.

The pictures "were made by the old wet-plate process," writes Mr. Philip Weyrich, of Hillsboro, "and any old-time photographer will tell you they were not easy to make, especially outdoors."

In his letter Mr. Weyrich explains the pictures. We learn that the first one (on the reader's left) shows the rolling of whisky barrels on the public square. "Crowd standing around watching it burn. Before the saloon keeper and drug stores turned over the whisky, they took half of the barrel and filled it with water. Of course, we all know water won't burn, but I guess some of the whisky did."

The second picture shows "where the crusaders prayed." The liquor dealer is in his doorway, but "of course he closed his door, going out the back way, and these women kneeled down in front and prayed. This was in December, 1875."

In the third picture women are actually on their knees outside another saloon.

All of which stirs up a deep reminder of the part women have played in the long war against John Barleycorn and their paramount right to be heard. In passing let it be recorded that crusading Hillsboro is still dry. In the Digest poll it scores 576 votes for continuance against 420 for repeal.

Coming back to the regimented chorus that in our distribution of ballots we discriminate against women, we have a remarkable test to disclose.

Eighth report of the Literary Digest prohibition poll—Classified geographically

State	Favor continuance of eighteenth amendment	Favor repeal of eighteenth amendment	Total
New England	69,798	255,337	325,135
Maine	9,922	22,676	32,598
New Hampshire	5,908	13,163	19,071
Vermont	4,418	10,352	14,770
Massachusetts	36,147	135,835	171,982
Rhode Island	3,104	16,821	19,925
Connecticut	10,299	56,490	66,789
Middle Atlantic	226,043	951,111	1,177,154
New York	72,691	409,920	482,611
New Jersey	28,309	167,051	195,360
Pennsylvania	125,043	374,140	499,183
East North Central	259,924	813,037	1,072,961
Ohio	99,737	264,226	363,963
Indiana	61,262	131,040	192,302
Illinois	50,196	215,227	265,423
Michigan	33,438	121,830	155,238
Wisconsin	15,291	80,714	96,005
West North Central	142,152	290,173	432,325
Minnesota	22,301	73,259	95,560
Iowa	27,264	48,901	76,165
Missouri	32,906	84,010	116,916
North Dakota	3,781	12,252	16,033
South Dakota	4,424	9,884	14,308
Nebraska	15,148	25,791	40,939
Kansas	36,328	36,076	72,404
East South Central	64,758	94,903	159,661
Kentucky	20,131	42,476	62,607
Tennessee	23,724	25,196	48,926
Alabama	12,200	15,426	27,629
Mississippi	8,703	11,805	20,508
South Atlantic	125,784	235,786	361,570
Delaware	2,175	5,908	8,083
Maryland	13,426	44,339	57,765
District of Columbia	2,629	9,308	11,937
Virginia	25,668	44,056	69,724
West Virginia	20,811	40,025	60,836
North Carolina	29,970	29,981	59,951
South Carolina	9,818	14,623	24,441
Georgia	13,541	24,018	37,559
Florida	7,746	23,528	31,274
West South Central	74,105	115,750	189,855
Arkansas	12,199	13,381	25,580
Louisiana	4,844	21,769	26,613
Oklahoma	20,992	25,501	46,493
Texas	36,070	55,099	91,169
Mountain	22,001	45,131	67,132
Montana	1,969	8,508	10,477
Idaho	2,634	4,936	7,570
Wyoming	1,102	3,803	4,905
Colorado	11,718	15,916	27,634
New Mexico	1,017	2,845	3,862
Arizona	1,108	2,945	4,053
Utah	2,285	4,977	7,262
Nevada	168	1,201	1,369
Pacific	48,579	148,965	197,544
Washington	9,003	27,217	36,220
Oregon	6,284	13,490	19,774
California	33,292	108,258	141,550
State Unknown	12,969	13,193	26,162
Total	1,046,113	2,963,386	4,009,499

All along we had been convinced to our own satisfaction, in the conduct of our business, that the women of the country were getting their share of ballots. It was important to us in many ways that they should.

But, of course, we hadn't sorted out the sexes in our mailing list of more than 20,000,000 names and addresses. That would be almost as hard as "selecting" all the "known wets" in the country or all those likely to subscribe for the Literary Digest, or all those with blue eyes. However, we wished we could find some way to demonstrate practically, without blue prints, that the prohibition poll was giving the women a square deal.

And we found a way which seems to us absolutely convincing and uncommonly interesting.

We decided to poll all the registered voters, men and women—the women separately from the men—in one representative city.

We selected one of the oldest prohibition centers in the whole country and one of the most downright American "from 'way back"—Portland, Me.

The canvass was so arranged that we could distinguish the women's ballots from the men's, while still preserving the secrecy of the ballots. Another important part of the program was that we were polling the rest of the State of Maine (minus Portland) with our own regular mailing list.

The results of this double operation were most revealing and decisive.

Taking the city as a whole, without distinction of sex, we find that out of 6,909 of Portland's registered voters who have sent in

ballots at this writing 2,096 vote for continuance of the eighteenth amendment, 4,813 for its repeal.

Now, separating the men and women we get these figures:

Men: 14,598 mailed, 3,981 replies=27.3 per cent; continue, 970=24.36 per cent; repeal, 3,011=75.64 per cent.

Women: 11,958 mailed, 2,928 replies=24.48 per cent; continue, 1,126=38.45 per cent; repeal, 1,802=61.55 per cent.

The first thing to strike us is that the women don't vote so very differently from the men. Their majority is on the same side as the men's majority. They're not so emphatically wet as their husbands, fathers, and brothers, but their wetness is decisive.

Their response in the way of voting is a trifle less than that of the men, but surprisingly high.

Turning now to the State of Maine, without Portland and without sex distinction, we find that out of 25,689 ballots returned to date, 7,826 are for continuance, 17,863 for repeal—a wet percentage of 69.54.

Finally, taking Maine as a whole, Portland included, we find that in a total vote to this writing of 32,598, the figures are 9,922 for continuance, 22,676 for repeal—a wet percentage of 69.57.

Note, if you please, the virtually exact correspondence in dry-wet proportions between the total vote of Maine (outside of Portland) and the total vote of Portland, where women voted on an equality with men. The percentages work out as follows:

State of Maine, for repeal, 69.54.

City of Portland, for repeal, 69.67.

One more amazing corroboration of Digest poll accuracy.

The most important effect of this extraordinary test should be, it seems to us, to convince every reasonable person in America not only that the poll gives full expression to the will of the women of America as a whole, but also that it embodies the authentic voice of the whole people.

Further, that every one of the other current carpings at the poll by professional carpers amounts to so much blah and weariness of the eardrums.

And this, even when the carpings seem on the surface to be borne out by faults in the functioning of the poll's colossal mechanism.

Rough spots here and there—that's what we remarked last week when we likened the poll to a tree. How many complaints there would be against an elm or oak if a crew of carpers catalogued the defects of every leaf!

The Digest does all that it possibly can, with constant expenditure of time, labor, and money to guard against defects creeping into the poll. With zealous care it keeps on revising its list of 20,000,000 men and women. But in such a human roster—a nation in itself—could there be such a thing as 100 per cent accuracy?

Our results in the presidential poll of 1928 exceeded 99 per cent accuracy in forecasting the actual election in November.

But there'll always be rough spots. Such a list undergoes thousands of changes during the very time when it is in use for the addressing of ballots.

People moved away. Ballots undelivered. Scandal in the village. Letters to the Digest, some abusive and anonymous. Postmaster destroys the undelivered ballots. Big story in some local paper. Nobody seems to know that it is the postmaster's bounden duty to destroy undelivered ballots.

Local suspicions that the postmaster didn't destroy them all, but marked some with wet crosses or dry crosses—whichever may be the locally unpopular kind of crosses—and secretly sent them to the Digest. Some keyhole work, cracker-barrel debates, and more anonymous letters. The story grows. Six ballots become 60 overnight. And all the time these annoyances are only hairy caterpillars on a few leaves of that fine tree!

The gossips apparently have no idea that returned ballots reaching the Digest are examined by vigilant inspectors, quick to detect multiple ballots from the same post office, with the name of the State in the same handwriting, and that all fraudulent ones detected are thrown out of the count.

One lifts the eyebrows on reading of a professional exhorter, chairman or something of the Kentucky branch of the anti-something league, denouncing The Literary Digest poll as "a poll of the wets, by the wets, for the wets, believed by many to be financed by the wet interests."

"Believed by many"—note the unctuous caution.

Well, that's the good man's job, and he naturally doesn't want to lose it. We receive some inquiries from startled hearers of poisonous trash like that, so we take occasion to say here:

The Digest finances its own polls. Yes; the outlay is very large, indeed. But we have always found that the stimulating effect on circulation plus the stimulating experience of doing a big public service in a big way more than compensates us.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I want to say with reference to the matter submitted by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] that the Literary Digest made a similar poll of the country in 1930, two years ago, which showed a majority against prohibition, and that in the national election the following fall an unquestioned majority for prohibition was returned both to the Senate and to the House.

Mr. BINGHAM subsequently said: Mr. President, this morning I received unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article appearing in the Literary Digest with reference to its prohibition poll, following which a remark was made by the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] calling attention to the fact that in 1930 there were certain results achieved by this poll which he believed were not borne out by the ensuing national election. I ask unanimous consent to have printed immediately following those remarks of this morning, and as a part thereof, an analysis of the two previous Literary Digest polls made in 1922 and in 1930. They show only 20 per cent were for repeal in 1922, only 40 per cent in 1930, while now it runs to more than 70 per cent.

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

The analysis is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF THE LITERARY DIGEST POLLS OF 1922 AND 1930

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In the following the District of Columbia is considered as a State.

The return from the 1922 poll was less than 10 per cent. From the 1930 poll, 24.03 per cent. This indicates a great increase in public interest.

About 61 per cent of the replies to the 1922 poll indicated a desire for a change in the prohibition law. In the 1930 poll this had increased to 69.54 per cent.

The most interesting change shown in the 1930 poll is the swing from modification to repeal and the increase of the repeal vote.

In the 1922 poll only two States—Kansas and Oklahoma—showed a majority for enforcement. In 1930 this number had increased to five States, viz., Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

The enforcement vote shows increases in the 1930 poll in nine States—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia. The greatest increase shown is in North Carolina, 4.06 per cent. In Oklahoma and Utah the increase is less than 1 per cent.

In the 1922 poll 23 States showed a plurality for enforcement. These States were Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia. In 1930 only 17 States showed a plurality for enforcement. Kentucky had changed to a plurality for repeal, as had Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Washington had changed to a plurality for modification. States showing a plurality for enforcement for the first time in 1930 were Arizona, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Utah.

In 1922 two States—Nevada and North Dakota—showed a majority for modification. In 1930 there were none.

In 1922, 21 States showed a plurality for modification—Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In 1930 only one State—Washington—showed a plurality for modification, and this was not in the 1922 list. Of the 1922 group four States—Arizona, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Utah—had swung to the enforcement plurality column and the other 17 had changed to the repeal column.

In 1922 there were no States showing a majority for repeal. In 1930 there were five—Nevada, Louisiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

In 1922 only 1 state—Maryland—showed a plurality for repeal. In 1930 21 States showed a plurality for repeal—California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

A glance at the attached statistical exhibition will show the very large percentage swing to repeal in 1930.

In 1922 the 12 driest States, in order, were Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Indiana, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina, Mississippi, Washington, Colorado, Nebraska, and Alabama.

In 1930 the 12 driest States were Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, and South Carolina.

In 1930 Indiana and Washington had vanished from the list of the driest States, their places having been taken by Iowa and South Carolina.

In 1930 in only 12 States is the repeal vote smaller than either of the other two votes—Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia. All these are classed as dry States except Washington, which shows a plurality for modification.

In 1930 every State shows an increase in the repeal vote, and in only seven States is that increase less than 10 per cent. The increase in the repeal vote for the entire country is 19.76 per cent.

Literary Digest prohibition polls, 1922 and 1930

State	Year	Enforce	Per cent	Per cent gain	Per cent loss	Modify	Per cent	Per cent loss	Repeal	Per cent	Per cent gain
Alabama	1922	2,892	[1]44.69			2,688	41.54		891	13.77	
	1930	17,187	[1]47.66	2.97		9,291	25.77	15.77	9,581	26.57	12.80
Arizona	1922	843	33.49			1,240	[1]49.26		434	17.25	
	1930	5,112	[1]34.79	1.30		4,845	32.99	16.27	4,735	32.22	14.97
Arkansas	1922	3,470	48.24			2,244	31.20		1,478	20.56	
	1930	14,272	[1]52.19	3.95		6,109	22.35	8.85	6,962	25.46	4.90
California	1922	15,565	35.00			20,479	[1]46.06		8,418	18.94	
	1930	86,392	29.75		5.25	95,832	33.06	13.00	107,868	37.19	18.25
Colorado	1922	4,820	[1]45.53			3,913	36.96		1,853	17.51	
	1930	25,753	[1]42.98		2.55	18,678	31.18	5.78	15,484	25.84	8.33
Connecticut	1922	4,785	30.88			6,955	[1]44.89		3,753	24.23	
	1930	19,664	18.19		12.69	33,915	31.38	13.51	54,514	[1]50.43	26.20
Delaware	1922	609	35.95			682	[1]40.26		403	23.79	
	1930	3,374	33.79		2.16	1,953	19.62	20.64	4,653	[1]46.59	22.80
District of Columbia	1922	2,232	30.53			3,556	[1]48.66		1,521	20.81	
	1930	4,477	25.24		5.29	5,282	29.80	18.86	7,972	[1]44.96	24.15
Florida	1922	2,560	39.01			2,789	42.51		1,212	18.48	
	1930	15,921	31.40		7.61	13,746	27.12	15.39	21,036	[1]41.48	23.00
Georgia	1922	3,166	[1]42.63			2,929	39.44		1,331	17.93	
	1930	14,290	[1]39.76		2.87	10,380	28.06	11.38	11,566	32.18	14.25
Idaho	1922	1,935	41.50			2,073	[1]44.47		654	14.03	
	1930	9,722	38.82		2.68	5,441	21.74	22.73	9,879	[1]39.44	25.41
Illinois	1922	19,427	36.27			21,823	[1]40.76		12,298	22.97	
	1930	62,446	24.48		11.79	75,051	29.44	11.32	117,547	[1]46.08	23.11
Indiana	1922	14,861	[1]47.05			11,451	36.26		5,268	16.69	
	1930	51,494	[1]38.48		8.57	39,949	29.87	6.39	42,359	31.65	14.96
Iowa	1922	10,860	[1]41.96			10,575	40.87		4,443	17.17	
	1930	38,624	[1]41.90		.06	26,523	28.79	12.08	27,014	29.31	12.14
Kansas	1922	8,518	[1]58.19			4,198	28.69		1,920	13.12	
	1930	42,301	[1]57.67		.52	17,148	23.39	5.30	13,891	18.94	5.82
Kentucky	1922	5,176	[1]38.34			4,633	34.32		3,690	27.34	
	1930	23,477	34.34		4.00	17,479	25.59	8.73	27,392	[1]40.07	12.73
Louisiana	1922	1,773	24.27			3,342	[1]45.75		2,190	29.98	
	1930	8,487	22.62		1.65	9,765	26.03	19.72	19,266	[1]51.35	21.37
Maine	1922	3,364	[1]40.78			2,761	33.46		2,127	25.78	
	1930	13,237	[1]40.07		.69	8,109	24.56	8.90	11,685	35.37	9.59
Maryland	1922	3,181	27.99			4,085	35.84		4,132	[1]36.26	
	1930	13,533	26.09		1.81	13,060	25.11	10.73	25,404	[1]48.80	12.54
Massachusetts	1922	13,029	36.99			13,927	[1]39.55		8,260	23.46	
	1930	57,876	28.18		8.81	51,362	25.02	14.53	96,133	[1]46.80	23.34
Michigan	1922	11,207	[1]43.80			10,656	41.66		3,718	14.54	
	1930	63,600	27.05		16.75	72,995	31.06	10.60	98,499	[1]41.89	27.35
Minnesota	1922	10,293	40.78			11,011	[1]43.62		3,938	15.60	
	1930	41,917	29.98		10.80	42,017	30.06	13.56	55,867	[1]39.96	24.36
Mississippi	1922	2,221	[1]46.42			1,772	37.04		791	16.54	
	1930	11,058	[1]48.43	2.01		5,523	24.23	12.81	6,243	27.34	10.80
Missouri	1922	9,270	[1]40.96			8,160	36.07		5,197	22.97	
	1930	45,011	31.58		9.38	34,609	24.30	11.77	62,867	[1]44.12	21.15
Montana	1922	1,739	31.12			2,741	[1]49.05		1,108	19.83	
	1930	10,060	27.84		3.28	8,748	24.21	24.84	17,341	[1]47.95	28.12
Nebraska	1922	7,441	[1]45.10			6,575	39.86		2,481	15.04	
	1930	22,481	[1]42.43		2.67	15,758	29.76	10.10	14,735	27.81	12.77
Nevada	1922	260	24.71			592	[1]56.27		200	19.02	
	1930	1,145	18.22		6.49	1,519	24.18	32.09	3,620	[1]57.60	38.58
New Hampshire	1922	2,294	37.51			2,669	[1]43.65		1,152	18.84	
	1930	7,773	[1]37.05		.46	6,630	31.62	12.03	6,574	31.33	12.49
New Jersey	1922	6,267	30.32			9,195	[1]44.49		5,204	25.19	
	1930	47,747	19.18		11.14	75,673	30.41	14.08	125,469	[1]50.41	25.22
New Mexico	1922	797	[1]42.21			790	41.84		301	15.95	
	1930	2,768	33.99		8.22	2,338	28.73	13.11	3,036	[1]37.28	21.33
New York	1922	25,603	27.96			41,380	[1]45.19		24,580	26.85	
	1930	109,586	19.04		8.92	182,220	31.67	13.52	283,674	[1]49.29	22.44
North Carolina	1922	3,421	46.60			2,857	38.93		1,052	14.47	
	1930	30,283	[1]50.66	4.06		15,685	26.25	12.68	13,803	23.09	8.62
North Dakota	1922	2,110	34.95			3,091	[1]51.20		836	13.85	
	1930	9,842	30.22		4.73	10,024	30.79	20.41	12,701	[1]38.99	25.14
Ohio	1922	20,285	[1]44.29			17,169	37.49		8,342	18.22	
	1930	94,381	31.51		12.78	98,953	33.05	4.44	106,159	[1]35.44	17.22
Oklahoma	1922	5,977	[1]50.25			4,189	35.22		1,728	14.53	
	1930	28,912	[1]50.94	.69		14,129	24.90	10.32	13,714	24.16	9.63
Oregon	1922	4,421	42.06			4,846	[1]46.12		1,242	11.82	
	1930	20,665	[1]36.84		5.22	18,842	33.60	12.52	16,586	29.56	17.74
Pennsylvania	1922	22,195	[1]37.28			21,937	36.85		15,400	25.87	
	1930	147,557	28.00		9.28	136,233	25.87	10.98	243,063	[1]46.13	20.23
Rhode Island	1922	2,000	30.35			2,800	[1]42.49		1,789	27.16	
	1930	4,492	21.62		8.73	5,894	28.37	14.12	10,390	[1]50.01	22.85
South Carolina	1922	1,786	[1]44.13			1,649	40.74		612	15.13	
	1930	10,590	[1]41.79		2.34	6,691	26.41	14.33	8,058	31.80	16.67
South Dakota	1922	2,386	[1]44.47			2,237	41.69		742	13.84	
	1930	9,155	[1]39.23		5.24	7,501	32.15	9.54	6,680	28.62	14.78
Tennessee	1922	4,958	[1]47.00			3,892	36.90		1,698	16.10	
	1930	24,495	[1]50.37	3.37		11,425	23.50	13.40	12,710	26.13	10.03
Texas	1922	9,688	[1]47.00			8,015	38.88		2,909	14.12	
	1930	58,824	[1]44.20		2.80	37,565	28.24	10.64	36,673	27.56	13.44
Utah	1922	1,568	34.92			2,072	[1]46.14		850	18.94	
	1930	9,599	[1]35.74	.82		8,526	31.77	14.37	8,726	32.49	13.55
Vermont	1922	1,446	[1]38.12			1,387	36.57		960	25.31	
	1930	5,711	[1]36.98		1.14	4,519	29.28	7.29	5,210	33.74	8.43
Virginia	1922	3,751	34.04			4,724	[1]42.87		2,543	23.09	
	1930	23,781	35.08	1.04		17,389	25.67	17.20	26,604	[1]39.25	16.15
Washington	1922	7,347	[1]45.62			6,722	41.74		2,634	12.94	
	1930	28,059	33.08		12.54	29,032	[1]34.24	7.50	27,724	32.68	20.04
West Virginia	1922	2,889	[1]43.79			2,669	40.47		1,038	15.74	
	1930	18,057	[1]38.00		5.79	15,494	32.63	7.84	13,957	29.37	13.63
Wisconsin	1922	8,872	33.30			12,431	46.67		5,335	20.03	
	1930	24,305	23.18		10.12	31,313	29.88	16.79	49,205	[1]46.94	26.91
Wyoming	1922	689	33.56			978	[1]47.63		386	18.81	
	1930	3,778	28.78		4.78	3,180	24.23	23.40	6,168	[1]46.99	28.13
Total	1922	306,255	38.46			325,549	[1]40.88		164,453	20.66	
	1930	1,464,098	30.46		8.00	1,399,314	29.12	11.76	1,943,052	[1]40.42	19.73

[1] Majorities or pluralities.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the Literary Digest poll in 1930 was not borne out by the ensuing congressional election. The Literary Digest poll in 1930 showed a majority against prohibition. In the congressional election in the following fall the result was a Congress with a decided majority for prohibition in Senate and House. That election was a repudiation of the Literary Digest poll, and the same result will occur this year.

WOODEN MONEY

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a piece of money that is made out of wood in a small city in the western part of the State of Washington. The banks there failed and they have been using this money. I understand this has already been called to the attention of the Senate by my colleague, and I shall therefore say nothing further about it.

IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN OIL

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this morning I received a telegram of some three or four pages from a gentleman by the name of Bernard Frankel, No. 2 Park Avenue, New York City. He represents himself to be an importer of large quantities of foreign oil. A telegram of this kind is so unusual that I think it should have place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I shall not ask that the telegram be read, but merely that it may appear at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., *April 10, 1932.*

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

Herewith is copy of a telegram this day directed to Senator REED SMOOT which speaks for itself:

"This morning's New York Times carries an article which credits you with the opinion that the import duties on coal and oil will be eliminated from the tax bill. To kill these tariffs would be a distinct misfortune. I sincerely believe that any vote against these duties is attributable to a lamentable ignorance of the facts or may be inspired by one or more of the following reasons which constitute the most effective arguments for ratification. Trinidad, Venezuelan, and Columbian oil is easily transportable to our Atlantic seaboard. Cargoes of foreign crude oil and refined gasolines pour in daily to such cities as Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston. This influx blankets the scene of our greatest industrial activity and is readily available to the largest users of coal and oil in this country, since 4 barrels of fuel oil are equivalent to 1 ton of bituminous coal in heating value. And since the current cost of fuel oil on the Atlantic seaboard is about 60 cents per barrel it naturally follows that 1 ton of coal must compete with the equivalent heating value of oil at $2.40 per ton. The railroad freight alone from the mines to this same market far exceeds $2.40 per ton for coal.

"South American oil, and more particularly Venezuelan oil, first became a factor in this market in 1926. In that year Venezuela produced 37,000,000 barrels of oil. In the same year bituminous coal production in the United States amounted to 516,000,000 tons. In 1930 Venezuela produced more than 137,000,000 barrels of oil, most of which was dumped on our Atlantic seaboard, while our bituminous coal output slumped to approximately 412,000,000 tons. Other South American producers also reported increases ranging from 50 to 300 per cent over a similar period. Our eastern railroads hauled 104,000,000 tons of coal less in 1930 than in 1926. Thus, foreign oil inflicted a loss of well over $300,000,000 in gross income.

"The Royal Dutch and the Standard Oil of Indiana, through its subsidiary the Pan American Oil Co., maintain refineries in Venezuela with a rated output in excess of 72,000,000 barrels per annum. The bulk of this oil produced and refined as it is by cheap labor paid in depreciated currency, converges on the Atlantic seaboard, where it competes with American oil produced and refined within our borders by American labor receiving a living wage and paid for in currency backed by gold.

"One company, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., affiliated with the Standard Oil of Indiana, imported over 100,000,000 gallons of this foreign product during 1931. Possibly your confrère, Senator TYDINGS, is acquainted with this situation.

"Cheap South American oil shipped here by a handful of companies has so demoralized the American product that fuel oil has dropped from $1.65 per barrel to 60 cents per barrel, while gasoline in tank cars has been pounded down from 14 cents a gallon to approximately 5 cents per gallon, which is materially below the actual cost of refining these products under American methods and American standards.

"The oil industry can probably work out ways and means to meet this ruinous competition by forcing wage scales down to the starvation levels of foreign countries, but I believe such a procedure is repugnant to every right-thinking American citizen. Oil is to-day an even greater factor in our national prosperity than wheat and through its manifold ramifications affects the lives and fortunes of millions of workers, farmers, and business men. Approval of the proposed tariff will have a nation-wide beneficial influence and do much toward putting this country back on the road to real recovery.

"Russian anthracite coal to the extent of 200,000 tons came into the New England market alone in 1931. Here again the railroads were deprived of important revenues which they so urgently require.

"If you vote against the enactment of these modest duties, you vote for continued stagnation of two great key industries and at the same time you act to withhold from the railroads more than $300,000,000 per annum, which constitutes all the difference between failure and success.

"Finally I may mention that I am the general manager of a company that annually imports over 50,000,000 gallons of refined gasoline from Trinidad and more than 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil from Mexico and Venezuela. Therefore my arguments are clearly not inspired by selfish motives, but spring from an honest and deep-rooted conviction that the welfare of the Nation merits our first allegiance.

"Surely oil means enough to this country to rate equal consideration with beet sugar or woolens or any other product now receiving the benefits of our protective tariff."

My knowledge of the oil industry and careful analysis of the present situation convince me that a tariff of $1 per barrel would be easily justifiable. Certainly the modest tariff already approved by the House represents the minimum of protection that this great key industry is entitled to. I will be happy to appear in person before your committee at my own expense if you feel that I can be of any assistance.

With assurances of my high esteem for your able and conscientious efforts in behalf of our cause and the Nation's cause, I am,

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD FRANKEL,
2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PROPOSED IMPORT DUTY ON COPPER

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this morning at the White House there was submitted to the President a petition signed by the Governors of Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Tennessee, Michigan, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana.

I ask that the petition be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

I also ask that there be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance a petition signed by H. W. Hill and 489 other citizens of Arizona.

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

The petitions referred to are as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE HOUSE,
Phoenix, Ariz., April 1, 1932.

To His Excellency HERBERT HOOVER,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We, the governors of copper-mining States of the Union, respectfully submit the following general facts concerning the copper-mining industry of the Nation for your consideration as some of the many reasons justifying that immediate procedure be made for the protection of this basic industry of our country.

Copper mining in the United States is in extreme distress. Billions of dollars invested in copper mining and dependent activities are threatened with total loss. Thousands of mine workers have lost their means of making a living. They and their dependents lack even the common comforts of life. Public health, safety, and welfare are menaced. Depression in the copper-mining sections of this country is far lower than that generally resulting from the current world-wide economic unbalance. An impending calamity is upon one of the Nation's basic industries.

Competition of foreign copper is the cause of this distress. The industry in the United States has already lost domination of the world's copper trade and now home markets are jeopardized.

It is impossible for American mine workers to compete with low-wage foreign labor. Living conditions in the United States can not be on the same level with those of the primitive peoples of central Africa and the west coast of South America.

Copper ore deposits in the United States are comparatively low grade, and American mine owners and operators are confronted with greater mining difficulties than those encountered by their foreign competitors. Transportation rates, materials, supplies, machinery, and other equipment are far costlier in this country than abroad. Producers of copper in foreign lands have every advantage. They can sell their copper at half the price of domestic copper and realize a greater profit.

Our copper-mining industry now presents a dismal picture. Shafts are closed, smelters are cold, mills are dormant. Towns and cities are being depopulated. Idle mine workers are swelling the ranks of the unemployed. Business establishments are closing their doors. Public-welfare institutions are helpless. Conditions in many places are desperate, and the stagnation is spreading.

For years copper-mining activities in the United States have provided large markets for agricultural products, raw materials,

and manufactures of the Nation. They have created millions of tons of freight traffic for railroads and other transportation systems. They have been outlets for billions of board feet of timber and lumber, enormous volumes of fuel oil, great quantities of machinery, tools, equipment, other materials and supplies, home and office furnishings, wearing apparel, foodstuffs, automobiles, and other products.

Curtailment of copper mining has brought about the wiping out of copper stocks dividends, has seriously reduced the profits in related and dependent industries, and seriously reduced the incomes of not only mine workers but of thousands of workers in other industries.

Taxes for towns, cities, counties, and States and revenue for the Federal Government have been largely diminished by the inactive condition of copper mining in the United States.

Copper is an essential part of almost all war machinery and munitions. With the disappearance of copper mining in the United States, the defense of the Nation would be materially weakened. Once the copper mines of the country are closed, our Army, Navy, and air forces would be placed at the mercy of foreign copper producers.

Enemy blockades could hamper or cut off these sources of copper supplies. Copper mines in the United States would then have to be reopened. Mining machinery, mills, smelters, and refineries would have to be rehabilitated, and vast numbers of engineers and miners organized. Months would pass before production would result. Until that time, national defense would be greatly weakened.

History shows that lasting prosperity in the copper-mining industry in the United States occurs together with adequate tariff protection, whether or not this country exported small or large amounts of the metal. Tariffs which prevented excessive copper imports have benefited domestic copper mining. Low prices for domestic copper have always followed increased importations of the metal.

In consideration of the foregoing facts, we respectfully urge that you apprise Congress of the plight of our copper-mining industry and recommend the immediate levying of such imposts as shall prevent excessive importations of foreign copper.

Very respectfully,

Geo. W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona; F. B. Balzar, Governor of Nevada; Arthur Seligman, Governor of New Mexico; James Rolph, jr., Governor of California; Roland H. Hartley, Governor of Washington; Julius L. Meyer, Governor of Oregon; Geo. H. Dern, Governor of Utah; Henry H. Horton, Governor of Tennessee; Wilbur M. Brucker, Governor of Michigan; C. Ben Ross, Governor of Idaho; A. M. Clark, Governor of Wyoming; J. E Erickson, Governor of Montana.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN, *United States Senator*,
Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, *United States Senator*,
Hon. LEWIS DOUGLAS, *United States Representative*,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIRS: Announcement has been made this past week by the Phelps Dodge Corporation that operations in the Clifton-Morenci copper-mining district would cease about July 1.

It is difficult to picture the situation to you and your colleagues. For some months past operations have been on a curtailed basis of two to three days per week, which means that most families with small savings have been compelled to use a part of these savings to live on while working only part time. Now that they will be deprived altogether of any income puts these families on charity immediately.

A great many of these people have lived here from 10 to 30 years, have raised families here, have a small home; but as nothing can be raised in a rough mountainous district such as this, they are compelled to buy everything which they eat, and, with no income and practically no savings, you can no doubt realize the condition.

It is nothing short of criminal that a condition can come about whereby a community of some 8,000 or 10,000 people can be closed down to the point where an actual exodus must take place and our population scattered to the four winds and thrown on an already serious unemployment condition throughout the country.

The conditions here are no different from those in copper camps all over the country, but as copper mining has been the chief industry of our State the condition here is acute. While people living in the agricultural sections of the State have their homes and can raise a part of their living, they are dependent to a great extent on the mining camps for a market for their products, and you can no doubt realize the conditions in our farming districts, which are almost as serious as in the mining camps.

If this session of Congress will put a tariff of 5 cents per pound on copper imported into this country, it will make it possible for the mining camps in this State to keep operating and give employment to the thousands that are now without a means of livelihood. It will also alleviate the suffering of the families who must now depend on the charity of the world at large.

We would urge with all the force at our command that you get the picture of conditions in this State, as well as other copper-mining States, before your honorable colleagues in Congress and ask them, for humanity's sake, to consider most seriously and immediately the imposition of a tariff on copper imports.

Yours most sincerely,

HARRY W. HILL
(and 489 other citizens of Greenlee County, Ariz.).

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, in connection with the petitions just presented by my colleague [Mr. HAYDEN], I submit a letter from Hon. Harry W. Hill, of Morenci, Ariz., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MORENCI, ARIZ., *April 5, 1932*.

Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am inclosing a letter which I have been asked to write by a number of people here who will be affected by the closing down of this community, and it has been signed by a large number of our citizens.

We realize that Senator HAYDEN, Representative DOUGLAS, and yourself have made a most valiant fight in behalf of the copper industry, and these two letters are not meant as a criticism but rather an attempt to encourage each of you to greater effort and assure you that we do appreciate what you have done, as well as to place in your hands a plain statement of facts which you may lay before your colleagues.

Conditions are serious here now and will be much worse when the camps close down. The Red Cross is doing admirable work, but their funds are about exhausted. The State and county can only raise funds through taxes, and a great number of home owners and small businesses will be unable to pay their taxes this year; and in our immediate locality those who have acquired a small home, which represents most of their savings while living here, will have to walk out and leave it when the district is closed down.

As you know, this district has approximately 15,000 residents in normal times, and while there are not over 10,000 at present, these people, some of whom have lived here for years, must sacrifice everything that means home to them and go out and face a condition which is discouraging and dismal to say the least. It is just such conditions which breed banditry and revolution. A man can not be a good citizen and see his family hungry when he knows that this is a country of plenty.

It seems so useless and senseless to throw thousands of men out of work when Congress could, by an act, protect an industry of this country which is in all truth a basic industry. The United States can not afford to let the copper industry die, as it is one of our greatest assets in case of war, and let no one think for a moment that the time will not come when we will be called to defend ourselves or protect a weaker nation.

The closing down of our copper camps in this country has a far-reaching effect. This industry uses great quantities of lumber, fuel oil, powder, fuse and caps, drill steel, various mining machines, electric locomotives, steel cars, steel rails, flotation reagents, steel balls for grinding, motors, and steam locomotives, to mention only a few of the largest items. One can see at a glance that a great many industries are affected.

While volumes could be written on this subject, I feel sure that you realize the condition of this industry. I would urge you men who represent this State to make every effort and leave nothing undone to get a tariff placed on copper at the earliest possible date, as this seems the only possible means of saving this industry and preventing the suffering of thousands of our citizens.

I am inclosing copies of this letter for Senator HAYDEN and Representative DOUGLAS and would ask that you be kind enough to hand it to them.

With kindest regards, I am, sincerely,

HARRY W. HILL.

REDUCTION IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I ask to have inserted in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Appropriations a resolution adopted by the Orange County Chamber of Commerce, Florida. The resolution is very brief.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas under existing methods of operating all forms of government, from the national down to the county and city, deficits are facing the American people; and

Whereas these deficits will increase unless there is a retrenchment in all branches of the Government; and

Whereas we believe that the only possible remedy is through reductions in public expenditures: Therefore, we,

The directors of the Orange County Chamber of Commerce, ask and beg our governing bodies, our Representatives, our Senators, and Congressmen, to vote and work for drastic reductions, believing business can only succeed if no more burdens are saddled upon it at the present time.

ORANGE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CRAWFORD T. BICKFORD, *Secretary*.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Orange County Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday, April 5, 1932.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, on Friday the Senate indulged in a very interesting discussion of various subjects, and particularly financial problems and the currency and monetary question. I wish to ask, particularly with reference to the discussion on silver, to have inserted in the RECORD an article, all the statements therein with which I do not agree, but which is a very enlightening article on the silver question by Mr. S. A. Knapp, of Berkeley, Calif. I ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Finance, and be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Senator H. D. FLETCHER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I note that the House committee has sent out inquiries relative to the advisability of calling an international conference relative to silver.

International agreement is an old delusion and has done important duty on many previous occasions. It has been used to prevent independent action by our own country and to delay any concerted action for the restoration of silver as money.

The United States has the right and the ability to legislate for its own people on every subject regardless of the wishes or threats of foreign powers or their satellites, the predatory rich banking element in this country.

MONEY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution of the United States provides that it is the duty of the Government "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

"SEC. 10. No State * * * shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. * * *"

It will be noted that under the Constitution the Government has the right to regulate the value of its money. It will also be noticed that money is defined as metallic money, gold and silver coin (all paper money is a promise to pay metallic money).

Gold and silver must remain component parts of the metallic money of the world. That must be accepted as an indisputable fact.

"The whole paper money of every kind which can easily (safely) circulate in any country can never exceed the value of the gold and silver of which it supplies the place." (Debasing gold or silver coin lowers the value of the paper based on same.)—Adam Smith.

"The commerce and industry of the country can not be altogether so secure when suspended upon the wings of paper money as when they travel about upon the solid ground of gold and silver."—Adam Smith.

History shows that any large growth in world wealth through an increase in the production of the commodities must also be accompanied by a similar growth in the production of the precious metals to maintain the necessary ratio, otherwise the value of money increases and the price of commodities declines.

It has been found that an average increase in the world's metallic monetary stocks of 2½ per cent per annum has been considered necessary to correspond with a normal increase in trade. If the stock of money remains constant while the volume of trade increases, prices fall; that is to say, the value of money raises.

During the last two years the world has been suffering and groaning under a speculative debauch on gold and its ever-mounting value. On a commodity which has been effectively cornered, 70 per cent of which is held by two nations and the balance by a group of individual hoarders, holding it in current account where its value in a command over commodities increases daily from sunrise to sunset.

The banking fraternity of England and its satellites, the predatory rich banking element of New York, have taken a prominent part in this speculation; meanwhile the world-over debtors have been scrambling to obtain what little remains of the metal while the hoarders sit back and watch the mounting premiums on the cash, being able to-day to cash in at the rate of 150 per cent for that which they have left idle for two years.

In a period of inflation it is industry that makes profits, while in a period of deflation banks score heavily, their capital being pure money and the money they lend being repayable at ever-increasing premiums.

Because of the insufficiency of currency the greater the production of real wealth the greater is the pandemonium on the exchanges. Millions walk the streets half-starving because the wheat crop is a couple of millions of bushels larger.

Nearly a century ago shrewd British financiers saw that since they were not an agricultural people their interests would be favored by depressing the prices of products which they were obliged to purchase from outside nations. They saw also that silver was the money of the world and had been so from the earliest dawn of history; therefore, if they could effect a change in their standard of money so that they would do business on the gold basis while the remainder of the world used silver, they might be able to change the relative values of the two metals in their favor.

English financiers know very well why the farmers of the world, and especially the farmers of the United States and Canada, who export wheat are suffering, and they sometimes confess that it is their own selfishness.

We know that English monetary policy is controlled by purely selfish considerations—so purely selfish that they do not mind seeing India suffering from English action more than America does.

We believe that, failing such restoration (of silver to money privileges), the gold premium throughout all Asia and South America will continue to rob the farmer (of America and Europe) of all rewards for his toil.

The impossibility of the European competing with the oriental in the open field has been proved in America. The Chinese there, by their low wages, so monopolized labor that they had to be excluded from the country or the American would have starved or been driven out.

It is the money lender who is interested in having a legal-tender money scarce, so that he may always have a good demand for it and be able to lend it at a good rate of interest and demand double security.

The creditor who can by legislation make a debtor pay a dollar twice as large as he borrowed is lauded as the friend of a sound currency. The poor man is called a socialist if he believes that the wealth of the rich should be divided among the poor, but the rich man is called a financier if he devises a plan by which the pittance of the poor can be converted to his use.

While the production relationship between the two metals had for years been about 14½ parts of silver to 1 of gold in value, the tendency rather was for silver to appreciate and gold to depreciate relatively, because silver was the money of the world chiefly in use and favored above gold by the people except in Great Britain. The large banking interests in Great Britain, together with their branches and satellites, the predatory rich banking element of New York, understanding this, would permit society to go into convulsions of panic or revolution rather than lose this grip upon the financial life-blood of humanity, and for this reason are opposed to the restoration of silver as money.

All the gold and silver of the world, if coined as money, would be quite insufficient for the world's business.

The demonetization of silver is of advantage to certain classes, the creditors, and of disadvantage to other certain classes, the debtors.

In 1873, before silver was demonetized, a silver dollar was worth 2 cents more than a gold dollar; while to-day, in consequence of that legislation, it requires three silver dollars to equal a gold dollar, in international exchange.

Russia had been trying for years before 1873 to return from a debased paper money to a silver standard, and as she could not get silver enough she is still on a paper basis. We mention these matters to show that the fall of silver was premeditated; that is was caused, not by the law of supply and demand (it was more in demand than gold in 1872, and brought a premium over gold), but by legislation.

Thus, "by fraud" the thin wedge of legislation was inserted between the two halves of the world's money with the effect of depreciating silver and doubling the value of gold.

But how did the demonetization of silver come about? Who could be interested in having such a catastrophe befall the world? We answer: English financiers took the lead, aided and abetted by the predatory rich banking element of New York City. It is "their business" so to manage and work money as a farmer works his farm—to bring to themselves or their syndicates and institutions, the largest possible increment. As an evidence of the continuation of fraudulent practices in order to depress silver by England, the following extract from a letter is submitted.

Under date of January 21, 1932, the manager of the silver department of a brokerage office in New York advises:

"I am afraid you are misinformed with regard to the 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 ounces of Indian silver hanging over the market. For political reasons Great Britain wanted to depress the price of silver and has given figures of her surplus which are far from correct. In the beginning of 1932 they had less than 200,000,000 ounces surplus, even the silver that they sold in November to depress the price has been bought back by them. The present civil-disobedience movement in India, continued for a period of three months at the most, will leave them no surplus. The people in India are already beginning to refuse to take paper currency. Therefore, the Indian surplus problem is being solved. Reliable information from China shows that the Chinese stocks are not too heavy for the prevailing conditions."

It is admitted on all hands that this "fraud" is not only crushing and discouraging the farmers but also it is angering and embittering this hitherto greatest conservative element of society.

The demonetization of silver was a master stroke of selfish policy on the part of money lenders to decrease the volume of standard money, and thus to increase the value of their loans; to permit the maintenance of high rates of interest on such debts, because of the curtailment of the legal money, while all other business investments, as well as labor, are suffering constant depreciation as the results of increasing supply and competition.

The producers of wheat and cotton have a special grievance, for the prices of those articles are governed by the prices in Liverpool, and as silver goes down our prices fall.

Under that single gold standard the option remains with the creditor, for he would demand the dearer metal, gold, and thus increase any fluctuation in bullion values, while the option in the hands of the debtor reduces the fluctuation to a minimum.

That the unit under the double standard is more stable in its relation to all other things is admitted.

The gold standard, supported by silver at a fixed ratio, will restore prosperity throughout the world. In fixing the ratio we should select that one which will secure the greatest advantage to the public and cause the least injustice. The ratio of 16 to 1 accomplishes this result. It is our coinage ratio which does no injustice to anyone and restores silver to its proper place as money, as it existed prior to 1873.

Mr. Murat Halstead, editor Cincinnati Gazette, October 24, 1877. The following from his pen under date of October 23, 1877:

"This [the British gold policy] was the work of experts only. Evasion was essential to success in it, and possibly because coin was not in circulation, and being out of public view it could be tampered with without attracting attention. The nonmetallic system of the great creditor nation was thus imposed upon the great debtor nation without debate."

Senator Beck, in a speech before the Senate, January 10, 1883, said:

"It [the bill remonetizing silver] never was understood by either House of Congress. I say that with full knowledge of facts."

Col. R. G. Ingersoll:

"I do ask for the remonetization of silver. Silver was demonetized by fraud. It was an imposition upon every solvent man, a fraud upon every honest debtor in the United States. It assassinates labor. It was done in the interest of avarice and greed and should be undone by honest men."

The late Senator Vance said:

"The power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetrate the greatest crime of this or any other age, to overthrow one-half of the world's money and thereby double their own wealth by enhancing the value of the other half which is in their hands."

The present extreme depression of silver, and of all commodities sold on a silver basis, came very gradually.

It required time and manipulation to depress silver, a commodity still in great demand by more than one-half of the world's population.

Statesmen who foresaw the coming evil pressed their arguments so forcibly in the United States Congress that expedients were resorted to, such as the remonetization act of 1873 and the silver purchasing act of 1890. But expedients were found impracticable. Silver must either be a money with full, equal power with gold as legal tender, or else it must be considered a merchantable commodity.

And when in 1893 the last of these expedients was repealed silver at once dropped to one-half the price of gold, and all the evils of its demonetization were felt to their full in 1895, except as the consequent panic may be far-reaching, progressive, and enduring as at present.

In a letter to the National Republican League (June 11, 1891) Senator J. D. Cameron said:

"The single gold standard seems to us to be working ruin with a violence that nothing can stand. If this influence is to continue for the future at the rate of its action during the 20 years since the gold standard took possession of the world, some generation not very remote will see in the broad continent of America only a half dozen overgrown cities keeping guard over a mass of capital and lending it out to a population of dependent laborers on the mortgage of their growing crops and unfinished handiwork."

The principles which have governed the English bankers and their satellites in New York may be described as follows:

Let us bankers and money lenders look out for our own interests and let the farmers, less shrewd, look out for themselves. Let us delude the poorer and less shrewd by calling gold "honest money" and silver "dishonest money."

Under the Constitution of the United States money is a metallic coin, gold or silver, and any paper issue made by the Government is redeemable in coin. Nearly one-quarter of the money in the country is silver money or its representative certificates, which are legal tender and pass current in the country, while the intrinsic value of the silver in these coins is not equal to their face value. It is simply due to the fact that the price of bar silver has been artifically reduced and the people who advocate the restoration of silver to its proper place as money are simply asking the Government to restore silver to its proper place as money, in which case the intrinsic value of the silver in a dollar would be equal to that amount.

The farmer and the employer can not give work to men unless he can carry on the business at a profit, and he is hampered and embarrassed by a currency which appreciates because of its insufficiency.

The farmer labors under a double disadvantage. He not only suffers as a producer from all those causes which reduce the price of property but he is thrown into competition with the cheaper products of the silver-using countries.

The textile industry in the United States and in European countries is threatened with serious loss and destruction of practically all oriental trade by reason of the establishment in China, India, and Japan of factories operated by coolie labor (at the cost of subsistence). Two cotton mills in China paid 36 per cent dividends in 1931 on a capital stock valuation of $76 per share. During this period they took from the United States four times as many bales of cotton as they had in previous years.

The situation can be stated in a few words. Money can not be secured to carry on business because the banks have no money to loan. Banks have no money to loan because the depositors have withdrawn their money because they fear the solvency of the banks (see the numerous bank failures); enterprises are stagnant because money is not in circulation.

The restoration of silver to its proper place as money and the coinage of the United States output of silver coin will put more money in circulation, employ a large number of men, and increase the business of the railroads and all manufacturing enterprises without cost to our Government.

Shall we complain if the use of gold and silver as money gives employment to men, builds up cities, and fills our mountains with life and industry? Shall we oppress all debtors and derange all business agreements in order to give the predatory rich banking element in England and New York and the hoarders of gold an increase in their unearned increment?

The call for a conference at this time, in view of what has transpired heretofore in the same connection, must be considered as an attempt to delay independent action by this Government, undoubtedly sponsored by the predatory rich banking element in England and the United States for the purpose of preventing action being taken.

Should a conference be called before our people legislate for themselves, the conference will certainly be dominated by those opposed to the restoration of silver. The Wall Street predatory rich and foreign bankers will combine to prevent the restoration of silver as money throughout the world. The passage of the act outlined by this Congress will result in an immediate and favorable response from all nations and people in the world. As only silver produced from our own mines is admitted to our mints under the proposed law, foreign silver can not be dumped here.

Let us legislate for ourselves without interference from foreign nations and bankers or the predatory rich in this country under their control.

The following cablegram received under date of March 10, 1932, from Mr. R. N. Joseph, a prominent merchant of Shanghai and London, shows the belief that the oriental people have in the beneficial effect to all countries that will be brought about by the commencement of the coinage of the silver product of the United States.

S. A. KNAPP.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I present a telegram giving a copy of an editorial which appeared in the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press this morning, and, by request, I ask unanimous consent that the telegram may be printed in the RECORD and that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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

The telegram is as follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN., *April 11, 1932.*

Under the heading "Coolidge and Smith—A Patriotic Ticket," the Pioneer Press in an editorial to-day said:

"For the past three months it has been evident that the United States is in the most critical period of its history. During this period a degree of cooperation has prevailed by tacit agreement among leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties in Congress. Now this era of harmony, such as it has been, is to end. The country is about to plunge into the chaos of a presidential campaign.

"Because it believes partisan conflict at this time a catastrophe which must be avoided at all costs, the Pioneer Press suggests a coalition of Democrats and Republicans in a genuine national administration, with former President Calvin Coolidge as President and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith as Vice President.

"The Pioneer Press is able to announce that Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Smith are available for this patriotic service if the Nation as a whole calls upon them. There are grave difficulties in the way of such an innovation, but patriotism is capable of overcoming them all. It remains for the Nation to make its desire known.

"Contrary to hopes and expectations and despite the most gigantic reconstruction program ever instituted by a President or Government, the business depression continues. Commerce, industry, transportation, and agriculture are laboring under most trying conditions. Material stimulants have been ineffective. A mental stimulant is needed. It is a time that demands unity and firmness of national will. The country must have a leadership in Washington that represents truly every section and every class. It must be a leadership behind which East and West, North and South, those of high position and those of low, can unite in complete confidence.

"From an economic and psychological viewpoint America needs a revolutionary awakening; an administration which is neither Republican nor Democratic but American; not of the majority but national; not partisan but patriotic.

"The Pioneer Press admires President Hoover as a man and administrator. It can not question his sincerity and honesty of

purpose. But he is struggling against a maelstrom of broken morale and pessimism which can only be stemmed by a new and inspiring confidence.

"A national presidential campaign is about to open. The prospect of fierce political strife is a matter for profound disquiet and alarm. Calm and sane counsel will be thrown to the winds. In its place will rule party dissensions, passions, and prejudices. Until next November at the earliest, probably much longer, the Federal Government will be practically paralyzed so far as constructive thought and action are concerned. Everything important will be adjourned in the interests of partisan advantage. America will be a nation divided, torn by conflict, and exposed to the malevolent forces of the world. The kind of leadership this country needs can not come out of such din and conflict.

"Other nations, which have patriotically triumphed in similar crises, point the way. England met the danger, in an astonishing expression of patriotic unity, by putting into power a government of labor, conservatives, and liberals. France united under Poincare to stabilize the franc. Germany stands stanchly with Von Hindenburg.

"The answer for America lies in a National Government of both major parties under Calvin Coolidge and Al Smith, a cabinet of all the talents, a Congress divided only by sincere differences and not partisan lines. No man in America commands the respect and confidence of people in all callings and positions as does Calvin Coolidge. The prospect of his return to the White House, at the head of such a National Government, would electrify the country, dispel the psychology of depression, and revive confidence.

"America has at Northampton, in Massachusetts, a sage, quiet, shrewd Yankee of 59 who could lead the country into better times. Not to draft him for this patriotic duty but to allow him to continue to live in retirement, taking walks, reading, and philosophizing would be a tragedy and a stupidity. So, too, with Al Smith. In 1928 he was the choice for President of 15,000,000 voters, the largest popular vote ever given a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Yet, no place is made for him in the conduct of his country's Government. Both of these statesmen are strong party men. Neither would willingly nor voluntarily injure the organizations of which they have been a part, but both are patriots of the highest worth, and the Nation can call upon them for national service in a national emergency and be sure that their own personal wishes will be submerged in the common good.

"Under coalition government the American Vice Presidency can assume its proper importance, with larger responsibilities and coequal authority over policies. The policies of such an administration would not be those of Calvin Coolidge alone, but of Coolidge and Smith. So, too, with the Cabinet officers. Just as England has found room for leaders of all the parties within its cabinet, America can call upon the best minds of Republican and Democratic leadership. Over these Coolidge and Smith should have coequal chieftainship. There has long been need in the American Cabinet for a powerful personality such as Al Smith's, free of departmental assignment. His outstanding abilities should be drafted at this time to help guide the great policies of government. He can and would distinguish himself and the office.

"America must have a President behind whom it can follow with the same unanimity and confidence it did at the outset of the Union under Washington. The red-haired sage of Northampton, who believes in thrift, hard work, and keeping out of debt, who represents the best that is in all Americans, and who has the faith and respect of everyone, of the high and the low, and of all the sections, is the man."

CONTROL OF ALCOHOLIC-BEVERAGE TRAFFIC BY THE STATES

Mr. BARBOUR presented a letter from D. Lane Powers, of Trenton, N. J., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRENTON, N. J., *April 9, 1932.*

Hon. W. WARREN BARBOUR,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BARBOUR: I heartily wish to indorse the courageous and common-sense plan you are espousing to permit the citizens of the several States to control the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages in conformity with the collective needs and desire of the majority. Furthermore, in extending to you my congratulations on the obvious efficacy and practicability of your proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, I likewise pledge you my fullest measure of support in every way it is within my province to render.

Without impugning the well-intentioned motives of those who misguidedly sought to strengthen the moral fiber of American life, it is now apparent to all unbiased observers that prohibition, as practiced in this country, is objectively a failure. But of still more serious consequence is the long list of disastrous resultants that have followed the attempt to enforce this imprudent and undesirable mandate.

General disregard of orderly procedure, a common spirit of brazen lawlessness, widespread corruption in governmental service, weakening, if not an actual breakdown, of our national tranquility and social ideals, as well as unprecedented impairment of economic stability, may be cited indisputably as unpleasant aftermaths, directly attributable to prohibition.

Clear thinkers have come to realize that prohibition is unfeasible because it represents a form of bureaucratic tyranny that is repugnant to the American people and countermands the cardinal principles upon which the Nation is founded. Continued denial of the relief for which a majority of our people is clamoring from this oppressive injunction against their personal rights can not fail to ultimately foment a serious crisis.

Your proposal, to my way of thinking, is the logical, upright, and unassailable solution of this perplexing problem. The amendment to the Constitution you are sponsoring would repeal the obnoxious eighteenth amendment, but as an alternative would enable each State to decide for itself the policy best representative of the wishes of its electorate. Its actual accomplishment would be to expunge prohibition from the laws of those States whose citizens are irrevocably opposed to the present order of things while perpetuating legal aridity in the so-called dry States. No instrument of legislation could be fairer.

Your and I both realize what this liberalization of the prohibition principle would mean to our home State of New Jersey. It would happily release our people from the despotic yoke saddled upon them more than a decade ago, and which during the intervening years has caused an ever-increasing spirit of unrest and discontent to surge throughout the State.

The efforts you are putting forth to remedy this abominable condition are most commendable and rightfully have earned the approbation of your constituents.

Sincerely yours,

D. LANE POWERS.

S. J. RES. 114

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to intoxicating liquors

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, in lieu of the eighteenth amendment thereof, when ratified by the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"ARTICLE —.

"SECTION 1. The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquor within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. The Congress and the several States, Territories, and possessions shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 2. The provisions of section 1 of this article shall not apply with respect to the manufacture, sale, or transportation of any kind of intoxicating liquor within any State, Territory, or possession, or within the District of Columbia for any period during which the law of the State, Territory, or possession or of the District of Columbia permits the manufacture, sale, and transportation of such kind of intoxicating liquor within its territorial limits."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was recommitted the bill (H. R. 9349) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 547) thereon.

Mr. KENDRICK, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to which was referred the bill (S. 2842) to authorize construction of the Casper-Alcova division, North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 546) thereon.

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 8779) granting certain lands to the board of commissioners of the Orleans levee district in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, for levee and street purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 548) thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 8084) for the protection of the northern Pacific halibut fishery, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 549) thereon.

Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 9066) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Tenth Street in Bettendorf, Iowa, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 550) thereon.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill (S. 4235) to aid the

Grand Army of the Republic in its Memorial Day services, May 30, 1932, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 551) thereon.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

Mr. WALSH of Montana, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Rolla Duncan, of Montana, to be United States marshal, district of Montana, to succeed Thomas Bolton, whose term will expire May 2, 1932.

Mr. NORRIS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Valentine J. Peter, of Nebraska, to be United States marshal, district of Nebraska, to succeed Dennis H. Cronin, whose term expired December 15, 1929.

Mr. ODDIE, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably sundry nominations of postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reports will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 4350) to provide for the immediate payment of World War adjusted-service certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 4351) to create a small holdings fund for the further development of agriculture and industry in the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 4352) to amend an act (ch. 300) entitled "An act authorizing the Coos (Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (Kalawatset), and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians of the State of Oregon to present their claims to the Court of Claims," approved February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1256); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A bill (S. 4353) for the relief of certain persons formerly having interests in Baltimore and Harford Counties, Md.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEIWER:

A bill (S. 4354) to prohibit the importation of articles from certain countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 4355) granting a pension to Nancy Holt (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 4356) granting an increase of pension to Amy McEnany (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORBECK:

A bill (S. 4357) to authorize the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks to employ landscape architects, architects, engineers, artists, or other expert consultants; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 4358) to amend the military record of William E. Bennett, jr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (S. 4359) granting a pension to Levi M. Stanfield (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana:

A bill (S. 4360) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Atkinson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (4361) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Holland (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4362) granting a pension to Harry Ross Foley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 4363) to amend Title II of the national prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, so as to exempt persons acting under official authority and approval for the purpose of obtaining evidence from penalties of the national prohibition act, as amended and supplemented;

A bill (S. 4364) to amend section 3, Title II, of the national prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, by including purchase of intoxicating liquor among the offenses specified in said section; and

A bill (S. 4365) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the national prohibition act, as amended and supplemented," approved March 2, 1929, by including purchase of intoxicating liquor among the acts penalized by said measure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 4366) for the relief of Emma Susan McMurdo; to the Committee on Finance.

SUSPENSION OF GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE DISTRICT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I desire to introduce a joint resolution, and in connection with its introduction I ask to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a short news story appearing in the Washington News of March 25, this year; also a short news story appearing in the Evening Star of March 25, 1932; likewise a short news story appearing in the Washington News on March 28. The news stories give notice to the country that the Government is proposing to open bids for the erection of a $12,000,000 extension to the agricultural group of buildings in the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, I should like to see the building in question constructed, of course, and no doubt we need it, but here is a chance to save, for the time being, $12,000,000.

I introduce the joint resolution and ask that it may be printed at length in the RECORD. I should like to have the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but I see he is not now present, and I shall take the matter up with him personally later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received, and, without objection, will, with the accompanying articles, be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 141) suspending certain Government construction work in the District of Columbia was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the present abnormal unemployment and the resulting suffering and economic loss, though universal throughout the United States, are less pronounced in the District of Columbia than elsewhere; and

Whereas in those parts of the country where unemployment is more pronounced, the need for such public works as new and improved highways, reforestation, flood-control projects, river and harbor improvements, and public buildings is at least as great as is the need for certain proposed public works in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas the present condition of the Treasury makes it impossible for the Federal Government to finance public works and other relief measures in every place where abnormal unemployment exists, and makes it advisable to limit such operations to those parts of the country where such unemployment is more pronounced: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That until otherwise provided by law, no contract shall be made on behalf of the United States for the construction in the District of Columbia of the proposed extensible building, or of any other similar building, for the Department of Agriculture, or for the demolition of the Post Office Department Building, the Southern Railway Building, or the District of Columbia Building.

The newspaper articles ordered printed in the RECORD are as follows:

[From the Washington News, March 25, 1932]

AGRICULTURE BUILDING TO BE WORLD'S LARGEST STRUCTURE

Completed plans for the Department of Agriculture's extensible building, made public to-day, revealed that the structure probably will rank as the largest building in the world.

Only one possible superior in total floor area—the Tuilleries Palace, in Paris, is known to Treasury architects.

The administration building on the Mall and two wings in its rear, running from B to C Streets SW., already have been built. The final stages of the job offered to-day for competitive bidding comprise five additional wings, with "head buildings" along B and C Streets SW. Bids will be opened May 6. Of the original

appropriation of about $12,000,000 about $7,800,000 is yet available for expenditures.

The seven wings alone, with dimensions of 1,000 by 480 feet, will provide more floor space than the new Commerce Building.

Parking for employees will be provided in the subbasement of the five wings and in several of the courts between them, making the first Government building here to include this facility.

The wing along Twelfth Street will be built first, and the next will be along Fourteenth Street. Completion of the entire building is expected by 1935.

[From the Evening Star, March 26, 1932]

AGRICULTURE WING BIDS ARE SOUGHT—FIRST OF FIVE EXTENSIONS IN $12,800,000 BUILDING PROGRAM TO START

The Treasury Department has advertised for bids to be opened on May 6 for construction of five more wings of the great extensible building of the Department of Agriculture, which will complete this enormous building, three blocks long, from Twelfth to Fourteenth Streets, between B and C Streets SW.

Congress has authorized this completed building to cost $12,800,000. Two of the wings have virtually been completed. There remain in the appropriations for the rest of the building about $7,000,000. Competition is expected to be keen in the bidding.

The two wings already built are between Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half Streets. The other five wings will be constructed on either side, going a block east and a block west.

The five new wings, however, will not be constructed all at one time. The first one to go up will be the easternmost one, along Twelfth Street, and other wings will follow in order later.

Department of Agriculture activities now are located in old buildings on the site of some of these new wings and in some instances these old buildings will be left standing until space is afforded in a new wing.

Some of the old structures on the area next to be built upon have already been torn down, but the general contract which will be awarded on bids opened May 6 will include nearly all the rest of the demolition.

[From the Washington Daily News, Monday, March 28, 1932]

AGRICULTURE BUILDING TO BE WORLD'S LARGEST

Treasury Department architects see only one possible competitor in the world to the new Agricultural Department Building in the matter of size. The Tuilleries Palace, in Paris, may exceed it slightly in total floor space, but its superiority is not certain.

The administration building, fronting on the Mall, and the wings lettered C and D are now completed. Bids are to be opened soon by the Treasury for construction of the five additional wings, to cover two full blocks between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets and B and C Streets SW. The seven wings alone will provide more floor space than is found in the new Commerce Department Building.

Completion is expected early in 1935.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield for a question?

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I should like to ask the Senator if he has also noticed in the press that there is in contemplation the letting of a contract involving about $4,000,000 for the erection of an addition to the post-office building in Washington? I think such a building would be desirable in normal times, but the Government is now withholding funds from the States throughout the country and saying that they can not have buildings erected which have already been authorized, and yet here at this time the Government is contemplating letting a contract for a building to cost some three or four million dollars to provide an addition to the city post office near the Union Station. Has the Senator from Oklahoma observed that item in considering the general subject?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. There is so much building going on in this city that I am unable to keep up with it. I should, however, be glad to have an amendment added to my joint resolution, in the event it ever comes up for consideration, covering the suggestion made by the Senator from Florida.

IMPRISONMENT AND TRIALS IN CUBA

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I have received a letter from a society entitled "The Cuban Patriotic League." In this letter is contained a statement to which I venture to call attention. I do not know, of course, the facts except as they are given in the statement, and from certain representations made to me personally.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BORAH. The statement is as follows:

Three university students, Ruben Leon, Ramiro Valdes Daussa, and Rafael Escalona, were arrested over two months ago and charged with complicity in the case of the "Automovil-Boma"—an automobile charged with explosives which was discovered by the secret police.

During the entire length of their incarceration they have been held incommunicado and denied legal advice by the Cuban military authorities. Such procedure is illegal pursuantly with legislation in force and it has so been confirmed by a finding of the supreme court.

On the 15th of this month they will be tried or court-martialed by a military tribunal, and the lawyers retained by their families for their defense have been given 24 hours for the examination of the proceedings and constitution of their case. The proceedings are spread over a stack formed by over 1,000 pages of foolscap paper.

Aside from this statement, I am informed that these young men have been in prison—rather a dungeon—without permission to see either their attorneys or their friends or to communicate with anyone during this entire time; and that their case is likely to proceed to trial before a military tribunal without any opportunity to prepare for trial. In other words, they are being denied the simplest rights—supposed in this age to belong to everyone charged with crime.

If this be true, Mr. President, I think it is a matter to which we can not, under the circumstances, owing to our connection with Cuba, be indifferent. We have passed the time when that kind of proceeding ought to be countenanced or recognized by civilized society. I shall not pursue the matter further at this time, but I shall watch the procedure with interest, to see whether in this enlightened age the old practices of five centuries ago are to be revived.

REVENUE AND TAXATION—AMENDMENT RELATIVE TO METALLIC MANGANESE

Mr. ODDIE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 10236) to provide revenue, equalize taxation, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. COSTIGAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 8397, the Interior Department appropriation bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

In the items for Howard University—

On page 111, line 5, strike out "$450,000" and insert "$475,000";

On page 111, line 11, strike out "$225,000" and insert "$275,000"; and

On page 111, lines 12 to 14, both inclusive, insert: "For construction and completion of a heat, light, and power plant at Howard University, $460,000, to be immediately available."

Mr. HAYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 8397, the Interior Department appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

On page 54, after line 14, insert the following as a new paragraph:

"For an additional amount for support of Indians and administration of Indian property, including pay of employees, $135,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1932: *Provided*, That the limitation of $160,000 for relief contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1932 is hereby increased to $570,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the employment of Indian labor on any necessary project or activity."

THE WORLD WAR—ADDRESS BY GENERAL HARBORD

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, this morning General Harbord delivered before the War College a very interesting address on certain historical phases of the World War. I believe it is of such unusual interest that it is worthy of being printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I ask that that may be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN IDENTITY IN THE WORLD WAR

Whether history is better written by a participant, or by a contemporary of the actors in a great historic drama, or by those working within the carefully grooved methods of historical research, when time has lent distance, and prejudice no longer obscures the vision, must be decided by each student for himself. Much that can be said by the participant of great events which he saw and of which he was, perchance, a part—the personal bearing of individuals, the vivid impressions that come only to the eyewitness, the psychology of the times and peoples, the fervor of patriotic emotion, and that intangible enveloping medium which we call atmosphere—may be missed by the scholar writing ever so carefully after the ultimate survivor has told his tale for the last time. Nor can the final historian find his facts if every writer with first-hand knowledge delays his record for time's kindly perspective and the cooling of passion. Some contemporary record must constitute the sources from which the future historian may draw his materials. The generations between the events and the leisurely written study of the scholar are themselves entitled to some well-considered presentation of the history their fathers made.

The ranks of the high personal witnesses to our effort in the World War are already much broken. Certain statements of the great military chieftains, for better or worse, have already been placed in evidence. Others will probably never be recorded. The gallant and courtly Haig sealed his papers to the British Museum to be published long after his death. Von Hindenburg and Von Ludendorf have written from the enemy side accounts which, however accurate, are in the nature of self-vindication. Diaz and Badoglio, if they have written, used a tongue to which our military public is generally a stranger. Foch and Joffre left only the rather unsatisfying memoirs of the former. Marshal Petain still survives to enjoy the prestige and reputation which are so justly his but, except for a small volume on Verdun and his official reports, has contributed to history only the glory of his deeds. The lamented Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces during its major operations in France, died here in 1922, without committing his observations to writing. Sir William Robertson, embittered by politics, told his story well and now decries war from the ranks of those who believe that wars will come no more. General Pershing, with memory and mind happily still untouched by time, has within the year given us the soldierly classic of his commanding experiences. Frederick Palmer has written from the correspondence of Secretary Baker an authoritative and convincing account of our participation in the World War from the standpoint of the War Department; and the expected book of the war-time Chief of Staff, General March, will doubtless round out that story. Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson, and General Bliss have gone.

The last survivor of our delegates to the peace conference, Colonel House, has given, through his published papers, a remarkable account of his relations with his great chief, perhaps irritatingly convincing to the surviving friends of Mr. Wilson. Lloyd George, in his old age, is still feebly battling in the political arena and will probably never write his story. In the field of political relations between the allied governments, which so powerfully influenced military events, the records are still largely confidential and not yet accessible to the historical student.

It is particularly important to the American participation in the World War that such contemporaneous accounts as faithfully recite its story be tagged, as it were, by those with first-hand knowledge as reliable sources for the future historian. It is no secret that our principal allies opposed the formation of an American army as such, their efforts obstructing while their lips gave service to the plan. One of the accomplishments for which his country owes him most is the firmness with which General Pershing withstood the insistence of the allied chieftains, civil and military, and at no small risk to his own military fortunes, when he took issue with policies to which the great allied Prime Ministers were committed.

As late as September, 1918, just after his success at St. Mihiel, Pershing had to resist pressure from General Foch to break up his American army and disperse its divisions to various allied commands. On November 5, less than a week before the armistice, he was asked to distribute six of his victorious divisions to the French in Lorraine. A man less steadfast in his convictions and less capable in presenting them to his home government would have been more acceptable than Pershing to the venerable Clemenceau, who, behind a French commander in chief, was the most powerful and remorseless influence on the allied side in the autumn of 1918. Marshal Foch, great soldier though he was, surrounded himself with only a French staff and unquestionably obeyed Clemenceau as a minister on whose pleasure his own tenure of command depended. The policies of France, as we view them at the distance of 14 years, never suffered, to say the least, by virtue of an allied supreme command exercised by a Frenchman.

A French writer, before the death of Marshal Foch or Clemenceau, but uncontradicted by either, in discussing the reasons why the armistice was concluded at a time when many military men, and among them Pershing, thought it premature, no doubt reflects to some degree French opinion of the time, when he says that the Americans were coming to France at the rate of 300,000 per month, in such numbers as "to threaten the unity of command." We now know that though the allied chieftains were consulted as to the terms of an armistice, they were not asked as to whether there should be one at that time—the statesmen reserving that decision to themselves. Such facts may color the official reports or the later memoirs of the time and they certainly point to the importance of keeping the record straight. In these circumstances must be found the justification for my acceptance of General Connor's invitation to address you on the policy of an American army under its own commander as opposed to the doctrine of amalgamation of American men and units in the armies of our associates in the Great War.

On his departure for France on May 28, 1917, General Pershing carried with him two letters of instructions. One was prepared by himself with some assistance from his Chief of Staff, and signed by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss as Acting Chief of Staff of the Army in the absence of Gen. Hugh L. Scott; the other was signed by Secretary of War Baker and, according to his statement, was drawn by Gen. Francis J. Kernan, then Assistant to the Chief of Staff. It was handed to General Pershing when we said good-by to Secretary Baker before leaving for New York to embark. It is a curious commentary on War Department relationships of the time that the Assistant to the Chief of Staff should have prepared such an important document for the signature of the Secretary of War without the knowledge of his chief, as shown by the readiness of the latter to sign the letter presented to him by General Pershing.

Of these two letters the one prepared by General Pershing and his Chief of Staff does not order the creation and maintenance of an integral American army. To me that idea was then, and still is, inherent in the appointment of a commander in chief; otherwise, of what was he to be the commander in chief? No other thought than that he was to command an American army or armies occurred to the authors of that letter. The letter prepared by General Kernan, himself a lawyer, writing for another lawyer, the Secretary of War, directs cooperation with the forces of other countries employed against our enemy but adds that in so doing "the underlying idea must be kept in view that the forces of the United States are a separate and distinct component of the combined forces, the identity of which must be preserved." Secretary Baker remarks of this that "it imposes almost the only limitation upon the complete authority given to General Pershing, although it was a limitation with which he himself was in entire accord." There is in my mind no doubt that this direction was crystallized in the Secretary's letter as a result of discussions between him and General Pershing, in which one or both, besides the inherent correctness of the principle, saw the protection which such a definite order would be to General Pershing, when he should have reached the field of war. This letter also contained the sentence: "But, until the forces of the United States are, in your judgment, sufficiently strong to warrant operations as an independent command, it is understood that you will cooperate as a component of whatever army you may be assigned to by the French Government," which statement follows this one: "The decision as to when your command, or any of its parts, is ready for action, is confided to you, and you will exercise full discretion in determining the manner of cooperation."

These instructions are notably similar to those given by King Louis XVI to Rochambeau upon his departure for America to aid the Colonies in their struggle for independence, in which: "His Majesty desires and orders the Sieur Comte de Rochambeau to hold, so far as circumstances permit, the corps of French troops, of which His Majesty has confided the command to him, assembled in one corps, and upon occasion to represent to General Washington, generalissimo of the troops of Congress, and under whose orders the troops must serve, that the King's wishes are that there shall be no dispersion of the French troops and that they shall always serve as an army corps and under French generals, except in the case of temporary detachments, which should rejoin in a few days the principal corps." This was an idea, says Colonel Palmer, "as natural as self-preservation to any man who was responsible for his country's army in a foreign land."

In those April days of 1917, when Congress was debating the draft and the British and French missions headed, respectively, by General Bridges and Marshal Joffre, had descended upon us, we heard much of the desirability of sending to Europe thousands of laborers, railroad and otherwise, carpenters, miners, chauffeurs, foresters, and little about fighting troops. Such of the latter as might be sent in support of our conceit that we were really in the war in a way worthy of our past, should be sent to be fed into depleted battalions of the French and British. Nurses and doctors were especially desired. General Bridges deplored the prospect of an American army in France, as making one more weakening joint in the allied line. But if troops were to come, the consideration of language demanded that they be used with the British rather than the French. The French general staff, as quoted from France, were "not particularly interested in having American troops in France," and Colonel Fabry, that gallant chasseur who was chief of Joffre's personal staff, thought it would be better if we gave money instead of men. Marshal Joffre and General Bridges were a unit in believing that we "could not raise, train, and transport an army of sufficient size to have any effect in the European theater of war." But Joffre asked for the immediate dispatch of a division to show the flag and "It will cheer our people if you will send over some of your troops."

Such was the atmosphere in which the instructions to General Pershing were prepared. Already, though Marshal Joffre does not appear to have thought it safe to mention in America, General Nivelle's offensive had failed. He turned over to his successor a

discouraged army, 16 army corps of which were disaffected, and a few regiments of which were inclined to depose their officers and march on Paris. Such, too, was the atmosphere in which President Wilson took his definite decision to bring "the financial, the industrial, and the military strength of the United States into cooperation with that of Great Britain and France in the most immediate and effective way."

As we look back after 14 years, we recall that the modification of General Pershing's instructions, so explicit in requiring the preservation of American identity as a separate and distinct component of the combined allied forces, was for the whole period of our active participation in the war, the object of constant and forceful appeals to the President and Secretary of War. The courtly and polished Balfour opposed such a policy in its inception; the energetic Tardieu, and the highly intelligent Colonel Requin, reinforced by the popular and trusted Jusserand, and in time driven by wonderful old Clemenceau, all opposed General Pershing in Washington. The learned and clever former Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Reading, carried direct to the President the appeal of Lloyd George, voicing that of Haig and Robertson, for American soldiers in British units. Even General Bliss, patriotic and able as he was, caught a little of the infection as he passed through England en route to join the supreme war council at the end of 1917. To the everlasting credit of the President he sustained General Pershing, as did the Secretary of War, in carrying out the orders he had received from their hands.

The definite instructions to maintain American identity constituted the wall against which General Pershing braced his back for the long months of struggle to keep his men under their own flag. His unwavering stand, so much in accord with his own patriotic beliefs, so consistent with his professional training and his reading of history, and in keeping with the confidence he enjoyed from President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, may have kept the policy of an integral American Army from going overboard under the combined efforts of Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Reading, and Jusserand. To General Pershing himself the most forcible representations were made of the urgent need for our men in the allied ranks. Their statesmen and soldiers united in the threat that the war might be lost if our men were not forthcoming. Perhaps no greater responsibility has ever been placed on a commander in the field. He took the chance of being cursed to the latest generation if for want of his cooperation the war was lost. For the sake of history, and as the responsible man on the ground, he had to justify his refusal by something more than a mere gesture toward written orders. He found that justification in both political and military considerations.

To understand the political aims of our associates in the World War at the time General Pershing arrived in France would have required not only the political judgment of a Machiavelli but the gift of knowing the unknowable. It was no secret that Italy had entered the war on the Allied side because the territorial, pecuniary, and political inducements offered her by the Allies outbid the price offered by her old friends of the Triple Alliance. This was the secret treaty of London, signed in 1915 by Italy, France, Russia, and Great Britain. She received a loan of £50,000,000 sterling, a promise of the Trentino, southern Tyrol, Trieste, Dalmatia, and most of the Adriatic Islands and the Gulf of Valona. In the Ægean she was to receive the Dodecanese; a share in the partition of Turkey, if that should occur, equal to that of any other Mediterranean power; compensation in Africa for any enlargement of French or British colonies at the expense of Germany; and a share in the war indemnity corresponding to the magnitude of her efforts and sacrifices in the war. The Allies were dividing the skin of the bear before it was killed and throwing overboard not a few sound principles of European policy. The secret Sykes-Picot Treaty, signed by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia in 1916, under which Rumania entered the war, further divided territory in anticipation, awarding certain portions of the Near East among the signatories, Armenia going to France and Russia. Secret agreements of 1916 and 1917 committed Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy to support Japan's claims regarding the Shantung leased territory and the German islands of the Pacific.

It is not perhaps too much to say that every major military operation undertaken by our Allies after the signature of the treaties mentioned was decided after deliberation as to its effect on the prospective interest each had in carrying out those treaties. In addition to which each was committed to wide-flung interests in other parts of the world and was concerned in their military protection. France in Syria, Africa, and the Indian Ocean, as far as Indo-China; Italy in the Balkans, northern and eastern Africa; Great Britain in Africa, the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus, Egypt, India, China, and Malaya. Allied troops were operating in Mesopotamia, the Balkans, Africa, and Siberia. All of these operations were remote from the western front where American soldiers believed the war was to be won. To some extent every one of them lessened Allied efficiency on the western front. The United States had no political interest in any of the lands or treaties mentioned nor in military operations contingent upon such interest. Yet the command of every Allied soldier, his discipline, his supply, and every maneuver in which he might be used was inseparably bound up with such interests.

France had had six reorganizations of government between the beginning of the war and the time America entered it. In 1917 Briand was succeeded as Prime Minister by Ribot, who gave way to Painlevé, and he to Clemenceau before the end of the year. With each change of government there was some change of policy, some change in aim or in method of prosecuting the war. In every military crisis there had to be considered the possibility of a change of government, with a corresponding change of strategy, either through replacement of commanders and staffs or by compulsory acquiescence from those not removed from office. Rumors were rife that civilian members of the French Government, on the field as visitors, had meddled with Nivelle's command during the actual offensive, moved thereto by the sight of dead and wounded to which they were unaccustomed. Every long war, with heavy losses and infrequent victories, sees quarrels between statesmen and soldiers, and the attempt of the former to exercise actual command. In 1917 the underground warfare made by Lloyd George on the British high command had already begun, and was to carry down Sir William Robertson, and reach for Douglas Haig in the coming winter.

Theoretically any American soldier amalgamated in French, British, or Italian units was at once liable for service in furtherance of any of their widely diverging policies. Practically the effect of such an amalgamation, even if no American soldier ever left the western front, was to involve our country in the prosecution of aims bound up in treaties of which no American was yet fully aware. To insure our man power being used solely for the purpose of beating the Germans, with whom we were at war on our own account, it was absolutely necessary that it be kept under the control of an American commander, available when an allied commander in chief should be appointed, divorced from the political aims of any one country, and ready to concentrate on the single purpose of beating the Central Powers.

Ours is a population not yet perfectly welded together by the operation of that melting pot, so often a figure in Fourth of July eloquence. The Northwest is largely Scandinavian and German; Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio have large German populations; New York is the largest Jewish city in the world, and there are in it colonies of other immigrants in the second and third generation to whom English is an unknown tongue. The Irish are a major fraction in the voting population of Boston and New York and are a strong political element in every large city. Buffalo has a large Polish colony; Massachusetts has Greeks and Portuguese, and certain industries of the Pacific coast are in the hands of Italians and Portuguese. With what loud cheers would the Irish officeholders of New York City have seen their Seventy-seventh Division split up to serve under the British flag as units or as individuals. How the American soldiers would have welcomed that service was shown by the reception they gave to some British uniforms with the crown on the buttons, which, due to nonarrival of clothing from America, had to be issued to certain organizations. How would General Pershing have explained unusually heavy Irish-American losses if incurred under the Union Jack? What would that stormy old pacifist, the elder La Follette, have said on the annihilation of a Wisconsin regiment of the Thirty-second Division serving under French officers?

There were other political considerations involved in such amalgamation. A British soldier, who lay badly wounded in the hospital, answered a tender-hearted visitor who asked what was the most horrible sight he had seen in the war, by saying: "The sergeant's face when I stumbled over his rum ration." Rum was a part of the British ration; red wine was a component of the French ration. The French ration was little more than brown bread, petite marmite, and pinard. The British are strong for tea, but as a captain I recall that Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry, thought one evening a week was enough for tea. Our men are coffee drinkers.

The difference in language could not be ignored. It would have been an absolute bar with the French until French could have been learned. It was not easy with our British friends. They rode in lorries instead of trucks; their supplies traveled in goods instead of freight cars; words that to an American are harmless carry the most deadly insult to them. As Sir Arthur Currie said to General Pershing when we visited Canadian headquarters, "These people have no idea what you mean when you say that Ty Cobb's batting average was 300 last season." The British never dared to merge Australian and Canadian troops, nor either of them with troops from the British Isles. The Scotch, Irish, and Welsh Guards have kept their individuality since the time of the Stuarts. The French never venture to amalgamate the native Frenchmen and the colonials. Why then would it have worked with Americans, a less-disciplined race, a younger and more diversified people from beyond the seas?

A determining factor for the creation of an integral American Army was the matter of training. There is no European less traveled and less familiar with the Western Hemisphere than the cultured and keenly intelligent Frenchman. Excluding former colonials, the French high command were singularly provincial and untraveled. I recall that after the armistice General Petain wen on board an Army transport at St. Nazaire and told me it was the first time he had ever been on board an ocean-going vessel. He was born at Calais in sight of the cliffs of perfidious Albion. French officers, generally unfamiliar with our country and with its Regular Army, considered that we were unequal to furnishing the staff officers, not to mention the commanders, for an integral American Army. Our British friends, not so uninformed, reached about the same conclusion for another reason. They generally felt that way about all armies not British.

At the outbreak of war there were only 3,885 officers of our Regular Army with more than one year's service, exclusive of

medical officers, chaplains, and professors at the Military Academy. The professional level in this small pre-war Army was high, except in the one matter of experience in handling large bodies of troops. Our service schools at Fort Leavenworth, originally started as schools of rather elementary application, had been reformed at the beginning of the century and had sent back to the line over 200 extremely well-instructed officers. In addition, there were 343 graduates of the school of the line only, including graduates of the older Infantry and Cavalry school, and the corresponding school for Engineer officers. There were about 200 graduates of the Army War College in service when our country entered the war. In 1914 there were in operation 52 white and 16 colored schools and colleges organized under the Morrill land grant act of 1862, and 46 other military schools not endowed by land grant. In the 10 years from 1905 to 1915, 44,529 men were graduated from these institutions, of which there were probably several thousand well instructed for the grade of company officer, and as college graduates fitted for lower staff grades. Such institutions as the Virginia Military Institute, Culver, South Carolina Military Academy, Pennsylvania Military Academy, and others had been turning out their entire graduating classes with more than fair military training, some of them since before the Civil War. Nor are the college-bred graduates of the training camps to be forgotten. Meantime, the professional soldiers of the Allies and of the Central Powers, largely killed off in the first years of the war, were now replaced in the company and field grades by officers who had entered the war fresh from civil life. True, they were now advanced students in that best of all schools, actual war, but only in the stalemate of trench warfare. In my opinion, the professional level of such officers was by no means as high as ours in other respects.

Under the instructions of the President to cooperate with the French Army until the forces of the United States "are in your judgment sufficiently strong to warrant operations as an independent command," General Pershing had accepted the training areas suggested by the French in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains in Lorraine, and our first divisions had trained side by side with the French. There was no feature of their training that contemplated any other than trench warfare, enlivened by an occasional raid across no man's land. Preparation of trenches, throwing of hand grenades, some bayonet drill, and rehearsal of raids in advance, and the routine of duties appropriate to trench warfare comprised the program of instruction. The use of the rifle was traditional among our men—even the second generation of city-bred immigrants believed in the rifle. Our regular troops were among the best marksmen in the world. We found practically no training among the French as to the use of the rifle. Cases were known where soldiers with a rifle strapped to the back had run after an enemy trying to get close enough to throw a hand grenade.

The principles of minor tactics, which since the days of Arthur L. Wagner had formed the groundwork of our army training, seemed to have little use in the armies of our new friends. General Pershing visualized a day when, if the war was ever to end, one side or the other must climb out of its trench and move forward, and that when it did the elementary principles of minor tactics, suitable to open warfare would at once come into essential use. When one soldier climbs out and starts forward, it is open warfare for him. Our men must, therefore, be trained for open warfare and emancipated from the habits of trench warfare. That could not be done unless they served in their own units and under their own commanders.

With victory, such as it was, in 1918, instead of 1919 or later, those who opposed the American integral army can not quarrel. Nor is it possible now to see how it could have been hurried even with the most liberal distribution of American soldiers to alien flags. There were but four American divisions in France when the Germans drove through the British Fifth Army toward Amiens. Nor is it to be forgotten that with our divisions placed where they were by French direction, Pershing made to Petain and Foch the brave gesture of offering everything we had in France. March 25 found him at Compiegne to "offer such of our troops as could be used" to General Petain, whom he found at 10 p. m., with his chief of staff, just leaving for his new headquarters at Chantilly, Compiegne having been endangered by the German advance.

The two commanders studied the map together, and the American formally waived his idea of forming the American First Corps and placed all his divisions at Petain's disposal, though looking forward to their eventual assembly under their own commander. Petain hesitated to use them on fronts that might become active, preferring to have them sent to quiet sectors to release French divisions, which amounted to the same thing as far as numbers were concerned. He contemplated certain emergency maneuvers which he thought should be intrusted only to experienced staffs. Pershing left him with the understanding that American units would be used as circumstances might demand and gave orders at once that they be held in readiness for "any eventuality."

Sir Douglas Haig meanwhile had asked for engineers and heavy artillery, of which three regiments of the former were placed at his disposal at once, and the personnel of two heavy artillery regiments about to arrive were offered. On the 26th General Pershing visited Versailles, where he was met by an impassioned appeal from the Italian military adviser to the Supreme War Council to send troops to Italy. He argued that their presence would be tangible proof of American cooperation, and increase Italian confidence—besides which, he said, they needed help. To Pershing, slightly exalté from his offer to Petain, Italy looked a long distance from Amiens, and he came away with the idea that each of the Allies was thinking in terms of his own army, rather than of benefit to the Allied cause as a whole.

Meantime, on the request of Petain, the First Division was ordered to the battle line on March 28, which date found Pershing motoring to see Foch who, not yet in full power as allied commander in chief, was "coordinating allied troops in action in front of Amiens" from headquarters at Clermont-sur-Oise He found General Foch that afternoon, studying a map and discussing the situation with Clemenceau, Petain, and Loucher, the Minister of Munitions. They gave General Pershing the latest developments, whereupon he intimated that his business was with Foch and the others withdrew and left them alone. Pershing told Foch that the Americans were ready and anxious to do their part in the crisis, and that he was willing to send any troops he had—at the same time asking Foch for suggestions as to how he might help. Foch was much touched, and taking General Pershing by the arm rushed him across the lawn to where the others stood, and asked him to repeat to them what he had just said to him.

Without reflecting on the French of the American commander in chief, but distrusting my own, it seems to me that General Pershing's offer is worth repeating in English as one of the great inspirations of history, which will live long after all of us have been gathered to our fathers. He said:

"I have come to tell you that the American people would consider it a great honor for our troops to be engaged in the present battle; I ask you for this in their name and in my own. At this moment there are no other questions but of fighting. Infantry, Artillery, Aviation, all that we have is yours; use them as you will. More will come in numbers equal to requirements. I have come especially to tell you that the American people will be proud to take part in the greatest battle of history."

Americans have not yet forgotten that offer, though it may have been crowded out of French and British memories by things they regard as more worth while. It was given wide publicity throughout France, but actually it was of greater moral than material value, for American troops were not immediately thrown into the battle. It amounted to an offer of the equivalent of 10 French or British divisions. Says Pershing: "If the responsibility had been mine, I would not have hesitated a moment to put into battle any or all of our five divisions then in France." Foch says of his failure to use the American divisions that "to replace their very heavy losses in Infantry the French and British Armies could not count on the immediate or early help of more than 70,000 American Infantry. The evident feebleness of this result demanded that the mistakes which up to the present had been made in the matter of transporting the American army to France be corrected. What was needed above all was that during several months the United States should send only Infantry, to the exclusion of all other arms. * * * It remained to convince General Pershing, who was full of the idea of commanding a great American army as soon as possible, although he was not, it is true, fully aware of the urgency of our present necessities." Thus the generous and appreciative Foch was writing in later life of General Pershing's dramatic offer made to Foch himself, in the presence of Clemenceau, Petain, and Loucheur, with the latest map before them and the best evidence available as to the urgency of their necessities.

In the busy month which followed Pershing's offer to Foch, the general went to England, stopping on the way to visit British general headquarters, where he met Lord Derby en route to Paris as British ambassador, who had also stopped to see Haig, of whom as War Secretary he had been a stanch supporter. While at British general headquarters General Pershing and Sir Douglas reached an agreement as to the training and administration of American troops that were to be temporarily with the British, including some discussion as to pooling and coordination of allied supply on the western front. In England there were present at a War Office conference, besides General Pershing and myself, the new Secretary of War, Lord Milner, who had just relieved the Earl of Derby and the volatile Sir Henry Wilson, who had replaced Sir William Robertson as the British Chief of Staff. During the conversation a telegram from Lord Reading, then special ambassador in Washington, was produced, which rather cut the ground from under the feet of the American Commander in Chief, indicating that, notwithstanding the definite orders for an integral American Army which Pershing had brought to France, the President had now given Reading the distinct impression of his approval of a four months' program of shipping infantry and machine guns to France at the rate of 120,000 men per month. The British have never had a more skilled advocate at the American capital than Lord Reading.

This London conference, in which General Pershing denied the full implications of the Reading telegram, concluded with a commitment for an exclusive shipment of infantry and machine guns during the month of May. This concession to the British was a radical departure from the wiser policy of bringing over balanced forces in complete organizations. It reflected a belief that the Washington administration had wavered from its attitude so bravely expressed in the signed letter of instructions to General Pershing, and had transferred to his shoulders the practical struggle for the independent identity of the American Army in France. Returning from London, a message summoned General Pershing

to the headquarters of General Foch, where there followed a stormy interview which, no doubt, resulted in the Abbeville conference four days later.

The supreme war council met at Abbeville on May Day, 1918. This was a council of prime ministers organized the previous autumn just following the Caporetto disaster and designed to give the allied statesmen a more direct control over military operations. Each member had a small bureau of military advisers, which in such atmosphere seemed to me likely to promote military programs in rivalry with those adopted by the several commanders in chief. I thought then and still believe that the supreme war council was of questionable value as far as winning the war was concerned. Having no prime minister, the United States was represented by General Bliss, lately retired for age from the position of Chief of Staff. In the civil and military rank of its participants, and in the importance of the subjects discussed, the Abbeville conference was one of the great historic conferences of the World War. I have always regretted that preparations for my imminent relief as Chief of Staff for General Pershing prevented me from being present on that great occasion. Around the table that May morning in northern France were gathered the venerable but still fiery Clemenceau, the oracular Foch, now allied commander in chief, and Petain, the greatest French general the war produced; the energetic and unstable Lloyd George, Lord Milner, whose fame had been won as an administrator in Egypt and South Africa, the reserved and soldierly Douglas Haig with Lawrence his chief of staff, an educated soldier who returned to the colors from civil life when the war began; Prime Minister Orlando and his military adviser General di Robilant; while Generals Pershing and Bliss were present for the United States. A few staff officers accompanied each group. I have always wondered at the absence of Weygand and Sir Henry Wilson, respectively chief of staff for Foch and for Lloyd George, but they do not appear as among those present.

The agreement concluded with the British for May shipments of infantry and machine guns the supreme war council now sought to have extended through June. General Pershing had hoped to bring over in June the artillery and auxiliary arms needed to correspond to the shipments of infantry in May. The Abbeville conference opened by a dispute between the French and British over the division of the shipments to arrive in May. From that it went to the purpose of the meeting, the extension of the May program. General Pershing did not agree to that but finally advanced a proposal that the May program of 120,000 infantry and machine gunners be extended into June, provided the British Government would furnish transportation for 130,000 men during May and 150,000 in June. To this the British prime minister agreed.

With oral expression favorable to the ultimate creation of an American army, the allied chiefs showed themselves ready to go to almost any length on policy which they must have known would prevent it. Foch, arrogating to himself authority not inherent in or conferred by the creation of his position as commander in chief, brought to his aid the presumption that the supreme war council might dictate the program for the American Expeditionary Forces. General Pershing was confronted by Foch with the question if he was willing to take the risk of the Allies being driven back to the line of the Loire River. His firmness was not to be shaken by this "third-degree" method of approach, and he adhered to his decision, stating categorically that he was willing to take the risk. He added that the time might come when the American Army would have to stand the brunt of the war, and that he did not deem it wise to fritter away its resources in the manner proposed.

The discussion was extended and acrimonious and marked the high tide of the allied effort to prevent the formation of an integral American army. General Pershing summed up in part by saying on the afternoon of the second day:

"I am entirely in agreement with General Foch as to the gravity of the present situation. In fact, we are all agreed on that point.

"Speaking in the name of the American Army and in the name of the American people, I wish to express their earnest desire to take their full part in this battle and to share the burden of the war to the fullest extent. We all desire the same thing, but our means of attaining it are different from yours.

"America declared war independently of the Allies, and she must face it as soon as possible with a powerful army. There is one important point upon which I wish to lay stress, and that is that the morale of our soldiers depends upon their fighting under their own flag. * * * I understand that in Mr. Lloyd George's proposal we shall have to examine the situation again in June before deciding for July."

Notwithstanding an honest effort to keep these official discussions from descending to a personal plane, General Pershing found his path a more difficult one from that time on. The manly and straightforward Haig cherished no resentment.

In the recent visit of Marshal Petain to America General Pershing bore testimony in a public address to the fact that he had had the support of Petain in his efforts for an American Army. Joffre, already passed off the stage before our arrival in France, had counseled General Pershing against amalgamation. Clemenceau apparently never forgave Pershing and, as late as the Argonne days, sought to have him relieved from command. There is no documentary evidence available, and possibly none exists, but military gossip of the time named the French general with whom it was expected to replace him in his command. The action of Marshal Foch in stating to Secretary of War Baker in October that he needed but 40 American divisions for his 1919 program, though he had repeatedly and recently insisted on the hundred division program, was calculated to embarrass Pershing with the Secretary and can hardly have been an honest expression of opinion, as made without qualification. Though the Clemenceau suggestion for the relief of Pershing from command was made to Marshal Foch, he either had too much sense to try it or felt that it was not justified. Though the matter of the American Army still came up for discussion from time to time, and Marshal Foch, vainly trying to scatter American divisions after St. Mihiel, was still adhering to his opposition within a week of the armistice, the Abbeville conference ended doubt as to its ultimate creation. The logical French mind of the marshal saw only that the Allies had the trained personnel of command and lacked men. We had the men and, no doubt in his mind, lacked the staff and commanders. He comprehended none of the difficulties from our standpoint and adhered to his fixed idea until the very end. With circumstances reversed we would no doubt have seen the situation the same way.

Though it was current belief around various American headquarters, it is perhaps venturing into the field of imagination to say that a final reason why the Allies opposed the formation of an integral American Army was because that except as an independent entity under arms our country would have no seat at the peace table. They knew our country so little as to credit us with the same predatory ambitions they cherished. They feared our appearance at the peace table would mean a further division of the victory pot. When they look back at the mess which the peace conference created, somewhat through the pernicious activity of the American delegation, that particular reason for not desiring an independent American Army must burn brightly in retrospect, though time in all the other circumstances has vindicated General Pershing.

The way was cleared for his American army; and the army itself actually brought into being under an American commander, did it justify itself? The First American Army, which was announced on July 24, 1918, and made its debut at St. Mihiel on September 12, had in it many units who had before its birth earned the title of veteran troops. America had been represented in the front lines since March 28. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Forty-second, and Seventy-seventh Divisions had already been in action. Cantigny, Belleau Wood, Vaux, Chateau-Thierry, and Soissons were names already on regimental colors. The turn of the tide is now generally admitted to date from the battle of July 18 and 19, which raged from Soissons clear down to Chateau-Thierry and back to the vicinity of Rheims, in which over 300,000 American soldiers fought under French command in divisions named above.

The reduction of the St. Mihiel salient had been on the cards for the Americans, unmistakably ear-marked for their first independent effort, since the earliest strategical studies made at Chaumont in September, 1917. With the units designated and the orders in mimeograph for the battle, it narrowly escaped postponement by the desire of Marshal Foch to limit it to a local operation, followed by a French attack between the Meuse and the Argonne and a combined Franco-American offensive from the Argonne to the Champagne country. Pershing declined to have his Army again scattered out under French command. Four days after a bitter meeting between them, another was held and the differences somewhat harmonized. The St. Mihiel operation would be with limited objectives, and the Argonne-Meuse offensive would be carried out by an American army, leaving the Champagne attack to the French. Foch, himself, in his memoirs bears testimony to the efficiency of the First Army in its initial major operation. "On September 12, after an artillery preparation by nearly 3,000 guns during four hours, the principal attack was launched. This attack was so violent and was carried out with such resolution that the enemy succeeded nowhere in stopping it. A few hours had sufficed for disengaging this St. Mihiel salient where during four years the enemy had been established. The Germans did not have time to evacuate the pocket completely, and 13,250 prisoners and 460 guns were taken. It was a splendid success, and I hastened to send my congratulations to General Pershing." Nine divisions fought in the attack with 5 in reserve, and of the 14 4 were in offensive action for the first time at St. Mihiel. Approximately 550,000 men were engaged. The St. Mihiel victory probably did more than any other single operation of the war to encourage the war-worn Allies.

Thirteen days later the Americans launched their Meuse-Argonne attack. They had had 11 days after the agreement with Foch in which to prepare for the St. Mihiel drive. Twenty-four days for the same Army to undertake two great attacks on battlefields 60 miles apart. General Pershing, very proudly says: "When viewed as a whole, it is believed that history gives no parallel of such an undertaking with so large an Army." The attack started on September 26 and lasted practically continuously for 47 days. It began on a front of 24 miles, which gradually extended until the enemy was being assailed from the Argonne Forest to the Moselle River, a front of 90 miles. In all more than 1,200,000 men were employed, and the attack was driven 32 miles to the north, and 14 miles to the northeast, before the armistice terminated hostilities on November 11.

A study of the allied line at short intervals, as shown by the allied maps, shows what the American First Army accomplished. We can but regret that this colossal drive was made toward Mezieres-Sedan instead of in continuation of the St. Mihiel offen-

sive toward Metz. This had been General Pershing's plan until he was overruled by Marshal Foch and the limited objective imposed. It promised more decisive results with probably less difficulty; and an equal success, which we may reasonably feel was to have been expected, would have made the Rhine and not the Meuse the first line of defense available to the enemy. But all's well that ends well. The offensive ordered for November 14 interrupted by the armistice was a return by Foch to the Pershing plan. Twenty-two American and six French divisions in the Argonne, with an approximate fighting strength of 500,000 men, had engaged and beaten 43 different German divisions with an estimated fighting strength of 470,000 men. Of the 22 American divisions, 4 had for a part of this period been in action on fronts other than our own. The spoils were 26,000 prisoners, 874 cannon, 3,000 machine guns, and large quantities of other material. The Meuse-Argonne stands out as one of the greatest achievements in the whole history of American arms.

The armistice thus ended two wars for us—the one with our friends, the other with our enemies. The winning of the first was necessary to the winning of the second. Ending as they did, Americans may look back upon the one and the other without rancor or resentment. We may admit that the need of the Allies in early 1918 was so desperate as to blind them to the long view taken by Pershing. Millions had died for the allied cause. It seemed to them, no doubt, that other millions were yet to die if the enemy was not stopped.

Their ways were not our ways. Their diplomacy was Old World diplomacy. Their frankness lacked certain quality possessed by ours. To a certain extent theirs was the doctrine that the end justifies the means. The force and frankness of Pershing did not appeal to them at its face value. They had been long in coming to the unity of command, whereas Americans believed in it from the beginning. It was the advantage which Napoleon had over his adversaries during the rise of the First Empire. It was an advantage which almost won the World War for the Central Powers. The lessons for those who come after us are in the emphasis against entangling alliances; in the elimination of politics from the conduct of such wars as we may fight; and in the splendid way in which President Wilson and Secretary Baker sustained the leader of their choice.

Let us hope that other generations will have a Pershing to lead their armies. The commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces was a model to his 2,000,000 men in his dignified and soldierly deportment. In every situation he bore himself in the most distinguished way. With great personal charm when he chose to exert it, he was thoroughly impersonal in his official relations. With strength of purpose as firm and unswerving as a rock, he stood his ground with a smile, that thin-lipped smile which haunted the memory of Clemenceau to his last moments of life. The product of his own use of his opportunities, in the fine professional equipment he brought to his high office, for he was a graduate of no Army school but West Point, his great strength was that he knew exactly what he wanted and why. His force of character, pertinacity, and persistence would have won success for him in any walk in life. An organizer and a leader, a negotiator and a diplomat of sorts, his country owes him as much for building an integral American Army as it does for the high quality of leadership he gave it after it was created. Among the many considerations that enter into any attempt to fix a great commander's place in history are such factors as the particular difficulties of his mission, the magnitude of his operations, the contributory diplomacy and supporting statesmanship, the administrative problems inseparable from those of strategy and tactics, and the extent to which character and personality affected the successful combination of the various factors. After 150 years students are still discovering new facts in the life and character of George Washington. The verdict of history can not be hurried in its award of place. No man writing of his contemporaries can divest himself of sentiment. Prophecy like almost everything else is quoted at low values in these modern days. Yet, I doubt if anyone writing now of the six greatest military figures of our first 150 years of national life would deny that General Pershing easily belongs in a select group with Sherman, Jackson, Grant, Lee, and Washington. If such a group be narrowed to three, your present speaker can conceive of no such combination that would omit the name of John J. Pershing.

THE TARIFF

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a brief editorial appearing in the New York Times of Sunday, April 10, 1932, entitled "One Week's Tariffs." The editorial is along the line of remarks made by me in the Senate on Friday last.

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

The editorial is as follows:

ONE WEEK'S TARIFFS

A bulletin published by the Department of Commerce lists each week the tariff changes reported by its agents in foreign countries. The latest report shows no let-up in the race to erect new barriers to trade. The Union of South Africa has imposed a general surtax of 7½ per cent ad valorem on all imports except goods used predominantly by agricultural producers. Belgium has set a quota for imports of leather shoes. Holland has established a quota for ceramics. Cuba has increased duties on automobiles and trucks, lard and oil. France has established quotas for glassware, storage batteries, electric insulators, and various other products. Sweden has increased excise taxes on imported tobacco products. A new general tariff, raising many rates, is expected to become effective in Poland at the end of the present month. Estonia has added a variety of products to the list of those for which import licenses are required. Not even the South Seas are exempt from the struggle for "protection." In Western Samoa, duties have been increased and the customs service tax on all imports has been doubled.

Such a list as this, noting changes reported in a single week, offers impressive evidence of the rapidity with which a network of new tariffs and "controls" is being thrown around the world. At a time when business everywhere is waiting for the consumer to return to the market, all nations are making it increasingly difficult to purchase one another's goods. The result is evident in the figures of their export trade. Tariffs raised against the foreigner are an important factor in England's loss of 36 per cent in the value of her export trade since 1929, a French loss of 33 per cent, and our loss of 53. The figures recently reported by the Department of Commerce show that during February of this year the value of American goods sold in foreign markets reached the lowest level for any corresponding month since 1910.

If a truce is to be called in the present tariff war, it must be on the initiative of the world's creditors. The debtor nations have no alternative at this stage in a prolonged depression except to curtail their imports of foreign goods in order to balance their international payments. But the creditors are in a position to lower their tariffs and to accept part payment of their loans in terms of goods. Specifically, this means action on the part of the United States, France, England, and a small number of other nations which appear as creditors on the world's ledger of international accounts. They have little to lose, and much to gain, by cooperative action to reopen the channels of trade.

FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an able editorial written by William Allen White and appearing in the Emporia Gazette on the subject of the Federal inheritance tax.

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

The editorial is as follows:

THE TAX BILL

The new tax bill goes to the Senate. As it stands it seems to be adequate to balance the Budget, though Secretary Mills says it still lacks a little. Probably the Senate will add the necessary fringe to splice the bill to the Budget.

The thing that seems to have been slighted by the House is inheritance tax. There is the fairest tax that a nation can assess. It leaves men free during their lives and takes youth back to the toe mark when they start. An inheritance tax gives man his liberty and preserves to society the sense of opportunity and equality for all its members.

There is no great reason why any man should inherit more than ten or fifteen million dollars. Everything above that should be taken. The shock to the economic and industrial organization would be no greater if the surplus beyond any reasonable amount like this should be taken at death—no greater than the shock that follows when fool sons-in-law and dilettante sons get into great business organizations and wreck them. If a man has a wise son or son-in-law, he will make him full partner, and so more or less escape the inheritance tax. If he has a fool son, he can not do it. If a father can not trust his son, why should society trust him with the father's money? Let the Budget be balanced by a stiff inheritance tax and America will be a better and fairer country.

HENRY GEORGE'S LAND QUESTION

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the RECORD Henry George's Land Question in His Own Eloquent Words, abridged by Will Atkinson.

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

HENRY GEORGE'S LAND QUESTIONS IN HIS OWN ELOQUENT WORDS

(Abridged by Will Atkinson)

NOTHING PECULIAR IN IRISH DISTRESS

When there is famine among savages it is because food enough is not to be had. But in any part of Ireland during the height of what was called the famine there was food enough for whoever had the means to pay for it. The trouble was not in the scarcity of food. There was no real scarcity of food, and the proof of it is that food did not command scarcity prices. During all the so-called famine food was constantly exported from Ireland to England, which shows there was no true famine. During all the so-called famine American meat and grain could have been poured into Ireland so quickly that the relief would have been felt instantaneously. The reason that so many of the Irish people were starving was not that the food was not to be had but that they had not the means to buy it. Had the Irish people had money or its equivalent, the bad seasons might have come and

gone without stinting anyone of a full meal. Their effect would merely have been to determine toward Ireland the flow of more abundant harvests.

The Irish famine was not a true famine arising from the scarcity of food. It was like the Indian famine—a "financial famine," arising not from scarcity of food but from the poverty of the people.

Are not all countries subject to just such famines as this Irish famine?

In the very centers of civilization, where the machinery of production and exchange is at the highest point of efficiency—where bank vaults hold millions and show windows flash with more than a prince's ransom, where elevators and warehouses are gorged with grain and markets are piled with all things succulent and toothsome, where the dinners of Lucullus are eaten every day, and if it be but cool the very little greyhounds wear dainty little blankets—in these centers of wealth and power and refinement there are always hungry men and women and little children. Never the sun goes down but on human beings prowling like wolves for food or huddling together like vermin for shelter and warmth.

This is "the home of freedom" and the "asylum of the oppressed"; our population is yet sparse, our public domain yet wide; we are the greatest of food producers, yet even here there are beggars, tramps, paupers, men torn by anxiety for the support of their families, women who know not which way to turn, little children growing up in such poverty and squalor that only a miracle can keep them pure. "Always with you," even here. What is the week or the day of the week that our papers do not tell of man or woman who, to escape the tortures of want, has stepped out of life unbidden? What is this but famine?

MORE THAN AN IRISH LAND QUESTION

When the agent of the Irish landlord takes from the Irish cotter for rent his pigs, his poultry, or his potatoes, or the money that he gains by the sale of these things, it is clear enough that this rent comes from the earnings of labor and diminishes what the laborer gets. But is not this in reality just as clear when a dozen middlemen stand between laborer and landlord? Is it not just as clear when, instead of being paid monthly or quarterly or yearly, rent is paid in a lumped sum called purchase money? Whence come the incomes which the owners of land in mining districts, in manufacturing districts, or in commercial districts receive for the use of their land? Manifestly they must have come from the earnings of labor—there is no other source from which they can come. From what are the revenues of Trinity Church corporation drawn if not from the earnings of labor? What is the source of the income of the Astors if it is not the labor of laboring men, women, and children? When a man makes a fortune by the rise of real estate it means that he may have fine clothes, costly food, a grand house, etc. Now, these things are not the spontaneous fruits of the soil; neither do they fall from heaven, nor are they cast up by the sea. They are products of labor—can only be produced by labor. And hence, if men who do not labor get them, it must necessarily be at the expense of those who do labor.

Simple as this truth is, it is persistently ignored.

Miserable as is the condition of the Irish peasantry, sickening as are the stories of their suffering, for the worst instances of human degradation one must go to the reports that describe the condition of the laboring poor of England rather than to the literature of Irish misery. For there are three things for which, in spite of their poverty and wretchedness and occasional famine, the very poorest of Irish peasants are by all accounts remarkable—the physical vigor of their men, the purity of their women, and the strength of the family affections. This, to put it mildly, can not be said of large classes of the laboring populations of England and Scotland. In those rich manufacturing districts are classes stunted and deteriorated physically by want and unwholesome employments; classes in which the idea of female virtue is all but lost and the family affections all but trodden out.

But it is needless to compare sufferings and measure miseries. Land is necessary to all production, no matter what be its kind or form; land is the standing place, the workshop, the storehouse of labor; it is to the human being the only means by which he can obtain access to the material universe or utilize its powers. Without land man can not exist. To whom the ownership of land is given, to him is given the virtual ownership of the men who must live upon it. When this necessity is absolute, then does he necessarily become their absolute master. And just as this point is neared—that is to say, just as competition increases the demand for land—just in that degree does the power of taking a larger and larger share of the earnings of labor increase. It is this power that gives land its value; this is the power that enables the owner of valuable land to reap where he has not sown—to appropriate to himself wealth which he has had no share in producing. Rent is always the devourer of wages. The owner of city land takes in the rents he receives for his land the earnings of labor just as clearly as does the owner of farming land. And whether he be working in a garret 10 stories above the street or in a mining drift thousands of feet below the earth's surface, it is the competition for the use of land that ultimately determines what proportion of the produce of his labor the laborer will get for himself. This is the reason why modern progress does not tend to extirpate poverty; this is the reason why, with all the inventions and improvements and economies which so enormously increase productive power, wages everywhere tend to the minimum of a bare living. The cause that in Ireland produces poverty and distress—the ownership by some of the people of the land on which and from which the whole people must live—everywhere else produces the same results. It is this that produces the hideous squalor of London and Glasgow slums; it is this that makes want jostle luxury in the streets of rich New York, that forces little children to monotonous and stunting toil in Massachusetts mills, and that fills the highways of our newest States with tramps.

WHOSE LAND IS IT?

What, then, is the true solution of the land problem?

The first question that naturally arises is that of right. Among whatever kind of people such a matter as this is discussed, the question of right is sure to be raised. This, to me, seems a very significant thing; for I believe it to spring from nothing less than a universal perception of the human mind—a perception often dim and vague, yet still a universal perception—that justice is the supreme law of the universe, so that, as a short road to what is best, we instinctively ask what is right?

Now, what are the rights of this case? To whom rightfully does the soil of Ireland belong? Who are justly entitled to its use and to all the benefits that flow from its use?

Let me go to the heart of this question by asking another question: Has or has not the child born in Ireland a right to live? There can be but one answer, for no one would contend that it was right to drown Irish babies or that any human law could make it right. Well, then, if every human being born in Ireland has a right to live in Ireland, these rights must be equal. If each one has a right to live, then no one can have any better right to live than any other one. There can be no dispute about this. No one will contend that it would be any less a crime to drown the baby of an Irish peasant woman than it would be to drown the baby of the proudest duchess, or that a law commanding the one would be any more justifiable than a law commanding the other.

Since, then, all the Irish people have the same equal right to life, it follows that they must all have the same equal right to the land of Ireland. If they are all in Ireland by the same equal permission of nature, so that no one of them can justly set up a superior claim to life than any other one of them; so that all the rest of them could not justly say to any one of them, "You have not the same right to live as we have; therefore we pitch you out of Ireland into the sea!" then they must all have the same equal rights to the elements which nature has provided for the sustaining of life—to air, to water, and to land. For to deny the equal right to the elements necessary to the maintaining of life is to deny the equal right to life. Any law that said, "Certain babies have no right to the soil of Ireland; therefore they shall be thrown off the soil of Ireland," would be precisely equivalent to a law that said, "Certain babies have no right to live; therefore they shall be thrown into the sea." And as no law or custom or agreement can justify the denial of the equal right to life, so no law or custom or agreement can justify the denial of the equal right to land.

It therefore follows, from the very fact of their existence, that the right of each one of the people of Ireland to an equal share in the land of Ireland is equal and inalienable; that is to say, that the use and benefit of the land of Ireland belongs rightfully to the whole people of Ireland, to each one as much as to every other; to no one more than to any other—not to some individuals, to the exclusion of other individuals; not to one class, to the exclusion of other classes; not to landlords, not to tenants, not to cultivators, but to the whole people.

The right is irrefutable and indefeasible. It pertains to and springs from the fact of existence, the right to live. No law, no covenant, no agreement, can bar it. One generation can not stipulate away the rights of another generation. If the whole people of Ireland were to unite in bargaining away their rights in the land, how could they justly bargain away the right of the child who the next moment is born? No one can bargain away what is not his; no one can stipulate away the rights of another. And if the newborn infant has an equal right to life, then has it an equal right to land. Its warrant, which comes direct from nature, and which sets aside all human laws or title deeds, is the fact that it is born.

Here we have a firm, self-apparent principle from which we may safely proceed. The land of Ireland does not belong to one individual more than to another individual, to one class more than to another class, to one generation more than to the generations that come after. It belongs to the whole people who at the time exist upon it.

If the land of Ireland belongs of natural right to the Irish people, what valid claim for payment can be set up by the Irish landlords? No one will contend that the land is theirs of natural right, for the day has gone by when men could be told that the Creator of the universe intended his bounty for the exclusive use and benefit of a privileged class of his creatures—that he intended a few to roll in luxury while their fellows toiled and starved for them. The claim of the landlords to the land rests not on natural right but merely on municipal law—on municipal law which contravenes natural right. And, whenever the sovereign power changes municipal law so as to conform to natural right, what claim can they assert to compensation? Some of them bought their lands, it is true; but they get no better title than the seller had to give. And what are these titles? Titles based on murder and robbery, on blood and rapine—titles which rest on the most atrocious and wholesale crimes. Created by force and maintained by force, they have not behind them the first shadow of right.

THE GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON OF CAPTAIN KIDD

The galleys that carried Cæsar to Britain, the accoutrements of his legionaries, the baggage that they carried, the arms that they bore, the buildings that they erected; the scythed chariots of the ancient Britons, the horses that drew them, their wicker boats and wattled houses—where are they now? But the land for which Roman and Briton fought, there it is still. The British soil is yet as fresh and as new as it was in the days of the Romans. Generation after generation has lived on it since, and generation after generation will live on it yet. Now, here is a very great difference. The right to possess and to pass on the ownership of things that in their nature decay and soon cease to be is a very different thing from the right to possess and to pass on the ownership of that which does not decay, but from which each successive generation must live.

Captain Kidd was a pirate. He made a business of sailing the seas, capturing merchantmen, making their crews walk the plank, and appropriating their cargoes. Let us suppose that he did not bury his wealth, but left it to his legal heirs, and they to their heirs, until a part of it has come to a great-great-grandson of Captain Kidd. And a great-great-grandson of one whom Captain Kidd plundered makes complaint and says: "This man's great-great-grandfather robbed my great-great-grandfather of things which have been transmitted to him, whereas but for this wrongful act they would have been transmitted to me; therefore I demand that he be made to restore them."

Society would say, "We can not entertain such a demand. If we go righting the wrongs and reopening the controversies of our great-great-grandfathers, there would be no end to disputes and pretexts for disputes. We must make continued peaceful possession as absolute evidence of just title."

This common-sense principle is expressed in the statute of limitations—in the doctrine of vested rights.

But let us suppose that Captain Kidd, having established a profitable piratical business, left it to his son, and he to his son, and so on, until his great-great-grandson, who now pursues it, has come to consider it the most natural thing in the world that his ships should roam the sea, capturing peaceful merchantmen, making their crews walk the plank, and bringing home to him much plunder, whereby he is enabled, though he does no work at all, to live in very great luxury and look down with contempt upon people who have to work. But at last, the merchants get tired of having their ships sunk and their goods taken, and sailors get tired of trembling for their lives every time a sail lifts above the horizon, and they demand of society that piracy be stopped.

Now, what should society say if Mr. Kidd got indignant, appealed to the doctrine of vested rights, and asserted that society was bound to prevent any interference with the business that he had inherited, and that, if it wanted him to stop, it must buy him out, paying him all that his business was worth—so that if he stopped pirating, he could still live in luxury off the merchants and the sailors?

Society should tell Mr. Kidd that his was a business to which the statute of limitations and the doctrine of vested rights did not apply; that because his father, and his great and great-great-grandfather captured ships and made their crews walk the plank, was no reason why he should be permitted to do it.

Or suppose Mr. Kidd had sold out his piratical business to Smith, Jones, or Robinson, society ought to say that their purchase of the business gave them no greater right than Mr. Kidd had.

We will all agree that that is what society ought to say. Observe, I do not ask what society would say.

For, ridiculous and preposterous as it may appear, under these circumstances society would not for a long time say what we have agreed it ought to say. All the Kidds would claim that to make them give up their business without full recompense would be a wicked interference with vested rights, and the justice of this claim would at first be assumed as a matter of course by all or nearly all the influential classes—the great lawyers, the able journalists, the writers for the magazines, the eloquent clergymen, and the principal professors in the principal universities. Even the merchants and sailors would be so tyrannized and browbeaten by this public opinion that they would hardly think of more than of buying out the Kidds, and wherever here and there anyone dared to raise his voice in favor of stopping piracy at once and without compensation, he would only do so under penalty of being stigmatized as a reckless disturber and wicked foe of social order.

I appeal to universal history to bear me witness and to the facts of to-day.

Show me a wrong, no matter how monstrous, that ever yet became ingrafted in the social system and I will prove to you the truth of what I say.

The majority of men do not think; the majority of men have to expend so much energy in the struggle to make a living that they do not have time to think. The majority of men accept as a matter of course whatever is. This is what makes the task of the social reformer so difficult, his path so hard. This is what brings to those who first raise their voices in behalf of a great truth the sneers of the powerful and the curses of the rabble, ostracism and martyrdom, the robe of derision, and the crown of thorns.

Have there not been states of society in which piracy has been considered most respectable and honorable? Are there not states of society in which, in spite of the natural proportions of the sexes, polygamy is considered a matter of course? Are there not states of society in which it would be considered disreputable for a man to carry a burden while a woman who could stagger under it was around? States of society in which the husband who did not occasionally beat his wife would be deemed by both sexes a weak-minded, low-spirited fellow? How long has it been since the monstrous doctrine of the divine right of kings was taught through all Christiandom?

What is the slave trade but piracy of the worst kind? Yet it is not long since the slave trade was looked upon as a perfectly respectable business. The proposition to prohibit it was first looked upon as ridiculous, then as fanatical, then as wicked.

Is it not but yesterday that in the freest and greatest republic on earth, among the people who boast that they lead the very van of civilization, this doctrine of vested rights was deemed a sufficient justification for all the cruel wrongs of human slavery? Is it not but yesterday, when whoever dared to say that the rights of property did not justly attach to human beings; when whoever dared to deny that human beings could be rightfully bought and sold like cattle—the husband torn from the wife and the child from the mother; when whoever denied the right of one who had paid his money for him to work or whip his own nigger was looked upon as a wicked assailant of the rights of property? Look over American literature previous to the war and say whether, if the business of piracy had been a flourishing business, it would have lacked defenders? Say whether any proposal to stop the business of piracy without compensating the pirates would not have been denounced at first as a proposal to set aside vested rights?

I appeal to other states of society and to times that are past merely to get my readers out of their accustomed ruts of thought. The proof of what I assert about the Kidds and their business is in the thought and speech of to-day.

Here is a system which robs the producers of wealth, as remorselessly and far more regularly and systematically than the pirate robs the merchantmen. Here is a system that steadily condemns thousands to far more lingering and horrible deaths than walking the plank—to death of the mind and death of the soul, as well as death of the body. These things are undisputed. No one who will examine the subject will deny that the chronic pauperism and chronic famine which everywhere mark our civilization are the results of this system. Yet we are told that this system can not be abolished without buying off those who profit by it. Was there ever more degrading abasement of the human mind before a fetish? Can we wonder, as we see it, at any perversion of ideas?

In what does the claim of the Irish landholders differ from that of the hereditary pirate or the man who has bought up a piratical business? "Because I have inherited or purchased the business of robbing merchantmen," says the pirate, "therefore respect for the rights of property must compel you to let me go on robbing ships and making sailors walk the plank until you buy me out." "Because we have inherited or purchased the privilege of appropriating to ourselves the lion's share of the produce of labor," says the landlord, "therefore you must continue to let us do it, even though poor wretches shiver with cold and faint with hunger; even though, in their poverty and misery, they are reduced to wallow with the pigs." What is the difference?

This shows a distinction that in current thought is overlooked. Property in land, like property in slaves, is essentially different from property in things that are the result of labor. Rob a man or a people of money, or goods, or cattle, and the robbery is finished there and then. The lapse of time does not, indeed, change wrong into right but it obliterates the effects of the deed.

We can neither punish nor recompense the dead. But rob a people of the land on which they must live and the robbery is continuous. It is a fresh robbery of every succeeding generation—a new robbery every year and every day; it is like the robbery which condemns to slavery the children of the slave. To apply to it the statute of limitations, to acknowledge for it the title of prescription, is not to condone the past; it is to legalize robbery in the present. The indictment which really lies against the Irish landlords is not that their ancestors robbed the ancestors of the Irish people. The indictment that truly lies is that here, now this year, they rob the Irish people. And shall we be told that there can be a vested right to continue such robbery?

This question of compensating landowners is not merely of great practical importance but its discussion brings clearly into view the principles upon which the land question in Ireland, or in any other country, can alone be justly and finally settled. Landowners have no rightful claim either to the land or to compensation for its resumption by the people, and no such rightful claim can ever be created. It would be wrong to pay the present landowners for "their" land at the expense of the people; it would likewise be wrong to sell it again to smaller holders. It would be wrong to abolish the payment of rent and to give the land to its present cultivators. In the very nature of things land can not rightfully be made individual property. The principle is absolute. The title of a peasant proprietor deserves no more respect than the title of a great territorial noble. Neither the sovereign power of Great Britain, nor the whole people of Ireland, nor the whole population of the globe, can give to an individual a valid title to a square inch of Irish soil or any other soil. The earth is an entailed estate—entailed upon all the generations of the children of men, by a deed written in the constitution of nature, a deed that no human proceedings can bar, and no prescription determine. Each succeeding generation has but a tenancy for life. Admitting that any set of men may barter away their own natural rights (and this logically involves an admission of the right of suicide), they can no more barter away the

rights of their successors than they can barter away the rights of the inhabitants of other worlds.

The only true and just solution of the problem—the only end worth aiming at—is to make all the land the common property of all the people.

To do this it is merely necessary to divert the rent which now flows to landlords into the common treasury of the whole people. It is not possible to divide up the land of Ireland so as to give each family, still less each individual, an equal share. And even if that were possible, it would not be possible to maintain equality, for old people are constantly dying and new people constantly being born. But it is possible to equally divide the rent, or what amounts to the same thing, to apply it to purposes of common benefit. This is the way, and this is the only way, in which absolute justice can be done. This is the way, and this is the only way, in which the equal right of every man, woman, and child can be acknowledged and secured. As Herbert Spencer says of it (in Social Statics, Ch. IX, sec. 8):

"Such a doctrine is consistent with the highest state of civilization; may be carried out without involving a community of goods, and need cause no very serious revolution in existing arrangements. The change required would simply be a change of landlords. Separate ownership would merge into the joint-stock ownership of the public. Instead of being in the possession of individuals, the country would be held by the great corporate body—society. Instead of leasing his acres from an isolated proprietor, the farmer would lease them from the nation. Instead of paying his rent to the agent of Sir John or His Grace, he would pay it to an agent or deputy agent of the community. Stewards would be public officials instead of private ones, and tenancy the only land tenure. A state of things so ordered would be in perfect harmony with the moral law. Under it, all men would be equally landlords; all men would be alike free to become tenants. * * * Clearly, therefore, on such a system the earth might be inclosed, occupied, and cultivated, in entire subordination to the law of equal freedom."

Now, it is a very easy thing to thus sweep away all private ownership of land, and convert all occupiers into tenants of the state, by appropriating rent. No complicated laws or cumbersome machinery is necessary. It is only necessary to tax land up to its full value. Do that, without any infringement of the just rights of property, and the land would become virtually the people's.

How beautifully this simple method would satisfy every economic requirement; how, freeing labor and capital from the fetters that now oppress them (for all other taxes could be easily remitted), it would enormously increase the production of wealth; how it would make distribution conform to the law of justice, dry up the springs of want and misery, elevate society from its lowest stratum, and give all their fair share in the blessing of advancing civilization, can perhaps only be fully shown by such a detailed examination of the whole social problem as I have made in Progress and Poverty which I hope will be read by all the readers of this paper, since in it I go over much ground and treat many subjects which can not be even touched upon here. Nevertheless, anyone can see that to tax land up to its full rental value would amount to precisely the same thing as to formally take possession of it, and then let it out to the highest bidders.

The youngest child of the poorest peasant has as good a right to tread the soil and breathe the air of Ireland as the eldest son of the proudest duke. Private property in land never rises from the natural perceptions of men, but springs historically from usurpation and robbery, is something so utterly absurd, so outrageously unjust, so clearly a waste of productive forces and a barrier to the most profitable use of natural opportunities, so thoroughly opposed to all sound maxims of public policy, so glaringly in the way of further progress, that it is only tolerated because the majority of men never think about it or hear it questioned. Once fairly arraign it, and it must be condemned; once call upon its advocates to exhibit its claims, and their cause is lost.

The greatest enemy of the people's cause is he who appeals to national passion and excites old hatreds. He is its best friend who does his utmost to bury them out of sight. For that action and reaction are equal and uniform is the law of the moral as of the physical world. Herein lies the far-reaching sweep of those sublime teachings that, after centuries of nominal acceptance, the so-called Christian world yet ignores, and which call on us to answer not revilings with revilings, but to meet hatred with love. "For," as say the Scriptures of the Buddhists, "Hatred never ceases by hatred at any time; hatred ceases by love; that is an old rule."

It is not with the English people that the Irish people have cause of quarrel. It is with the system that oppresses both. That is the thing to denounce; that is the thing to fight. And it is to be fought most effectually by uniting the masses against it. Proclaim the universal truth that land is of natural right common property; abandon all timid and half-way schemes which attempt to compromise between justice and injustice, and demand nothing more nor less than a full recognition of this natural right.

If the land is rightfully the landlords', then is any compulsion as to how they shall let it, or on what terms they shall part with it, a bad and dangerous precedent which naturally alarms capital and excites the solicitude of those who are concerned for good morals and social order. For, if a man may be made to part with one species of property by boycotting or agitation, why not with another? If a man's title to land is as rightful as his title to his watch, what is the difference between agitation by land league meetings and parliamentary filibustering to make him give up the one and agitation with a cocked pistol to make him give up the other.

But if it be denied that land justly is, or can be, private property, if the equal rights of the whole people to the use of the elements gratuitously furnished by nature be asserted without drawback or compromise, then the essential difference between property in land and property in things of human production is at once brought out. Then will it clearly appear not only that the denial of the right of individual property in land does not involve any menace to legitimate property rights, but that the maintenance of private property in land necessarily involves a denial of the right to all other property, and that the recognition of the claims of the landlord means a continuous robbery of capital as well as of labor.

The way to make land common property is simply to take rent for the common benefit. And to do this the easy way is to abolish one tax after another until the whole weight of taxation falls upon the value of land. When that point is reached the battle is won.

The tax upon land values or rent is in all economic respects the most perfect of taxes. No political economist will deny that it combines the maximum of certainty with the minimum of loss and cost; that, unlike taxes upon capital or exchange, or improvement, it does not check production or enhance prices or fall ultimately upon the consumer. And, in proposing to abolish all other taxes in favor of this perfect tax, the land reformers will have on their side the advantages of ideas already current.

Landowners are in numbers but an insignificant minority. And the more they protested against the injustice of having to pay all the taxes the quicker would the public mind realize, the quicker would the majority of the people come to see the landowners ought not only to pay all the taxes but a good deal more besides. Once put the question in such a way that the British workingman will realize that he pays two prices for his ale and half a dozen prices for his tobacco, because a landowner's Parliament in the time of Charles II shook off their ancient dues to the state and imposed them in indirect taxation on him; once bring to the attention of the well-to-do Englishman, who grunts as he pays his income tax, the question as to whether the landowner who draws his income from property that of natural right belongs to the whole people ought not to pay it instead of him, and it will not be long before the absurd injustice of allowing rent to be appropriated by individuals will be thoroughly understood.

Landholders as a class are not more stupid nor more selfish than any other class. And as they saw, as they must see, as the discussion progresses, that they also would be the gainers in the great social change which would abolish poverty and elevate the very lowest classes above the want, the misery, the vice, and degradation in which they are now plunged, there are many landowners who would join heartily and unreservedly in the effort to bring this change about. There is that in a great truth that can raise a human soul above mists of selfishness.

We have had free trade in land; we have had in our American farmer, owning his own acres, using his own capital, and working with his own hands, something far better than peasant proprietorship. We have had what no legislation can give the people of Great Britain, vast areas of virgin soil. We have had all of these under democratic institutions. Yet we have here social disease of precisely the same kind as that which exists in Ireland and England. And the reason is that we have had here precisely the same cause—that we have made land private property. So long as this exists our democratic institutions are in vain, our pretense of equality, but cruel irony, our public schools can but sow the seeds of discontent. So long as this exists material progress can but force the masses of our people into a harder and more hopeless slavery. Until we in some way make the land what nature intended it to be, common property, until we in some way secure to every child born among us his natural birthright, we have not established the Republic in any sense worthy of the name, and we can not establish the Republic. Its foundations are quicksand.

A LITTLE ISLAND OR A LITTLE WORLD

Imagine an island girt with ocean; imagine a little world swimming in space. Put on it, in imagination, human beings. Let them divide the land, share and share alike, as individual property. At first, while population is sparse and industrial processes rude and primitive, this will work well enough.

Turn away the eyes of the mind for a moment, let time pass, and look again. Some families will have died out, some have greatly multiplied; on the whole population will have largely increased, and even supposing there have been no important inventions or improvements in the productive arts, the increase in population, by causing the division of labor, will have made industry more complex. During this time some of these people will have been careless, generous, improvident; some will have been thrifty and grasping. Some of them will have devoted much of their powers to thinking of how they themselves and the things they see around them came to be, to inquiries and speculations as to what there is in the universe beyond their little island or their little world, to making poems, painting pictures, or writing books; to noting the differences in the rocks and trees, and shrubs and grasses; to classifying beasts and birds and fishes and insects—to the doing, in short, of all the many things which add so largely to the sum of human knowledge and human happiness, without much or any gain of wealth to the doer. Others, again, will have devoted all their energies to the extending of their possessions. What, then, shall we see, land having been all this time treated as private property? Clearly, we shall see that the primitive equality has given way to inequality. Some will have very much more than one of the original shares into which the land was divided; very many will have no land at all. Suppose that, in all things

save this, our little island or our little world is Utopia, yet inequality in the ownership of land will have produced poverty and virtual slavery.

For the people we have supposed are human beings—that is to say, in their physical natures at least they are animals who can only live on land and by aid of the products of land. They may make machines which will enable them to float on the sea or perhaps to fly in the air, but to build up and equip these machines they must have land and the products of land and must constantly come back to land. Therefore, those who own the land must be the masters of the rest. Thus, if one man has come to own all the land, he is their absolute master, even to life or death. If they can only live on the land on his terms, then they can only live on his terms, for without land they can not live. They are his absolute slaves, and so long as his ownership is acknowledged, if they want to live, they must do in everything as he wills.

If, however, the concentration of landownership has not gone so far as to make one or a very few men the owners of all the land—if there are still so many landowners that there is competition between them as well as between those who have only their labor—then the terms on which these nonlandowners can live will seem more like a free contract. But it will not be free contract. Land can yield no wealth without the application of labor; labor can produce no wealth without land. These are the two equally necessary factors of production. Yet, to say that they are equally necessary factors of production is not to say that, in the making of contracts as to how the results of production are divided, the possessors of these two meet on equal terms. For the nature of these two factors is very different. Land is a natural element; the human being must have his stomach filled every few hours. Land can exist without labor, but labor can not exist without land. If I own a piece of land, I can let it lie idle for a year or for years, and it will eat nothing. But the laborer must eat every day, and his family must eat. And so, in the making of terms between them, the landowner has an immense advantage over the laborer. It is on the side of the laborer that the intense pressure of competition comes, for in his case it is competition urged by hunger. And further than this: As population increases, as the competition for the use of the land becomes more and more intense, so are the owners of land enabled to get for the use of their land a larger and larger part of the wealth which labor exerted upon it produces. That is to say, the value of land steadily rises. Now, this steady rise in the value of land brings about a confident expectation of future increase of value, which produces among landowners all the effects of a combination to hold for higher prices. Thus there is a constant tendency to force mere laborers to take less and less or to give more and more (put it which way you please, it amounts to the same thing) of the products of their work for the opportunity to work. And thus in the very nature of things, we should see on our little island or our little world that after a time had passed, some of the people would be able to take and enjoy a superabundance of all the fruits of labor without doing any labor at all, while others would be forced to work the livelong day, for a pitiful living.

But let us introduce another element into the supposition. Let us suppose great discoveries and inventions—such as the steam engine, the power loom, the Bessemer process, the reaping machine, and the thousand and one labor-saving devices that are such a marked feature of our era. What would be the result?

Manifestly, the effect of all such discoveries and inventions is to increase the power of labor in producing wealth, to enable the same amount of wealth to be produced by less labor, or a greater amount with the same labor. But none of them lessen or can lessen the necessity for land. Until we can discover some way of making something out of nothing—and that is so far beyond our powers as to be absolutely unthinkable—there is no possible discovery or invention which can lessen the dependence of labor upon land. And, this being the case, the effect of these labor-saving devices, land being the private property of some, would simply be to increase the proportion of the wealth produced that landowners could demand for the use of their land. The ultimate effect of these discoveries and inventions would be not to benefit the laborer, but to make him more dependent.

And since we are imagining conditions, imagine labor-saving inventions to go to the farthest imaginable point, that is to say to perfection. What then? Why then the necessity for labor being done away with, all the wealth that the land could produce would go entirely to the landowners. None of it whatever could be claimed by anyone else. For the laborers there would be no use at all. If they continued to exist, it would be merely as paupers on the bounty of the landowners.

THE CIVILIZATION THAT IS POSSIBLE

In the effects upon the distribution of wealth, of making land private property, we may thus see an explanation of that paradox presented by modern progress. The perplexing phenomena of deepening want with increasing wealth, of labor rendered more dependent and helpless by the very introduction of labor-saving machinery, are the inevitable result of natural laws as fixed and certain as the law of gravitation. Private property in land is the primary cause of the monstrous inequalities which are developing in modern society. It is this, and not any miscalculation of nature in bringing into the world more mouths than she can feed, that gives rise to that tendency of wages to a minimum—that "iron law of wages" as the Germans call it—that, in spite of all advances in productive power, compels the laboring classes to the least return on which they will consent to live. It is this that produces all those phenomena that are so often attributed to the conflict of labor and capital. It is this that condemns Irish peasants to rags and hunger, that produces the pauperism of England, and the tramps of America. It is this that makes the almshouse and penitentiary the marks of what we call high civilization; that in the midst of schools and churches degrades and brutalizes men, crushes the sweetness out of womanhood, and the joy out of childhood. It is this that makes lives that might be a blessing a pain and a curse, and every year drives more and more to seek unbidden refuge in the gates of death. For, a permanent tendency to inequality once set up, all the forces of progress tend to greater and greater inequality.

All this is contrary to nature. The poverty and misery, the vice and degradation that spring from the unequal distribution of wealth, are not the results of natural law; they spring from our defiance of natural law. They are the fruits of our refusal to obey the supreme law of justice. It is because we rob the child of his birthright, because we make the bounty which the Creator intended for all the exclusive property of some, that these things come upon us, and, though advancing and advancing, we chase but the mirage.

When, lit by lightning flash or friction amid dry grasses, the consuming flames of fire first flung their lurid glow into the face of man, how must he have started back in affright? When he first stood by the shores of the sea, how must its waves have said to him, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther!" Yet, as he learned to use them, fire became his most useful servant, the sea his easiest highway. The most destructive element of which we know—that which for ages and ages seemed the very thunderbolt of the angry gods—is, as we are now beginning to learn, fraught for us with untold powers of usefulness. Already it enables us to annihilate space in our messages, to illuminate the night with new suns; and its uses are only beginning. And throughout all nature, as far as we can see, whatever is potent for evil is potent for good. "Dirt," said Lord Brougham, "is matter in the wrong place." And so the squalor and vice and misery that abound in the very heart of our civilization are but results of the misapplication of forces in their nature most elevating.

I doubt not that, whichever way a man may turn to inquire of nature, he will come upon adjustments which will arouse not merely his wonder but his gratitude. Yet what has most impressed me with the feeling that the laws of nature are the laws of beneficient intelligence is what I see of the social possibilities involved in the law of rent. Rent (I, of course, use the word "rent" in its economic, not in its common sense, meaning by it what is commonly called ground rent) springs from natural causes. It arises, as society develops, from the differences in natural opportunities and the differences in the distribution of population. It increases with the division of labor, with the advance of the arts, with the progress of invention. And thus, by virtue of a law impressed upon the very nature of things, has the Creator provided that the natural advance of mankind shall be an advance toward equality, an advance toward cooperation, an advance toward a social state in which not even the weakest need be crowded to the wall, in which even for the unfortunate and the cripple there may be ample provision. For this revenue, which arises from the common property, which represents not the creation of value by the individual but the creation by the community as a whole, which increases just as society develops, affords a common fund, which, properly used, tends constantly to equalize conditions, to open the largest opportunities for all, and to utterly banish want or the fear of want.

The squalid poverty that festers in the heart of our civilization, the vice and crime and degradation and ravening greed that flow from it, are the results of a treatment of land that ignores the simple law of justice, a law so clear and plain that it is universally recognized by the veriest savages. What is by nature the common birthright of all, we have made the exclusive property of individuals; what is by natural law the common fund, from which common wants should be met, we give to a few that they may lord it over their fellows. And so some are gorged while some go hungry and more is wasted than would suffice to keep all in luxury.

In this nineteenth century, among any people who have begun to utilize the forces and methods of modern production, there is no necessity for want. There is no good reason why even the poorest should not have all the comforts, all the luxuries, all the opportunities for culture, all the gratifications of refined taste that only the richest now enjoy. There is no reason why anyone should be compelled to long and monotonous labor. Did invention and discovery stop to-day, the forces of production are ample for this. What hampers production is the unnatural inequality in distribution. And, with just distribution, invention and discovery would only have begun.

Appropriate rent in the way I propose and speculative rent would be at once destroyed. The dogs in the manger who are now holding so much land they have no use for, in order to extract a high price from those who do want to use it, would be at once choked off, and land from which labor and capital are now debarred under penalty of a heavy fine would be thrown open to improvement and use. The incentive to land monopoly would be gone. Population would spread where it is now too dense, and become denser where it is now too sparse.

Appropriate rent in this way, and not only would natural opportunities be thus opened to labor and capital, but all the taxes which now weight upon production and rest upon the consumer could be abolished. The demand for labor would increase, wages would rise, every wheel of production would be set in motion.

Appropriate rent in this way, and the present expenses of government would be at once very much reduced—reduced directly

by the saving in the present cumbrous and expensive schemes of taxation, reduced indirectly by the diminution in pauperism and crime. This simplification in governmental machinery, this elevation of moral tone which would result, would make it possible for government to assume the running of railroads, telegraphs, and other businesses which, being in their nature monopolies, can not, as experience is showing, be safely left in the hands of private individuals and corporations. In short, losing its character as a repressive agency, government could thus gradually pass into an administrative agency of the great cooperative association—society.

Think of the enormous wastes that now go on: The waste of false revenue systems, which hamper production and bar exchange, which fine a man for erecting a building where none stood before, or for making two blades of grass grow where there was but one. The waste of unemployed labor, of idle machinery, of those periodical depressions of industry, almost as destructive as war. The waste entailed by poverty, and the vice and crime and thriftlessness and drunkenness that spring from it; the waste entailed by that greed of gain that is its shadow and which makes business in a large part but a masked war; the waste entailed by the fret and worry about the mere physical necessities of existence, to which so many of us are condemned; the waste entailed by ignorance, by cramped and undeveloped faculties, by the turning of human beings into mere machines!

Think of these enormous wastes and of the others which, like these, are due to the fundamental wrong which produces an unjust distribution of wealth and distorts the natural development of society, and you will begin to see what a higher, purer, richer civilization would be made possible by the simple measure that will assert natural rights. You will begin to see how, even if no one but the present landholders were to be considered, this would be the greatest boon that could be vouchsafed them by society, and that, for them to fight it, would be as if the dog with a tin kettle tied to his tail should snap at the hand that offered to free him. Even the greatest landlord! As for such landlords as our working farmers and homestead owners, the slightest discussion would show them that they had everything to gain by the change. But even such landholders as the Duke of Westminster and the Astors would be gainers. For it is of the very nature of injustice that it really profits no one.

This we may know certainly, this we may hold to confidently—that which is injust can really profit no one; that which is just can really harm no one. Though all other lights move and circle, this is the pole star by which we may safely steer.

THE CIVILIZATION THAT IS

This is a most highly civilized community, yet every lower window has to be barred, every door locked and bolted; even doormats, not worth 25 cents, you will see chained to the steps. Stop for a moment in a crowd and your watch is gone as if by magic; shirt studs are taken from their owner's bosoms and earrings cut from ladies' ears. Even a standing army of policemen do not prevent highway robbery; there are populous districts that to walk through after nightfall is a risk and where you have far more need to go armed and to be wary than in the backwoods. There are dens into which men are lured only to be drugged and robbed, sometimes to be murdered. All the resources of science and inventive genius are exhausted in making burglar-proof strong rooms and safes, yet, as the steel plate becomes thicker and harder, so does the burglar's tool become keener. What sort of a civilization is this? In what does civilization essentially consist if not in civility—that is to say, in respect for the rights of person and property?

Yet this is not all nor the worst. These are but the grosser forms of that spirit that in the midst of civilization compels everyone to stand on guard. What is the maxim of business intercourse among the most highly respectable classes? That if you are swindled it will be your own fault; that you must treat every man you have dealings with as though he but wanted the chance to cheat and rob you. Caveat emptor! "Let the buyer beware." If a man steal a few dollars, he may stand a chance of going to the penitentiary. I read the other day of a man who was sent to the penitentiary for stealing 4 cents from a horse-car company. But if he steal a million by business methods, he is courted and flattered, even though he steal the poor little savings which washerwomen and sewing girls have brought to him in trust, even though he rob widows and orphans of the security which dead men have struggled and stinted to provide.

This is a most Christian city. There are churches and churches. All sorts of churches, where are preached all sorts of religions, save that which in Galilee taught the arrant socialistic doctrine that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God; all save that which in Jerusalem drove the money changers from the temple. Churches restful to the very eye, in which the weary and heavy laden can join in the worship of their Creator for no larger admission fee than it costs on the Bowery to see the bearded lady or the Zulu giant eight feet high. And then there are mission churches, run expressly for poor people, where it does not cost a cent. There are, in fact, more churches than there are people who care to attend them. And there are likewise Sunday schools and big religious "book concerns," and tract societies, and societies for spreading the light of the Gospel among the heathen in foreign parts.

Yet, land a heathen on the Battery with money in his pocket, and he will be robbed of the last cent of it before he is a day older. "By their fruits shall ye know them." I wonder whether they who send missionaries to the heathen ever read the daily papers. I think I could take a file of these newspapers, and from their daily chroniclings match anything that could be told in the same period of any heathen community—at least, of any heathen community in a like state of peace and prosperity.

I do not say that such things are because of civilization, or because of Christianity. On the contrary, I point to them as inconsistent with civilization, as incompatible with Christianity. They show that our civilization is one-sided and can not last as at present based; they show that our so-called Christian communities are not Christian at all. I believe a civilization is possible in which all could be civilized—in which such things would be impossible. But it must be a civilization based on justice and acknowledging the equal rights of all to natural opportunities. I believe that there is in true Christianity a power to regenerate the world. But it must be a Christianity that attacks vested wrongs, not that spurious thing that defends them. The religion which allies itself with injustice to preach down the natural aspirations of the masses is worse than atheism.

TRUE CONSERVATISM

I do not appeal to prejudice and passion; I appeal to intelligence. I do not incite to strife; I seek to prevent strife.

That the civilized world is on the verge of the most tremendous struggle, which, according to the frankness and sagacity with which it is met, will be a struggle of ideas or a struggle of actual physical force, calling upon all the potent agencies of destruction which modern invention has discovered, every sign of the times portends. The voices that proclaim the eve of revolution are in the air. Steam and electricity are not merely transporting goods and carrying messages. They are everywhere changing social and industrial organization; they are everywhere stimulating thought, and arousing new hopes and fears and desires and passions; they are everywhere breaking down the barriers that have separated men, and integrating nations into one vast organism, through which the same pulses throb and the same nerves tingle.

It is not true conservation which cries "Peace! peace!" when there is no peace, which, like the ostrich, sticks his head in the sand and fancies himself secure; which would compromise matters by putting more coal in the furnace and hanging heavier weights on the safety valves. That alone is true conservatism which would look facts in the face, which would reconcile opposing forces on the only basis on which reconciliation is possible—that of justice.

In any matter in which they are interested, the little finger of the great corporations is thicker than the loins of the people. Is it sovereign States or is it railroad corporations that are really represented in the elective Senate which we have substituted for a hereditary House of Lords? Where is the count or marquis or duke in Europe who wields such power as is wielded by such simple citizens as our Stanfords, Goulds, and Vanderbilts? What does legal equality amount to, when the fortunes of some citizens can only be estimated in hundreds of millions and other citizens have nothing? What does the suffrage amount to when, under threat of discharge from employment, citizens can be forced to vote as their employers dictate, when votes can be bought on election day for a few dollars apiece? If there are citizens so dependent that they must vote as their employers wish, so poor that a few dollars on election day seem to them more than any higher consideration, then giving them votes simply adds to the political power of wealth and universal suffrage becomes the surest basis for the establishment of tyranny.

Even if universal history did not teach the lesson, it is in the United States already becoming very evident that political equality can only continue to exist upon a basis of social equality; that where the disparity in the distribution of wealth increases, political democracy only makes easier the concentration of power and must inevitably lead to tyranny and anarchy. And it is already evident that there is nothing in political democracy, nothing in popular education, nothing in any of our American institutions, to prevent the most enormous disparity in the distribution of wealth. Nowhere in the world are such great fortunes growing up as in the United States. Considering that the average income of the working masses of our people is only a few hundred dollars a year, a fortune of a million dollars is a monstrous thing—a more monstrous and dangerous thing under a democratic government than anywhere else.

Social development is in accordance with certain immutable laws. And the law of development, whether it be the development of a solar system, of the tiniest organism, or of a human society, is the law of integration. It is in obedience to this law—a law evidently as all-compelling as the law of gravitation—that these new agencies, which so powerfully stimulate social growth, tend to the specialization and interdependence of industry. It is in obedience to this law that the factory is superseding the independent mechanic, the large farm is swallowing up the little one, the big store shutting up the small one, that corporations are arising that dwarf the State, and that population tends more and more to concentrate in cities. Men must work together in larger and in more closely related groups. Production must be on a greater scale. The only question is, whether the relation in which men are thus drawn together and compelled to act together shall be the natural relation of interdependence in equality, or in the unnatural relation of dependence upon a master. If the one, then may civilization advance in what is evidently the natural order, each step leading to a higher step. If the other, then what nature has intended as a blessing becomes a curse, and a condition of inequality is produced which will inevitably destroy civilization. Every new invention but hastens the catastrophe.

Now, all this we may deduce from natural laws as fixed and certain as the law of gravitation. And all this we may see going

on to-day. This is the reason why modern progress, great as it has been, fails to relieve poverty; this is the secret of the increasing discontent which pervades every civilized country. Under present conditions, with land treated as private property, material progress is developing two diverse tendencies, two opposing currents. On the one side the tendency of increasing population and of all improvement in the arts of production is to build up enormous fortunes, to wipe out the intermediate classes, and to crowd down the masses to a level of lower wages and greater dependence. On the other hand, by bringing men closer together, by stimulating thought, by creating new wants, by arousing new ambitions, the tendency of modern progress is to make the masses discontented with their condition, to feel bitterly its injustice. The result can be predicted just as certainly as the result can be predicted when two trains are rushing toward each other on the same track.

This thing is absolutely certain. Private property in land blocks the way of advancing civilization. The two can not long co-exist. Either private property in land must be abolished or, as has happened again and again in the history of mankind, civilization must again turn back in anarchy and bloodshed. It is not conservatism which would ignore such a tremendous fact. It is the blindness that invites destruction. He that is truly conservative let him look the facts in the face; let him speak frankly and dispassionately. This is the duty of the hour. For when a great social question presses for settlement it is only for a little while that the voice of reason can be heard. The masses of men hardly think at any time. It is difficult even in sober moments to get them to calmly reason. But when passion is roused then they are like a herd of stampeded bulls. I do not fear that present social adjustments can continue. That is impossible. What I fear is that the dams may hold till the flood rises to fury. What I fear is that dogged resistance on the one side may kindle a passionate sense of wrong on the other. What I fear are the demagogues and the accidents.

The present condition of all civilized countries is that of increasingly unstable equilibrium. In steam and electricity, and all the countless investigations which they typify, mighty forces have entered the world. If rightly used, they are our servants, more potent to do our bidding than the genii of Arabian story. If wrongly used, they, too, must turn to monsters of destruction. They require, and will compel, great social changes. That we may already see. Operating under social institutions which are based on natural justice, which acknowledge the equal rights of all to the material opportunities of nature, their elevating power will be equally exerted and industrial organization will pass naturally into that of vast cooperative society. Operating under social institutions which deny natural justice by treating land as private property their power is unequally exerted, and tends, by producing inequality, to engender forces that will tear and rend and shatter. The old bottles can not hold the new wine. This is the ferment which throughout the civilized world is everywhere beginning.

"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES"

The Irish land question is not a mere local question; it is a universal question. It involves the great problem of the distribution of wealth which is everywhere forcing itself upon attention.

It can not be settled by measures which in their nature can have but local application. It can only be settled by measures which in their nature will apply everywhere as readily as in Ireland.

What I urge the men of Ireland to do is to proclaim, without limitation or evasion, that the land, of natural right, is the common property of the whole people and to propose practical measures which will recognize this right everywhere.

Ask not for Ireland mere charity or sympathy. Let her call be the call of fraternity: "For yourselves, O brothers, as well as for us!" Let her rallying cry awake all who slumber, and rouse to a common struggle all who are oppressed. Let it breathe not old hates; let it ring and echo with the new hope!

In many lands her sons are true to her; under many skies her daughters burn with love of her. Lo! The ages bring their opportunity. Let those who would honor her carry her banner to the front!

The harp and the shamrock, the golden sunburst on the field of living green; emblems of a country without nationality; standard of a people down-trodden and oppressed! The hour has come when they may lead the van of the great world struggle. Types of harmony and of ever-springing hope, of light and of life! The hour has come when they may stand for something far higher than local patriotism; something grander than national independence. The hour has come when they may stand forth to speak the world's hope to lead the world's advance.

Torn away by pirates, tending in a strange land a heathen master's swine, the slave boy with the spirit of Christ in his heart, praying in the snow for those who had enslaved him, and returning to bring to his oppressors the message of the Gospel, returning with good to give where evil had been received, to kindle in the darkness a great light—this is Ireland's patron saint. In his spirit let Ireland's struggles be. Not merely through Irish vales and hamlets, but into England, into Scotland, into Wales, wherever the English tongue is spoken, let the torch be carried and the word be preached. And beyond! The brotherhood of man stops not with differences of speech any more than with sea or mountain chains. A century ago it was ours to speak the ringing word. Then it was France's. Now it may be Ireland's, if her sons be true. And the agitation must spread to this side of the Atlantic. The republic, the true republic is not yet here. But her birth struggle must soon begin. Already with the hope of her, men's thoughts are stirring.

Not a republic of landlords and peasants; not a republic of millionaires and tramps; not a republic in which some are masters and some serve. But a republic of equal citizens, where competition becomes cooperation, and the interdependence of all gives true independence to each; where moral progress goes hand-in-hand with intellectual progress, and material progress elevates and enfranchises even the poorest and weakest and lowliest.

And the gospel of deliverance, let us not forget it; it is the gospel of love, not of hate. He whom it emancipates will know neither Jew nor Gentile, nor Irishman nor Englishman, nor German nor Frenchman, nor European nor American, nor difference of color nor of race, nor animosities of class nor condition. Let us set our feet on old prejudices, let us bury the old hates. There have been "holy alliances" of kings. Let us strive for the Holy Alliance of the people.

Liberty, equality, fraternity! Write them on the banners. Let them be for sign and countersign. Without equality, liberty can not be; without fraternity, neither equality nor liberty can be achieved.

Liberty—the full freedom of each bounded only by the equal freedom of every other.

Equality—the equal right of each to the use and enjoyment of all natural opportunities; to all the esentials of happy, healthful, human life!

Fraternity—that sympathy which links together those who struggle in a noble cause; that would live and let live; that would help as well as be helped; that, in seeking the good of all, finds the highest good of each!

"By this sign shall ye conquer!"

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness!"

It is over a century since these words rang out. It is time to give them their full, true meaning. Let the standard be lifted that all may see it; let the advance be sounded that all may hear it. Let those who would fall back, fall back. Let those who would oppose, oppose. Everywhere are those who will rally. The stars in their courses fight against Sisera!

HENRY GEORGE.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter relative to the Veterans' Administration, by J. H. Stolpher, general counsel and chairman of the national executive committee, American Veterans of All Wars, of Muskogee, Okla.

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

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., *April 4, 1932.*

Hon. THOMAS PRYOR GORE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your valued letter of March 30, 1932, requesting my views concerning your bill S. 3062. I am glad to get your letter and beg to reply to the same as follows:

Your bill S. 3062 should be passed. It should have been law long ago. It is imperatively needed, will correct a great injustice to the totally and permanently disabled veterans, and will eliminate inefficiency in the Veterans' Administration, central and regional offices. My reasons for the above statement are as follows:

I. Your bill S. 3062 provides the correction of only one abuse of the many existing in the Veterans' Administration; it provides that where a veteran or his attorney has filed a claim for insurance that the Veterans' Administration should act with some speed, with some concern for the welfare of the disabled veteran, and if it has neglected its action, if it has delayed beyond six months, that the delay should be taken as a denial for that what it is and the courts should have a right to pass judgment on the case. Please ask the Senate Finance Committee to tell the country what is wrong with such a proposition.

Hon. Dan Nelson, of Oklahoma City, Okla., sends me a list of 49 veterans in whose cases the Veterans' Administration has kept their claims for over a year and no action has been taken. Some of these veterans have already passed beyond, where the Senate Finance Committee has no jurisdiction and where the Veterans' Administration can no longer reach them, to stand before the throne of the Almighty and pray that the surviving veterans get a fair, square deal—and your bill S. 3062 merely stops inefficiency and carelessness and gives the disabled veterans a square deal.

You state in the above-cited letter of yours that there seems to be a feeling in the Senate Finance Committee that if a presumptive disagreement should be created that the veteran would delay giving the Veterans' Administration his evidence and the six months would pass away before the Veterans' Administration would get the proof of his claim and the veteran would then go to court. Senator, the Senate Finance Committee has some real, real lawyers on its membership and a good many very wise men who are well acquainted with the functions of the Veterans' Administration, and such do know that the Veterans' Administration has a complete file of everything pertaining to the life history, disabilities, and treatment of every disabled veteran from the time he was discharged from military service to the present moment. Every disabled veteran—and please bear in mind that your bill concerns only disabled veterans; more than that, your bill concerns only such veterans who are permanently and totally dis-

abled, for to recover his insurance a veteran must first be a totally and also a permanently disabled person. Such veterans have died by the thousands, and the Veterans' Administration has the record of their whole life, and it is complete, including burial certificate. What other evidence do they need?

Senator, when the Veterans' Administration says they would not be able to get the evidence from the veteran, it is merely throwing dust in the record. They have all the evidence they need, and they have had for 14 years; it has been in their custody, kept away from the veteran; it is complete, what more do they want or what more can they need?

If you will allow me, I desire to quote you from the highest authority of the Veterans' Administration, the man to whom we veterans will finally check up all responsibility, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States. He said, "In this problem we are dealing with sick and disabled veterans, except for some marginal cases, the Government has long since generously provided for the men whose disabilities arise from the war itself." Senator, is it generously providing, when it refuses and tries to get a generous Congress to deny the disabled veteran his right to be heard in court?

Now, suppose, for the sake of argument, I will adopt the plea of the Veterans' Administration and say that, very well, the veteran has neglected to furnish evidence, although the evidence is in the possession of the Veterans' Administration and has been there for 14 years, and has filed his case in court, what harm is there done? None if the administration decides it wishes to pay off, the case can always be dismissed. No harm is done. Senator, the Veterans' Administration has stated its views on this matter in a letter by General Hines to Senator Smoot, dated February 27, 1932, in reporting against a similar proposition to McGILL's S. 2440. What do they say? What is General Hines's argument? Absolutely irrelevant and immaterial. He says, "It is the opinion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the Veterans' Administration should be given the opportunity to complete the adjudication of claims before the claimant is permitted to file suit." Very well, give them the opportunity, but does this opportunity mean a license for endless neglect? What your bill does is given them, who have in their files all and every particle of evidence needed, six months. They only need about 24 hours. How long should you give them? General Hines's letter is a plea for inefficiency, a plea for cruelty, for men die before the Veterans' Administration acts. You are a lawyer. What would you say if somebody would come to you with a proposition that the code of civil procedure of the United States should be amended so as to give a defendant the right to decide for himself whether to plead or not to plead to the plaintiff's complaint or petition, and when to do so, in the courts of the United States? And that is exactly what the Veterans' Administration is asking when it says to the Senate, Do not put a time limit upon our duty to disabled veterans, do not make us work, do not expect any efficiency from us. There can be no other meaning to General Hine's opposition to giving the veteran his right to be heard in court without delay or neglect.

Senator, in the words of a great American judge, Robert L. Williams, United States district judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma, "The Veterans' Administration is a public agency, it is a public servant, it should help the veteran and not quibble on every little thing."

See the attitude of another great American, a Senator—Senator CUTTING, of New Mexico—God bless him; what does he say?

"For the last 11 years I have been spending most of my time fighting the battles of the disabled veterans of the late war. I believe that I owe them a duty more sacred than that concerned with any personal affection or political loyalty."

Now, Senator, does not the Veterans' Administration owe a duty to the veteran? Why are they placing every obstruction in his way? Your bill, S. 3062; the McGill bill, S. 3591; the Shortridge bill, S. 2185 are just bills and should be passed as a just act to the veterans. Why does the Veterans' Administration obstruct all these bills? Why is the Veterans' Administration against every legislative act that is in the interest of the veteran?

I can take issue with them when they at least stand by the truth; but when they depart from the truth I am merely hoping that a change in the White House will bring a change and relief in the Veterans' Administration. Just listen to this:

We had on March 16, 1932, a hearing before the Senate finance subcommittee on the identical question of your bill, by McGILL; also whether the courts should be reopened for veterans who have not filed their claims, either with the Veterans' Administration or the courts; and, what do you think I found?—That General Hines cites the Senate the provision in the act approved July 3, 1930, which provides that cases can be brought within six years after the date on which the claim upon which the case is based accrued. General Hines: "It would not appear that any undue hardship would result in the enforcement of the uniform period of six years," letter to Senator SMOOT, February 8, 1932.

From the above you would think that we still have six years in which to bring suit; but General Hines is silent and does not say that all of these cases have accrued mostly in 1918 and 1919, and six years from 1918 end in 1924, and from 1919 in 1925. So the six years are dead and gone. General Hines's letter is so misleading that it has misled such a good friend to the veterans, Senator WALSH of Massachusetts; he actually believed that the 6-year limit is still in force.

Senator, read the hearing before Senate Finance Committee on McGILL's bills, S. 2324, S. 2440, and S. 3591, and you will get an idea how much the veteran needs relief. We trust the veterans' friends in Congress will be alert and will not allow themselves to be misled by any source, no matter how high it may be.

Thanking you for giving us the opportunity of acquainting you with our views and giving you the veterans' side.

Very respectfully,

J. H. STOLPER,
General Counsel and Chairman National Executive Committee, American Veterans of All Wars.

NATIONAL PROGRAM OF ECONOMY

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

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 194) submitted by Mr. BYRNES on April 6, 1932, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the Congress his recommendations as to—

(1) What specific items of appropriation heretofore recommended by him for the fiscal year 1933 can be reduced by the Congress;

(2) What specific existing laws require the carrying on of functions not absolutely essential for the present;

(3) What specific departments, bureaus, or independent establishments of the Government should be merged or consolidated; and

(4) What specific legislation should be enacted to establish a complete national program of economy.

Mr. BYRNES. I do not ask at this time for the present consideration of the resolution, but I request that it remain on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

STOCK SALES TAX PROTESTS

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, out of order, I wish to make a statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator will proceed.

Mr. FESS. Our mails are filled this morning with protests of various kinds and especially with reference to one provision which is contained in the House tax bill.

These letters protesting against the stock sales tax come from thoughtful people in my State, and are of a type that really ought to have personal attention. I have increased my office force in the effort to take care of the additional mail, but this morning I think about 500 letters came in protesting against the proposed tax on stock sales. While the letters do not all run in the same vein, they make specific objection to it, stating why the writers can not afford to accept this additional burden.

I answer such of these letters as I can get to to the effect that no tax legislation will be pleasing to the taxpayer and no reduction of any expenditure of the Government will be pleasing to the ones who are affected. Our problem, however, is to balance the Budget, and to this end we must proceed in both directions, reducing the expenditures of the Government on the one hand and adding additional taxes on the other. The very best we can do is to meet the requirements of the situation without much regard as to whether or not the action taken will be pleasing to the individual.

It is simply a physical impossibility for my office to answer all these letters; and, as I have said, most of them deserve answers; so I have taken this occasion to make this statement in order that my friends in Ohio will understand why they do not receive personal answers when they may expect to get them.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BINGHAM in the chair). Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. FESS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. We are all in a similar situation to that which has been suggested by the Senator from Ohio. I was going to put to him a query as to whether we could not en masse answer all the telegrams and letters which have come to us in such plentitude by adopting a resolution in which we declare unanimously that we are going to pass a tax bill that will be just and equitable to everybody. [Laughter.]

Mr. FESS. To the best of our ability.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement.

On January 25, while calling attention of the Senate to the necessity for monetary reform, I had inserted in the RECORD certain letters received that apparently dealt with the main subject then under discussion.

One of these letters, while partially dealing with the subject in which I am interested, was largely made up of alleged charges against better-business bureaus. These charges and the controversies behind and growing out of them are entirely apart from the subject of monetary reform, and had not been investigated by me nor am I particularly interested, one way or another, in them.

It has, however, been called to my attention that reproductions have been made of an excerpt from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 25, which is in fact only part of the particular letter I had inserted. These reproductions do not indicate that it was an excerpt from the letter addressed to me, but rather tend to create the impression that the charges were made by me.

My purpose in making these remarks is to clarify and, I hope, conclude the controversy in so far as I am concerned.

PROPOSED ELIMINATION OF TARIFF ITEMS FROM TAX BILL

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a number of Senators have asked me if I intended to press the resolution which is upon the table directing the Finance Committee to strike from the pending tax bill all tariff matters. It is not my intention to ask for the consideration of the resolution to-day.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senator from Maryland is withholding action, if only temporarily, on his resolution, which would ask the Senate Committee on Finance to evade instead of performing a plain duty.

I have a vast deal of respect for the opinions of the Senator from Maryland, and I particularly respect his opinions on questions of law. I assume that, as a lawyer, he is of the opinion that the Senate has no authority under the Constitution to add a tariff item to a tax bill. I assume that that is the purpose of the Senator's resolution, because I need not resort to the unseemly procedure of saying that we are trying to raise money by way of taxes, and, inasmuch as the purpose of the pending tax bill is to raise revenue, I am sure the Senator would not willfully and willingly resist and reject the opportunity to collect some fifteen million to twenty million dollars annually from a tariff on copper. Lest, however, the Senator has omitted to read the case, I desire to quote from Two hundred and twentieth United States Reports, Flint against Stone Tracy Co., where the converse of this very proposition was considered by the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Day delivered the opinion of the court:

> These cases involve the constitutionality, section 38 of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1909, known as the corporation tax law.

I may say that one of the principal grounds upon which the act was assailed was that it contained a tax as distinguished from a tariff. The Supreme Court said:

> It is contended, in the first place, that this section of the act is unconstitutional, because it is a revenue measure, and originated in the Senate in violation of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution, providing that "all bills for the raising of revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The history of the act is contained in the Government's brief, and is accepted as correct, no objection being made to its accuracy.
>
> This statement shows that the tariff bill, of which the section under consideration is a part, originated in the House of Representatives and was there a general bill for the collection of revenue. As originally introduced, it contained a plan of inheritance taxation. In the Senate the proposed tax was removed from the bill and the corporation tax, in a measure, substituted therefor. The bill having properly originated in the House, we perceive no reason in the constitutional provision relied upon why it may not be amended in the Senate in the manner it was in this case.

I read no farther.

Mr. President, the tax bill contains tariff items. The tax bill contains the item of a tariff upon oil and the item of a tariff upon coal. Whatever other provisions it may contain, it contains a tariff, sent to us under the Constitution by the House of Representatives; and to my mind it is shocking to think that the able Senator and lawyer from Maryland would therefore ask the Senate to instruct the Committee on Finance to refuse to consider tariff items.

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

Mr. ASHURST. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I had not in mind the point which the Senator has brought out. My idea in introducing the resolution was that the country wants the Budget balanced quickly so that confidence in government will be restored, and the sooner the tax bill is passed the more quickly the revenue will come into the Treasury with which to pay the appropriations made and to care for the pending deficit.

Assuming that the tax bill raises $1,200,000,000 a year, and that of that amount about $300,000,000 is in the form of additional income and corporation taxes, the other $900,000,000 is raised largely through excise taxes. Each day that we postpone the passage of the tax bill means a loss of approximately $3,000,000 of income to the Government. My idea, therefore, in offering the resolution was to get the money to meet the appropriations which we have made; and it was with the fear that the tariff provisions now in the bill and other tariff amendments likely to be offered will cause long delays. Each day of delay would cost the Treasury nearly $3,000,000 in anticipated revenue. If the delay extended to six months, we would lose roughly a half billion dollars. Of course, then, the tax bill would be inadequate to make up the deficit.

It was not to pass upon the merits of the Senator's claim for a tariff on copper, but to have those things considered separately, that nothing be allowed to interfere with balancing the Budget at this critical time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair call the attention of the Senator from Arizona to the fact that the resolution to which he refers having gone over, this debate is out of order. The morning business is closed. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. ASHURST. I thank the Chair.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, there has not been a call of the calendar for a month. I ask unanimous consent that we proceed with the consideration of the calendar of unobjected bills under Rule VIII.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not see why we should not proceed under Rule VIII. Is there any reason why we should not? It practically amounts to the same thing.

Mr. McNARY. Rule VIII limits speeches to only five minutes.

Mr. FLETCHER. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. The calendar is a long one, and we have only a short time. It will be conducive to progress to consider only unobjected bills.

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not see why we should not proceed under Rule VIII.

Mr. McNARY. Let me state to the Senator that I asked unanimous consent to proceed with the consideration of unobjected bills under Rule VIII.

Mr. FLETCHER. Unobjected bills; yes. That is the thing I object to. That leaves it in the power of any Senator to have a bill passed over.

Mr. McNARY. Otherwise, we would not proceed far on the calendar before some Senator would move to take up a bill, and its consideration would last until 2 o'clock. This is only to expedite matters, and to consider as many as possible of the measures on the calendar.

Mr. FLETCHER. I shall not object; but I want to get to the calendar sometime when we can make motions to take up bills. It is all right to limit debate to five minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to consider unobjected bills on the calendar only, debate being limited to five minutes.

The bill (S. 88) to authorize the Postmaster General to investigate the conditions of the lease of the post-office

garage in Boston, Mass., and to readjust the terms thereof, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BLAINE. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 268) to amend subdivision (c) of section 4 of the immigration act of 1924, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

MAILING OF UNSOLICITED MERCHANDISE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1663) to prohibit the sending of unsolicited merchandise through the mails.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is pending an amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH], which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 7, it is proposed to insert:

Except any religious, charitable, or eleemosynary society or institution: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may provide by suitable regulations for the submission of applications by any such religious, charitable, or eleemosynary society or institution, accompanied with satisfactory evidence of its bona fides, for the privilege of sending through the mails unsolicited merchandise bearing the pledge of the sender to pay the return postage if undeliverable or refused.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have conferred with the Senator from Maryland on this matter, and I am very glad to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. WAGNER. I ask that the bill may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over, as amended.

MARY WILLOUGHBY OSTERHAUS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 209) granting an increase of pension to Mary Willoughby Osterhaus, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after the words "rate of," to strike out "$100" and insert "$75," so as to make the bill read:

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 Mary Willoughby Osterhaus, widow of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $75 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. I am afraid there are Senators interested in the calendar who are not here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Couzens	Jones	Schall
Austin	Cutting	Kean	Sheppard
Bailey	Dale	Kendrick	Shipstead
Bankhead	Dickinson	Keyes	Shortridge
Barbour	Dill	King	Smoot
Bingham	Fess	Lewis	Steiwer
Black	Fletcher	Long	Thomas, Idaho
Blaine	Frazier	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	George	McKellar	Townsend
Bratton	Glass	McNary	Trammell
Brookhart	Glenn	Metcalf	Tydings
Bulkley	Goldsborough	Morrison	Vandenberg
Bulow	Gore	Neely	Wagner
Byrnes	Hale	Norbeck	Walcott
Capper	Harrison	Norris	Walsh, Mont.
Caraway	Hatfield	Nye	Watson
Carey	Hayden	Oddie	Wheeler
Connally	Hebert	Pittman	White
Coolidge	Howell	Reed	
Copeland	Hull	Robinson, Ark.	
Costigan	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

BILLS, ETC., PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2642) to establish a commission to be known as a Commission on a National Museum of Engineering and Industry was announced as next in order.

Mr. COPELAND. I ask that the bill may go over without prejudice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 76) authorizing the President to reorganize the executive agencies of the Government was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1856) to provide for the relief of farmers in any State by the making of loans to drainage districts, levee districts, levee and drainage districts, irrigation, and/or similar districts other than Federal reclamation projects, or to counties, boards of supervisors, and/or other political subdivisions and legal entities, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 36) to change the name of the island of "Porto Rico" to "Puerto Rico" was announced as next in order.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

OTTO SCHLUTER

The bill (S. 2060) for the relief of Otto Schluter was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Navy Otto Schluter shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged as a quartermaster, first class, United States Navy, on February 15, 1930: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act prior to its passage.

ROSCOE MEADOWS

The bill (S. 2375) for the relief of Roscoe Meadows was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we have had a number of those cases in the Military Affairs Committee, coming up from the Army, in which Army officers who were in the Regular Establishment find that they can get more money by having a special act passed to put them in the temporary forces retroactively; that is to say, an act of Congress which declares something to be a fact which was not a fact. We have set our faces against any such legislation, or against efforts to switch men from the temporary forces to the regular forces. It seems to me that the Naval Affairs Committee ought to follow the same policy; and in the absence of the chairman of the committee I shall have to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2914) to authorize appropriations to pay in part the liability of the United States to the Indian pueblos herein named, under the terms of the act of June 7, 1924, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CREDIT UNIONS IN THE DISTRICT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1153) to provide for the incorporation of credit unions within the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. President, I have been objecting to the consideration of this bill on the theory that there ought to be some amendments. I have reached an arrangement with the chairman of the committee [Mr. CAPPER] and with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE]

with reference to the proposed amendments which I now send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments of the committee will be stated.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. President, all of these amendments have reference to the same subject, which is a matter of procedure. I ask that they be submitted in gross.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, that is a procedure that I can not concede.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made. The amendments will be stated separately.

Mr. JOHNSON. I have no objection to the bill, nor to the amendments; but the procedure is one that I can not adopt.

The first amendment was to strike out section 4 and in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 4. The organization certificate shall be presented to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who may, in their discretion, approve the certificate. The said commissioners are hereby authorized to refer any such proposed certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall, within a reasonable time, submit a report to the said commissioners with respect (1) to the conformity of the certificate to the provisions of this act (2) the general character and fitness of the subscribers, and (3) the advisability of establishing a credit union in the proposed field of membership.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 13, after the word "unions," to insert "*Provided, however,* That the publication of reports named in section 713 shall not be required of credit unions having assets of less than $100,000 and fees incident to making the examination specified in section 714 shall not exceed a basic fee of $5 and 3 cents per $1,000 of assets per annum," and in line 22, after the words "tax of," to strike out "$50" and insert "$15," so as to read:

RECORDING CERTIFICATE

SEC. 5. The certificate, if approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall be filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and shall be recorded by him. At such time as the approved certificate is so filed, the subscribers and their successors shall thereupon become a body corporate and as such shall, subject to the limitations of section 8 (relating to approval of by-laws), be vested with all the powers and charged with all the liabilities conferred and imposed by this act upon corporations organized thereunder as credit unions: *Provided,* That the last paragraph of section 552 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia shall have no application to credit unions.

SUPERVISION BY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

SEC. 6. The provisions of sections 713 and 714 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as now or hereafter amended (relating to supervision by the Comptroller of the Currency of banking institutions in the District of Columbia), shall apply to credit unions, except that the Comptroller of the Currency may relieve credit unions from compliance with any such requirements to such extent and in such manner as he deems will not prejudice the proper conduct of the affairs of such credit unions: *Provided, however,* That the publication of reports named in section 713 shall not be required of credit unions having assets of less than $100,000 and fees incident to making the examinations specified in section 714 shall not exceed a basic fee of $5 and 3 cents per $1,000 of assets per annum: *Provided, however,* That it shall be unlawful for any such credit union to transact business in the District of Columbia without procuring a license from the District of Columbia; and all such credit unions shall pay a license tax of $15 per annum to the District of Columbia. No license shall be granted for a period longer than one year: *Provided, however,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may suspend or revoke a license upon proof of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such credit union or upon conviction of a violation of any provision of this act or of any law or regulation of the District of Columbia or the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 23, after the word "shares," the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON] proposes to strike out the words "and deposits," so as to read:

POWERS

SEC. 7. A credit union shall have succession in its corporate name during its existence and shall have power—

First. To make contracts.

Second. To sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Third. To adopt and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. To purchase, hold, and dispose of property necessary to enable the corporation to carry on its operations.

Fifth. To make loans to its members for provident purposes upon such terms and conditions as the by-laws provide and as the credit committee may approve at rates of interest not exceeding 1 per cent per month on unpaid balances, inclusive of all charges incident to the making of the loan: *Provided,* That no loan to a director, officer, or member of a committee shall exceed the amount of his holdings in the company in shares, nor shall any such director, officer, or member indorse for borrowers.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 2, to strike out "busines" and to insert in lieu thereof "business," so as to read:

A borrower may prior to maturity repay his loan in whole or in part on any business day.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 3, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON] moves to strike out the words "the savings" and the words "either as."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 4, after the word "shares," the Senator from Iowa moves to insert a period and to strike out the words "or as deposits (including the power to conduct Christmas clubs, vacation clubs, and other such thrift organizations within the membership)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was, on page 6, line 12, where the committee proposed to strike out the words "national banks" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "banks in the District of Columbia under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency," so as to read:

Seventh. To invest in the paid-up shares of building and loan associations and of other credit unions to an extent not to exceed 25 per cent of its capital, and in any investment legal for savings banks or for trust funds in the District of Columbia.

Eighth. To make deposits in banks in the District of Columbia under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON] offers an amendment to the committee amendment, on line 12, after the word "banks," to insert the words "and trust companies."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was, on page 6, line 16, to strike out "50" and insert in lieu thereof "40"; on page 7, line 2, to strike out the words "deposits or"; on page 10, line 8, to strike out the words "and deposits"; on page 10, lines 20 and 21, to strike out the words "or deposits"; on page 11, line 22, after the word "qualified," to insert a colon and a new proviso, as follows, "*Provided, however,* That before the treasurer shall enter upon his duties he shall give bond, with good and sufficient security, in an amount to be determined by the board of directors, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his trust"; on page 12, line 23, after the word "shares," to strike out the words "and 30 days' notice of intention to withdraw deposits."; and on page 14, after line 6, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 18. Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, or any part thereof, or any charter or certificate of incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of this act.

So as to read:

Ninth. To borrow in an aggregate outstanding amount not exceeding 40 per cent of its paid-in and unimpaired capital.

Tenth. To fine members for failure to meet promptly their obligations to such corporation.

Eleventh. To impress a lien upon the shares and dividends of any member to the extent of any loan made to him and any dues or fines payable to him.

BY-LAWS

SEC. 8 (a) The incorporators shall subscribe, acknowledge, and submit to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia proposed by-laws, and no credit union shall receive payments on account of shares or make any loans until such proposed by-laws have been approved by the commissioners as being in conformity with the provisions of this act.

(b) The by-laws shall prescribe the purposes for which the corporation is formed, the qualifications for membership, the date of the annual meeting, the manner of conducting meetings, the methods by which members shall be notified of meetings and the number of members which shall constitute a quorum, the number of directors and the compensation and duties of officers, the number of members of the credit committee, the fines, if any, to be

charged for failure of members to meet promptly obligations to the corporation, the amount of the entrance fee, if any, to be paid, and such other regulations as are deemed necessary.

(c) Amendments of the by-laws may be adopted by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any members' meeting, but the amendments shall not take effect until approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as being duly adopted and in conformity with the provisions of this act. The meeting shall be duly called for the purpose and the proposed amendments shall be set forth in the call.

MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 9. Credit-union membership shall consist of the incorporators and such other persons or organizations as may be elected to membership and subscribe to at least one share, pay the initial installment thereon, and the entrance fee, if any; except that credit-union membership shall be limited to groups the members of which are actual residents of or do business or are employed within the District of Columbia and either have a common bond of occupation or association or reside within a well-defined neighborhood or community.

MEMBERS' MEETINGS

SEC. 10. The fiscal year of all credit unions shall end December 31. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held at such time during the month of January and at such place as the by-laws shall prescribe. Special meetings may be held in the manner indicated in the by-laws. No member shall be entitled to vote by proxy, but a member other than a natural person may vote through an agent delegated for the purpose. No member shall, irrespective of the number of shares held by him, have more than one vote, and after a credit union has been incorporated one year no member thereof shall be entitled to vote until he has been a member for more than three months. All offices of a credit union shall be in the District of Columbia.

MANAGEMENT

SEC. 11 (a) General: The business affairs of a credit union shall be managed by a board of not less than five directors, a credit committee of not less than three members, and a supervisory committee of three members, to be elected at the annual meeting, and to hold office for such terms, respectively, as the by-laws may provide and until successors qualify; except that prior to the first annual meeting all the business affairs of a credit union shall be managed by the subscribers to the certificate of incorporation. A record of the names and addresses of the members of the board and committees and the officers shall be filed with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia within 10 days of their election. No member of the board or of either committee shall, as such, be compensated: *Provided*, That no person shall be elected to the board or to either committee unless he be duly elected to membership as provided in section 9 of this act.

(b) Officers: At their first meeting after the annual meeting the directors shall elect from their own number a president, a vice president, a clerk, and a treasurer, who shall be the executive officers of the corporation. The offices of clerk and treasurer may be held by the same person. The duties of the officers shall be as determined in the by-laws, except that the treasurer shall be the general manager of the corporation.

(c) Directors: The board of directors shall have the general direction of the affairs of the corporation. They shall act upon application for membership; fix the amount of the surety bond required of any officer having custody of funds; recommend declaration of dividends; determine interest rates on loans: *Provided, however*, That the interest rate on loans shall not be in excess of the maximum amount fixed by the provisions of this act; fill vacancies in the board and in the credit committee until successors to be elected at the next annual meeting have qualified; have charge of investments other than loans to members; determine the maximum loans other than loans to members; determine the maximum individual share holdings and the maximum individual loan which can be made with and without security, except that no loan in excess of $50 shall be made without adequate security; and transmit to the members recommended amendments to the by-laws. For the purposes of this subdivision an assignment of shares or the indorsement of a note shall be deemed security.

(d) Credit committee: The credit committee shall hold meetings, of which due notice shall be given to its members, to consider applications for loans to members of the corporation, and no loan shall be made unless all members of the committee who are present when the application is considered and a majority of all the committee approve the loan. Applications for loans shall be on forms prepared by such committee, which shall set forth the purpose for which the loan is desired, the security, if any, and such other data as may be required.

(e) Supervisory committee: The supervisory committee shall make an examination of the affairs of the credit union at least quarterly, including an audit of its books; shall make an annual audit and report to be submitted at the annual meeting of the corporation; by a unanimous vote may suspend any officer of the corporation, or any member of the credit committee or of the board of directors until the next members' meeting, at which time the suspension shall be acted on by the members; and, by a majority vote, may call a meeting of the shareholders to consider any violation of this subchapter or of the by-laws, or any practice of the corporation deemed by the committee to be unsafe or unauthorized. The said committee shall fill vacancies in its membership until successors to be elected at the next annual meeting have qualified: *Provided, however*, That before the treasurer shall enter upon his duties he shall give bond with good and sufficient security, in an amount to be determined by the board of directors, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his trust.

RESERVES

SEC. 12. All entrance fees and fines provided by the by-laws and, before the declaration of any dividend therefrom, 20 per cent of the net earnings of each year shall be set aside as a reserve fund against bad loans, which fund shall be kept liquid and intact and not distributed except in case of liquidation.

DIVIDENDS

SEC. 13. At the annual meeting a dividend may be declared from net earnings on recommendation of the board, which dividend shall be paid on all paid-up shares outstanding at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Shares which become fully paid up during such year shall be entitled to a proportional part of said dividend calculated from the first day of the month following such payment in full.

EXPULSION AND WITHDRAWAL

SEC. 14. A member may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members of the corporation present at a special meeting called for such purpose, but only after an opportunity has been given him to be heard. The credit union may require 60 days' notice of intention to withdraw shares. Expulsion or withdrawal shall not operate to relieve a member from any remaining liability to the credit union. All amounts paid in on shares or deposited by expelled or withdrawing members prior to their expulsion or withdrawal shall be paid to them in the order of their withdrawal or expulsion, but only as funds become available and after deducting any amounts due from such members to the credit union.

MINORS

SEC. 15. Shares may be issued and deposits received in the name of a minor or in trust in such manner as the by-laws may provide. The name of the beneficiary shall be disclosed to the credit union.

TAXATION

SEC. 16. Credit unions, but not the members thereof, shall be exempt from Federal and District of Columbia taxation, except taxes upon real property.

RESTRICTION ON USE OF WORDS "CREDIT UNION"

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, except corporations organized in accordance with this act, to transact business in the District of Columbia under any name or title containing the words "credit union," or to transact business at any place in the United States under any name or title containing the words "credit union" and "District of Columbia" or "Federal" or "United States" or other words indicating that the business is transacted pursuant to authority of any act of Congress. Any individual, partnership, association, or corporation violating this section shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine not in excess of $100 for each day during which the violation continues.

SEC. 18. Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act or any part thereof, or any charter or certificate of incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of this act.

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

GEORGE EDWIN GODWIN

The bill (S. 1009) for the relief of George Edwin Godwin was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers and sailors George Edwin Godwin shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the Navy of the United States: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS TO NAVY AND MARINE CORPS OFFICERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1469) to authorize certain officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with amendments, on page 1, line 7, following the colon after the word "Navy," to insert "Admiral William V. Pratt"; line 8, after the semicolon following the bracket, insert "Vice Admiral Arthur L. Willard"; on page 2, line 2, following the semicolon after the name "Sellers," insert "Rear Admiral Henry V. Butler; Rear Admiral Walter S. Crosley; Rear Admiral Frank B. Upham"; line 7, following the semicolon after the word "junior," insert "Capt. George Washington Steele"; line 14, following the semicolon after the name "Waddell," insert "Commander Willis W. Bradley, jr."; line 19, following the semicolon after the name "O'Leary," insert "Lieut. Commander Francis C. Denebrink"; line 21 and line 22, strike

out "Lieut. John B. O'Neill, Medical Corps" and insert in lieu thereof "Lieut. Ralph A. Ofstie"; on page 3, line 2, change the period to a semicolon and add "Ensign Howard F. Hozey, D-M, United States Naval Reserve," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-named officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps are hereby authorized to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered: United States Navy: Admiral William V. Pratt; Admiral William B. Caperton (retired); Vice Admiral Arthur L. Willard; Rear Admiral John R. Y. Blakely; Rear Admiral Edward H. Campbell; Rear Admiral Harley H. Christy; Rear Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle; Rear Admiral David F. Sellers; Rear Admiral Henry V. Butler; Rear Admiral Walter S. Crosley; Rear Admiral Frank B. Upham; Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn (retired); Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Medical Corps (retired); Capt. William H. Allen; Capt. Gordon W. Haines; Capt. Alfred G. Howe; Capt. Victor A. Kimberly; Capt. David M. LeBreton; Capt. Benyaurd B. Wygant; Capt. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr.; Capt. George Washington Steele; Capt. John R. Edie (retired); Capt. Charles C. Marsh (retired); Capt. Edward T. Hoopes, Supply Corps; Capt. Norman T. McLean, Medical Corps; Commander Augustin T. Beauregard; Commander Harold M. Bemis; Commander Alfred W. Brown; Commander Milo F. Draemel; Commander Douglas W. Fuller; Commander Harold C. Train; Commander Ward W. Waddell; Commander Willis W. Bradley, jr.; Commander Harry H. Lane, Medical Corps; Commander Joseph J. A. McMullin, Medical Corps; Lieut. Commander Bernhard H. Bieri; Lieut. Commander Dallas D. Dupre; Lieut. Commander Henry J. Shields; Lieut. Commander Ralph F. Wood; Lieut. Commander Charles R. O'Leary; Lieut. Commander Francis C. Denebrink; Lieut. Harvey R. Bowes; Lieut. George H. DeBaum; Lieut. Curry E. Eason; Lieut. Ralph A. Ofstie; Lieut. Commander Schuyler F. Cumings, United States Naval Reserve; Lieut. Commander Harold B. Grow, United States Naval Reserve; Lieut. Commander Edward O. McDonnell, United States Naval Reserve; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank E. La Cauza, United States Naval Reserve; Ensign Howard F. Hozey, D-M, United States Naval Reserve.

United States Marine Corps: Col. George C. Thorpe (retired).

The amendments were agreed to.

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

MOONEY-BILLINGS REPORT

The resolution (S. Res. 166) to print the pamphlets entitled "Draft of Mooney-Billings Report" and "Appendix Containing Official Documents," was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. In the absence of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS] I ask that the resolution may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2494) to amend section 4 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, passed and approved March 4, 1925, relating to the compensation of Members of and Delegates to Congress, which had been reported adversely from the Committee on Civil Service, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let that go over.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I ask that Senate bill 2494 and Senate bill 2495, dealing with practically the same subject, a controversial matter, may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3051) to reinstate Lawrence L. Myatt and Miller S. Burgin as midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 276) for the construction and equipment of a hospital on Crow Indian Reservation, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2987) providing for the construction and equipment of a hospital upon the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in the State of Montana was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 51) to authorize the building up of the United States Navy to the strength permitted by the Washington and London naval treaties was announced as next in order.

Mr. BLAINE. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1835) granting disability allowance to Harvey Wilson, which had been reported adversely from the Committee on Finance, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON. I ask that that, and the subsequent bills on the same page introduced by my colleague [Mr. SHORTRIDGE], may go over. My colleague is unavoidably absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senate bill 1835 will be passed over.

LANDING OF PONCE DE LEON

The bill (S. 3014) to provide for commemoration of the landing of Ponce de Leon in the State of Florida was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of commemorating the military historic events in connection with the landing of Ponce de Leon in the State of Florida the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to erect a tablet, either on ground owned or to be acquired by a municipality in the State of Florida or on approximately 1 acre of land to which the Secretary of War is authorized to accept title without cost to the United States. He is further authorized to do all matters incident to procurement and erection provided for herein, by contract or otherwise, with or without advertising, including also the engagement by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), and at such rates of compensation as he may determine, of the services of architects, sculptors, artists, and other technical and professional personnel as may be necessary, or of firms, partnerships, or corporations thereof.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. If land is acquired by the United States under the provisions of this act, it shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of War, and in such case he shall provide for the care and maintenance of said tablet and its site, and for this purpose shall submit an estimate with his annual estimates to Congress.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL BUILDING, COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION

The bill (S. 3323) to provide funds for cooperation with the school district at Nespelem, Wash., in the construction of a public-school building to be available to Indian children of the Colville Indian Reservation was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be pased over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1836) for the relief of William D. Barbee was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask that this bill and Senate bill 1879, Senate bill 1881, Senate bill 1884, and Senate bill 1886, the next bills on the calendar, be passed over. They are bills which were introduced by my colleague [Mr. SHORTRIDGE], who is unavoidably absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bills referred to will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3696) to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several States in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes, was anounced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3377) to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 9642) to authorize supplemental appropriations for emergency highway construction with a view to increasing employment was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

A. C. MESSLER CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill S. 439, for the relief of A. C. Messler Co., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "$16,378.68" and to insert in lieu thereof "$12,000," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. C. Messler Co., of Providence, R. I., the sum of $12,000 in full compensation for material furnished the Government during the late war by said company under contract dated April 17, 1918.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2190) to amend section 300 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, reported adversely by the Committee on Finance, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 15) to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of the Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals, in the State of Alabama, to authorize the letting of the Muscle Shoals properties under certain conditions, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

NICK WAGNER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3440) for the relief of Nick Wagner, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "$3,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "$1,500," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nick Wagner, of Wibaux, Mont., the sum of $1,500 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages on account of injuries sustained in a fall caused by a protruding mat on the steps leading into the post-office building at Miles City, Mont.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

SCHUTTE & KOERTING CO.

The bill (S. 215) authorizing adjustment of the claim of Schutte & Koerting Co. was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Schutte & Koerting Co., under contract NOs-2018, dated December 27, 1926, for certain experimental work in the manufacture of valves for submarines, and to allow not to exceed $7,337.10 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $7,337.10, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim.

LITTLE ROCK COLLEGE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The bill (S. 1421) for the relief of Little Rock College, Little Rock, Ark., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reopen and allow credit in the property accounts of the Little Rock College, Little Rock, Ark., in the sum of $1,451.41, representing certain articles of ordnance, quartermaster, and engineer property for which the said Little Rock College is held liable on reports or surveys, as follows: Nos. 7, 8, 11, 12, approved January 13, 1926, and No. 10, approved January 5, 1926.

REVIEW OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 941) relating to the review of cases tried in the district courts of the United States without a jury, which had been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That section 700 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 875) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 700. When an issue of fact in any civil cause in a district court is tried and determined by the court without the intervention of a jury, according to section 649, the rulings of the court in the progress of the trial of the cause, if excepted to at the time, and duly presented by a bill of exceptions, may be reviewed upon appeal; and in any case, whether the finding be general or special, the review may extend to the determination of the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the judgment."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

PROMOTING HEALTH OF RURAL POPULATION

The bill (S. 572) to provide that the United States shall cooperate with the States in promoting the general health of the rural population of the United States and the welfare and hygiene of mothers and children was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Let that go over.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, this is a very important bill. A similar bill passed the Senate during the last Congress, and this bill has been reported favorably and placed on the calendar. I did not object to the unanimous-consent request to-day, but I give notice that I expect to offer objection to a unanimous-consent request for a call of the calendar for the consideration of unobjected bills until some arrangement is made by which this bill may be acted upon. I am satisfied that the great majority of the Senate are in favor of it, and I think it is proper that this notice should be given, so as to look out for the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection, the bill will be passed over.

HOSPITALIZATION AND OTHER BENEFITS TO CERTAIN VETERANS

The bill (S. 1328) to confer to certain persons who served in the Quartermaster Corps or under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition the benefits of hospitalization and the privileges of the soldiers' homes was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask leave to substitute for this bill Calendar No. 530, House bill 4724, to confer to certain persons who served in the Quartermaster Corps or under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition the benefits of hospitalization and the privileges of the soldiers' homes.

The bill which I ask to have substituted is a House bill in exactly the same form as the Senate bill. It passed the House, and I seek to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, can the Senator tell us why the Senate bill was not referred to the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. JOHNSON. I have not the slightest idea.

Mr. REED. It seems to have been reported by the Committee on Pensions, which certainly has no jurisdiction in a matter of that sort. The bill has nothing to do with pensions.

Mr. JOHNSON. If I had been making a reference of the bill, I would have referred it to the Committee on Commerce, but it was referred to the Committee on Pensions instead.

Mr. REED. I ask that it go over for the present.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Senator does not object to my request for substitution?

Mr. REED. Not at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. House bill 4724 will be substituted for Senate bill 1328, and under objection by the Senator from Pennsylvania, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I suppose that Senate bill 1328, to complete the action, should be indefinitely postponed, since the House bill has been substituted for it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will ask the Senator from California whether he now asks that his bill, Senate bill 1328, be indefinitely postponed?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; after the substitution has been made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The substitution has been made, and the Senate bill will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. REED subsequently said: Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from California, I notice that accompanying Order of Business 449, Senate bill 1328, there is a report from the Committee on Pensions which states that persons who served under the Quartermaster General in the Spanish-American War or the Philippine insurrection shall have the benefit of hospitalization and rights of Soldiers' Home, and I notice that the bill itself gives them rights under section 202 of the World War veterans' act. Surely a civilian employee in the war with Spain ought not to be given such rights when there is a long waiting list of actual veterans of the military service in the last war.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is the Senator speaking of the House bill or the Senate bill?

Mr. REED. I am asserting that the report does not give us a fair picture of the contents of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. The bill has gone over, and we will take that matter up and argue it at a subsequent time.

Mr. REED. Would the Senator be willing to have the bill referred to the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. JOHNSON. No.

INVESTIGATION OF FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 42) directing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to make an investigation of the activities and operations of the Federal Farm Board, which had been reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate with amendments, on page 2, after line 3, to insert a new paragraph, as follows:

The committee shall likewise make a complete investigation of the interstate and foreign marketing of such agricultural commodities, whether by individuals, firms, or corporations, doing business for private profit, or by cooperative associations, which have borrowed from the Federal Farm Board. The committee shall further investigate and report as to the earnings, bonuses, salaries, and commissions paid by any or all of such private and cooperative organizations as may be investigated.

On line 15, after the word "organization," to insert the words "and operations"; on line 16, after the word "organizations," to insert the words "and operations"; on page 3, line 14, after the word "losses," to insert the words "or benefits"; on page 4, line 25, to strike out "$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$25,000," so as to read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation of the activities and operations of the Federal Farm Board created by the agricultural marketing act approved June 15, 1929.

In connection with such investigation and as a part thereof, said committee shall likewise make a complete investigation of all exchanges in the continental United States dealing in any of the commodities over which the Federal Farm Board, by said act, is given any jurisdiction or control. The said committee shall ascertain the relationship between such exchanges and the operations of said board.

The committee shall likewise make a complete investigation of the interstate and foreign marketing of such agricultural commodities whether by individuals, firms, or corporations, doing business for private profit, or by cooperative associations, which have borrowed from the Federal Farm Board. The committee shall further investigate and report as to the earnings, bonuses, salaries, and commissions paid by any or all of such private and cooperative organizations as may be investigated.

The said committee shall likewise, in addition to the general investigation, specifically inquire into the organization and operations of any stabilization corporations and the organization and operations of any other corporations or subsidiaries organized by said board. It shall ascertain whether, in the organization of any corporation by said board, such corporation was advisable or necessary, and whether the operation of said Federal Farm Board under said act could or could not have been better performed if, instead of organizing an independent corporation to act as sale or purchasing agent or in any other capacity, the services of existing cooperative organizations could not have been more properly utilized.

The committee shall likewise ascertain whether the said Federal Farm Board in its activities under said act has been, within the meaning and intent of said act, unjust to any existing cooperative organization and whether said board has been guilty of any practices which tend to injure the operation or the activities of any existing cooperative organization.

The committee shall also ascertain whether, in the buying and selling of any of the products dealt in by said board by virtue of said act, its activities were advisable or necessary; or whether the trading in the buying, selling, and storing of grain, cotton, and other products was carried on in accordance with the intent of said act. The committee shall also ascertain what, if any, losses or benefits have been or will probably be sustained by any of the activities of said board or any other corporation organized by said board under said act.

The committee shall likewise ascertain whether any of the exchanges or boards of trade or other organizations privately owned and privately controlled, dealing in any of the products mentioned in said act, have in any way interfered with or hampered, wrongfully or unjustly, the activities of said board in carrying out the provisions of said act.

The said committee, after making such investigation, shall report to the Senate what legislation, if any, should be passed by Congress in the premises.

Said committee is hereby authorized, in the performance of its duties, to sit at such times and places, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as it deems necessary or proper. It is specifically authorized to require the attendance of witnesses by subpœna or otherwise; to require the production of books, papers, and documents; and to employ counsel, experts, clerical, and other assistants; and to employ stenographers at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words.

Said committee is hereby specifically authorized to act through any subcommittee authorized to be appointed by said committee or by the chairman thereof. The chairman of said committee or the chairman or any member of any subcommittee appointed hereunder 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 process of said committee or who appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation shall be punished as prescribed by law.

The expenses of said investigation, not exceeding in the aggregate $25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers signed by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any subcommittee.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

CLAIMS OF INDIANS IN OREGON

The bill (S. 824) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims of certain bands, nations, or tribes of Indians residing in the State of Oregon was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine any claims, whether legal or equitable, which may be had against the United States by the following Indian tribes, namely: The To-to-tin Nation of Indian tribes, composed of the following: Na-so-mah, Choc-re-le-aton, Qua-to-mah, Cosutt-Hentens, Eu-qua-chees, Yah-shules, Chat-less-entens, Wish-te-na-tans, Chet-co, To-to-tin, Mack-an-tin, Shas-te-koostees, and other tribes who have or do reside principally in Curry County, in western Oregon, and west of the Cascade Mountains.

Description of property involved, to wit, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point half a mile south of the mouth of the Windchuck River, on the California and Oregon line at the ocean beach, in Curry County, Oreg.; thence running east along the said line to the summit headwaters to the southeast corner to township 41 south, range 10 west, Willamette meridian; thence in a northerly direction along divide to Canyon Peak; thence along the divide north to Onion Camp Butt, near the southwest corner of township 38 south, range 9 west; thence in a northeasterly direction across the Illinois River, at the mouth of Six Mile Creek; thence in a northeasterly direction up said creek to the summit; thence along a divide north to Onion Mountain, township 36 south, range 8 west, Willamette meridian; thence in a northwesterly direction along divide to Bear Camp, township 34 south, range 10 west, Willamette meridian; thence in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Rogue River, near the mouth of Kelly Creek, section 16, township 33, range 9 west, Willamette meridian; thence in a northeasterly direction following divide to Nine Mile Mountain on the north and south line between townships 32, ranges 8 and 9 west, Willamette meridian; thence north across Cow Creek; thence northerly to the summit; thence along the divide north to south boundary of the Coos, Umpquah, and Siuslaw Indian claim, in township 27 south, range 8 west, Willamette meridian; thence west to the ocean beach, and following said beach to the point of beginning, containing approximately 83 townships, or an area of about 3,000 square miles, and takes in part of the following counties: All of Curry, part of Josephine, part of Douglas, and part of Coos, in Oregon.

If it is found that any sum of money is rightfully owing from the United States and in favor of the proper Indian tribe, nation, or tribes, and either party shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner provided in

sections 242 and 243 of the Judicial Code, official letters, papers, documents, maps, and records, or certified copies thereof, may be used in evidence, and the departments of the Government shall give to the attorney or attorneys so employed access to such treaties, papers, maps, correspondence, and reports as they may require in the preparation or prosecution of any suit or suits instituted hereunder.

The Court of Claims shall advance the cause or causes upon its docket for hearing, and shall have jurisdiction, notwithstanding lapse of time or statute of limitations. The suit or suits instituted hereunder shall be presented by petition of any such Indian tribe, nation, or tribes as plaintiff against the United States as defendant, and the petition may be verified by the attorney or attorneys employed by such Indian tribe or tribes upon information and belief as to the facts therein alleged, and no other verification shall be necessary.

The attorney or attorneys for such Indian tribe or tribes shall be paid such fee as the Court of Claims may find reasonable, the same to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, but in no case shall the fee decreed by the Court of Claims be in excess of the amount stipulated in the contract of employment, nor amount to more than 10 per cent of the recovery, if any, to which any such Indian tribe, nation, or tribes shall be entitled. The sum or sums recovered for such Indian tribe, nation, or tribes shall be disbursed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior to the parties entitled thereto in the manner prescribed by the Court of Claims.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 826) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims of certain bands or tribes of Indians residing in the State of Oregon, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, line 16, to strike out the word "on" and to insert the words "Coast Range and," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party, as in other cases, to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render final judgment in any and all legal and equitable claims arising under or growing out of any treaty, agreement, act of Congress, Executive order, or otherwise, which certain Indian tribes or bands, or portions thereof, and their descendants, may have against the United States, namely, the Indians described in the ratified treaties of September 10, 1853 (10 Stat. 1018), September 19, 1853 (10 Stat. 1027), November 18, 1854 (10 Stat. 1122), November 25, 1854 (10 Stat. 1125), January 22, 1855 (10 Stat. 1143), and December 21, 1855 (12 Stat. 981); together with those described in the unratified treaties published in Senate Executive Document No. 25, Fifty-third Congress, first session (pp. 8 to 15), except the Coos Bay, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Tribes, it being the intention of this act to include all the Indian tribes or bands residing in the State of Oregon, west of the Cascade Range at the dates of the said treaties, respectively, and their descendants, some of whom, in 1855 or later, were removed by the military authorities of the United States to the Siletz Coast Range and the Grande Ronde Reservation, in the said States, except the three tribes last named.

SEC. 2. That if any claim or claims be submitted to said courts hereunder they shall settle the rights therein, both legal and equitable, of each and all the parties thereto, notwithstanding the lapse of time or the statutes of limitation; and any payment which may have been made upon any such claim shall not operate as an estoppel but may be pleaded as a set-off, and the United States shall be allowed to plead and shall receive credit for all sums, including gratuities if properly chargeable, paid to or expended for the benefit of any of said nations, tribes, or bands of Indians. The claim or claims of each nation, tribe, or band may be presented separately or jointly by petition, subject, however, to amendment and consolidation in proper cases. Such action shall make the petitioner or petitioners party plaintiff or plaintiffs and the United States party defendant; and any nation, tribe, or band the court may deem necessary to a final determination of such suit or suits may be joined therein by order of the court.

The petition shall set forth all the facts upon which the claims are based and the laws, treaties, agreements, Executive orders, or wrongful actions of the Government under and upon which recovery is sought, and shall be signed and verified by the attorney or attorneys employed to prosecute such claim or claims and who are under contract with said Indians approved in accordance with existing law. A copy of the petition in such suit shall be served upon the Attorney General of the United States, and he, or some attorney from the Department of Justice designated by him, shall appear and defend the interests of the United States: *Provided*, That any and all claims against the United States within the purview of this act shall be forever barred unless suit be instituted or petition filed as herein provided in the Court of Claims within 10 years from the date of the approval of this act.

Official letters, papers, documents, and public records, or certified copies thereof, may be used in evidence, and the departments of the Government shall allow the attorney or attorneys access to such treaties, papers, correspondence, or records as may be proper.

SEC. 3. 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, based upon actual services rendered, together with all necessary and proper expenses incurred in the preparation and prosecution of the suit or suits, to be paid to the attorney or attorneys employed by said nations, tribes, or bands of Indians; and if not otherwise paid, the same shall be included in the decree and shall be paid out of any sum or sums found to be due said Indians.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all amounts, if any, recovered for said Indians, less attorneys' fees and expenses, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians decreed by said court to be entitled thereto, and shall draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date of the original judgment or decree, and thereafter shall be subject to appropriation by Congress for educational, health, industrial, and other purposes for the benefit of said Indians, including the purchase of lands and building of homes.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS ON CERTAIN HARBORS, ETC.

The bill (S. 4008) to amend article 5 of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, relating to the approval of regulations for preventing collisions upon certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That article 5 of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, be amended by striking out the word "or" after the word "way" and preceding the word "being" in the first line thereof, and adding the words "and any vessel" after the word "way" and before the word "being" hereinabove referred to; and that the article be further amended by inserting a comma and the words "except barges and canal boats when in tow of steam vessels," between the words "towed" and "shall," so that the article as amended shall read as follows:

"ART. 5. A sailing vessel under way and any vessel being towed, except barges and canal boats when in tow of steam vessels, shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by article 2 for a steam vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein, which they shall never carry."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 4050) to provide a preliminary examination of Cataco Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Ala., with a view to the control of its floods, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I desire to substitute for this bill the bill (H. R. 9453) bearing the same title, which has passed the House and is now on the calendar, providing for the same survey.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator to withhold his objection just a moment?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Very well.

Mr. BLACK. The bill is simply to provide a preliminary survey, and it carries no appropriation.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I have observed that. I think we ought not to institute any proceedings now that would increase eventually the appropriation for rivers and harbors. I think the bill ought to go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 4051) to provide a preliminary examination of Flint Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Ala., with a view to the control of its floods, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BLACK. I desire to ask to have substituted for this bill the House bill (H. R. 9452) bearing the same title and providing for the same thing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 4052) to provide a preliminary examination of Flint River, Ala., and Tenn., with a view to the control of its floods, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BLACK. I desire to ask that the House bill (H. R. 9451) bearing the same title and having in view the same object may be substituted for the Senate bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

MARKER FOR CONFEDERATE GRAVES AT LA FAYETTE, GA.

The bill (H. R. 132) to authorize the Secretary of War to erect one marker for the graves of 15 Confederate soldiers

killed in action and buried in the La Fayette Cemetery at La Fayette, Ga., in lieu of separate markers as now authorized by law, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to erect one single marker at the grave in the La Fayette Cemetery at La Fayette, Ga., in which are buried 15 unknown Confederate soldiers killed in action in 1864, at a cost not exceeding the cost to be represented by 15 separate markers as now authorized by law.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS

The bill (H. R. 9575) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, etc., and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, was considered.

The first amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, on page 7, line 10, after the words "rate of," to strike out "$30" and insert "$20," so as to read:

The name of Mary J. Glace, widow of David L. Glace, late of the United States Marine Corps, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 20, after the words "rate of," to strike out "$50" and insert "$30," so as to read:

The name of George W. Baker, late of Company D, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 21, to strike out:

The name of Lucille E. K. Hanigan, widow of Henry A. Hanigan, late colonel, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 2, after the words "rate of," strike out "$30" and insert "$20,' so as to read:

The name of Mary J. Stearns, remarried widow of Charles M. Grogan, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 12, to strike out:

The name of Ella E. Ayers, dependent mother of Henry O. Ayers, late of Company M, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 17, after the word "receiving," to insert a comma and "from February 17, 1931," so as to read:

The name of Thomas E. Cruess, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, from February 17, 1931.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 15, to strike out:

The name of Henry W. Baylor, late of Captain Wilkerson's Company G, First Regiment Texas Volunteer Cavalry (Montell Guards), Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 20, to strike out:

The name of James Whitecotton, late of Captain Wilkerson's Company G, First Regiment Texas Volunteer Cavalry (Montell Guards), Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 24, to strike out:

The name of Wyatt E. Heard, late of Company G, Texas Volunteer Cavalry, Montell Guards (Captain Wilkerson's company), Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of George W. Baylor, late lieutenant, Company G, First Regiment Texas Volunteer Cavalry (Montell Guards), and private, Company A, Texas Frontier Battalion, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 9, to strike out:

The name of Sidney J. Baylor, late of Companies A and D, Texas Frontier Battalion, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 10, after the words "rate of," to strike out "$20" and insert "$12," so as to read:

The name of Theodore V. Cowart, late of Troop A, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month, said pension to be paid to a duly appointed guardian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 21, to strike out:

The name of Ida L. Von Harten, widow of William H. E. Von Harten, late of the United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 29, to strike out:

The name of Julia May Townsend, widow of Engen de Kay Townsend, late captain Company A, Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 5, to strike out:

The name of Julius Hanson, late signal quartermaster, United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $18 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 22, after the words "rate of," to strike out "$30" and insert "$20," so as to read:

The name of Alexander Kalish, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 9, after the words "rate of," to strike out "$50" and insert "$30," so as to read:

The name of Margaret E. Cantrell, widow of William Cantrell, late of Company B, Battalion Georgia Mounted Volunteers, Mexican War, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 13, before the words "per month," to strike out "$6" and insert "$2," so as to read:

The name of Alma D. DeCoen, widow of Emile G. DeCoen, late major, United States Field Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month, with $2 per month additional for the minor children until they shall attain the age of 16 years, respectively.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 15, to strike out:

The name of Ida A. Davis, widow of Hardin W. Davis, late of the Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 17, to insert:

The name of Lillian M. Johnson, mother of Kenneth G. W. Johnson, late of the United States Naval Air Service, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Nellie B. Leighton, helpless child of James G. Leighton, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Hannah Collins, dependent mother of Daniel D. Collins, late of Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Roy M. Osborne, late of Troop G, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month.

The name of Adele Y. Taylor, widow of Gen. Harry Taylor, late chief of engineers, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Orpha Blanche Thompson, widow of Robert M. Thompson, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional for any minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of Lewis Plumeley, late of the Twenty-third Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of James W. Ashby, late of Troop I, Twelfth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Frances Feeley, late of Company M, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Lawrence M. Norton, late of Headquarters Company, First Battalion, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Ronald P. Hartfield, late of the One hundred and sixtieth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Andrew J. Lowe, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Chester Shartzer, late of the Medical Department, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Edward Brennenstuhl, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Eugene T. Wooldridge, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Charles E. Ballard, helpless child of Charles A. Ballard, late of Company M, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

Willard W. Mims, late of the Ninety-fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Agnes M. Sexton, widow of Walter Sexton, late of the Twenty-fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional for each minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of Bert Hillis, late of the Medical Department, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Thomas W. Wright, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Charles Dierson, late of Troop K, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David C. McDonald, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. Johnston, late of Troop K, Thirteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Florence E. Moseley, widow of Gen. Edward Buckland Moseley, late assistant surgeon general, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Johnson, late of Company C, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of George N. Butler, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Benjamin F. Howett, late of Battery D, Third Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of John S. Monahan, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Elizabeth P. Menoher, widow of Gen. Charles T. Menoher, late Chief of Air Service, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry G. Brockus, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of John W. Riley, late of Company H, First Regiment Arkansas National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Draper, widow of Amburs E. Draper, late of Capt. Franklin P. Whitemore's Company A, Second Regiment Utah Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Charles P. Hagely, late of Company F, First Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Mary C. Daly, late contract nurse, Medical Department, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Beatrice E. Duke, helpless child of Frank W. F. Duke, late of Company F, Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Herbert W. Leach, who served on the ill-fated Jeanette Arctic expedition, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leo P. Thomas, late of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Frank Swartz, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Charles R. Bailey, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of John E. Hamilton, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Myrtle J. Buzan, helpless child of George Buzan, late of Company B, Second Regiment Oregon State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of William H. Owens, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Spencer Graham, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Otis H. Dorsett, late of Company A, Signal Corps, Kansas National Guard, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Charles Lee, late of United States Military Detachment of Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Mary E. Pratt, widow of Frank E. Pratt, late of Troop A, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Frank R. Spradling, late of the United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cale Stinnett, late of Troop F, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of William J. Smith, late of Company B, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Roy Wilcox, late of Company H, Second Regiment West Virginia National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Allie Selick, widow of August A. Selick, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Joseph J. McNeal, late of Company M, Second Regiment West Virginia National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Margaret Kingery, dependent mother of Cager Kingery, late of the Twenty-third Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Mathias Kennedy, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment, United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archie Flynn, late of Battery B, United States Field Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Frank Deloe, late of Troop C, ——— Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Chris, late of the Medical Department, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of George G. Gribben, late recruit, unassigned, United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of William H. Rader, late of the military organization, Yakima, Wash., Indian campaign, 1878, and pay him a pension at the rate of $6 per month.

The name of Lee A. Smith, late of Troop F, Fifteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Lillie Randall, widow of Charles H. Randall, late of Company K, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Bessie G. Radliff, widow of Frank T. Radliff, late of Company C, First Regiment New York National Guard Field Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Carl M. Toepper, late of Company E, Third Regiment United States Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Joseph F. Sourck, late of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Vinson San Filipo, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Anna McNamara, widow of Joseph McNamara, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Carl H. DeMunbrun, late of Company B, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Helma Alfred, widow of Henry W. Alfred, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Daniel Doran, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of William H. Idle, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Anna White, widow of Calvin R. White, late guide under Major Collins, Boise Nez Perce Indian expedition, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Charles N. Cannon, late of Company E, Third Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas E. Morrison, late of the One hundred and sixth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of John R. Sparks, late of the One hundred and eighth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Frank House, late of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Allen Nantz, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Herman Martin, late of the Fifteenth Recruit Company and Nineteenth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin L. Smith, late of the Cavalry detachment, United States Military Academy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Connell Perkins, late of the Nineteenth United States Airship Company, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Joseph G. Scheier, late of the One hundred and eighth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Sue Bradley, widow of Arthur Bradley, late of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of John P. Jensen, late of Capt. J. D. Pearce's detachment of Cavalry, Second and Third Iron Mountain District, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Daniel S. J. Leif, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Leonard C. Huntington, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Elizabeth R. Barnes, widow of Alpheus A. Barnes, late of Troop E, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Virgil Simpson, late of Company L, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Mary T. Lunsford, widow of John W. Lunsford, late of General Service, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Beatrice Sedgwick, widow of Weller G. Sedgwick, late of the Sixty-fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month and $2 per month additional for each minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of Jim Bailey, helpless child of Alonzo A. Bailey, late of Battery A, ——— Regiment Wyoming Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Boyd E. Scott, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of George P. Silvey, late of Company K, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Emory M. Farrer, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Edward W. Jones, late of Pendleton (Oreg.) Volunteer Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Herbert Hale, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Philip T. West, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $6 per month.

The name of Howard J. Sheehan, late of Headquarters Company, Third Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Amos O. Cox, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Daniel R. McKay, late of Troop K, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Ove Hansom Gram, late of Troop M, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Rosa Helms, dependent mother of Leonard G. Helms, late unassigned recruit, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Ethel V. Walker, widow of Henry L. Walker, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of George Thornes, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $6 per month.

The name of Cohen R. Thomason, late of Troop F, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of John O. Pelto, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Arthur Hunt, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Harold G. Bates, late of Balloon Company No. 1, as of Detachment United States Quartermaster Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Emma H. Hughes, widow of Edward H. Hughes, late of Troop K, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Mark Baldwin, late of Company A, First Provisional Battalion United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Roy E. Donnelly, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Ann E. Thomas, widow of Richard W. Thomas, late of Captain Flandran's company, Minnesota State Militia Frontier Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of James E. Rush, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Richard Payne, late assigned to the Thirty-fourth Ordnance Company, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Anthony Penson, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Henry A. Pennington, late of Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Charles F. Williams, late of Troop D, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of John A. Davis, late of the One hundred and forty-eighth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Lora A. Lemons, widow of Henry M. Lemons, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month and $2 per month additional for each minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of Michael Kanyuch, late of the United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of William A. Luttrell, late of the Seventy-fourth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Nathan Ain, late of Troop C, First Machine Gun Squadron, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Sowinski, late of Battery D, Second Regiment United States Field Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Charles Parker, late of Battery A, Sixty-first Regiment United States Artillery; Battalion of Searchlight Battery, First AA Battalion, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Dawson W. Fawbush, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Daniel L. Myers, late of Battery M, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Maud Melville, widow of Ora E. Melville, late of Troop H, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional for each minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of William H. Revelle, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Gulledge, late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of James H. Allred, late of Captain Winn's company, Utah Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Hosea F. Dearth, late of Troop A, Fourteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Alice May Marshall, minor child of Robert A. Marshall, late of Company E, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional for the minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of Eliza J. Logan, dependent mother of Lewis W. Brown, late of Company D, First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Edward L. Hayes, late of Company I, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isabel Galanes Calvert de Bohun, widow of John Calvert de Bohun, late of Troop F, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Robert Muir, late of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Martin Erikson, late of the Twenty-eighth Battery, United States Field Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Mack G. Ragsdale, late of the Fourth Instruction Company, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Frank L. Wilkinson, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Herbert L. Sanders, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Arthur W. Mace, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Morris Glickstone, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $6 per month.

The name of Nancy C. Williams, widow of Walter Williams, late of the Sixty-fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional for each minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of Charles O. Puckett, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Mary Alice Maum, helpless child of James W. Maum, late of Company E, ——— Battalion Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Edward A. McGuire, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month.

The name of Charles E. Conner, late of Company L, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of John T. Wilson, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month.

The name of Samuel Herkowitz, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of John E. Cutlip, late of the One hundred and fourteenth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Robert Blake, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $15 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Jackson, late of Company B, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harry Oaks, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $6 per month.

The name of David Fatty, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Edith Ross, widow of Charles A. Ross, late of the United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Reuben Samson, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Miller, alias James W. Huston, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charlie A. Stacks, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of John H. Crawley, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $6 per month.

The name of Howard E. Tolson, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month.

The name of Joe W. George, late of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Observation Squadron, Air Service, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Janet Powell Staud, widow of Benamin F. Staud, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional for each minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of guardian of minor children of Joseph A. Ryan, late of the Eighteenth Company, Second United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay them a pension at the rate of $12 per month and $2 per month additional for each minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of Joseph B. King, late of the Ninety-fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Albert R. Meeker, late of the Fifty-fourth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Cad W. Savage, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James B. Stanfield, late of Company C, First Regiment Third Brigade, Pendleton Volunteers of Oregon, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Arminta Sullivan, widow of Andrew J. Sullivan, late of Capt. J. L. Sperry's company, Umatilla Guards, Oregon Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of Blaine E. Davis, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Johnson, widow of Frederick H. Johnson, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Alice Neelley, widow of Jesse D. Neelley, late of Company I, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Lee Street, late of Battery C, Fifteenth Regiment United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Chepan, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Emma Jarvis McLean, widow of Admiral Walter McLean, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $75 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William L. Seaman, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Peter Beades, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Paul A. Randall, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The name of David Franklin, late of Battery A, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of John Winn, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $6 per month.

The name of Daniel J. McGrath, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Ardella Melco, widow of John Melco, alias Mealco, late of Battery B, Third Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Wilbur J. Patterson, late of the Twelfth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Matilda Jane Hart, widow of Edmond A. Hart, late of Capt. A. C. Smith's company, Oregon Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Alonzo Borden, late of the Sixteenth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Llewellyn J. S. Judice, late of Battery ———, Second Regiment United States Field Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Richard H. Wraase, late of the Eleventh Signal Company, Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The name of Frank E. Reasoner, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Frederick E. Ruffner, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $10 per month.

The name of Lightning, widow of Dog Shield, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Charlie Kills-in-Sight, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Jennie Claymore, widow of Antonie Claymore, late Indian scout, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The name of Hugh M. Jones, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Fitzgerald, late of the One hundred and forty-seventh Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, what was done with the amendment on page 29, line 16?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk informs the Chair he overlooked it. It will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, line 16, strike out "$200" and insert "$100," and in line 17 after the word "month," insert "in lieu of what she is now receiving," so as to read:

The name of Eleanora Emma Bliss, widow of Tasker H. Bliss, late general, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of $100 per month in lieu of what she is now receiving.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not agree to that amendment. This is a provision for the relief of the widow of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, with whose distinguished service every Member of the Senate is thoroughly familiar. The House passed the bill providing a pension of $200 a month. Mrs. Bliss needs this and needs it desperately. I trust, in view of the long and very distinguished service of General Bliss, the Senate will not feel that that amendment ought to be agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is Mrs. Bliss in needy circumstances?

Mr. REED. She is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

LAWRENCE DOWLING

The bill (S. 2246) for the relief of Lawrence Dowling was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Lawrence Dowling, otherwise known as Patrick Dowling, who was a member of Company I, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on April 18, 1890: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

DOCK LEACH

The bill (H. R. 2285) for the relief of Dock Leach was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Dock Leach, who was a member of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 21st day of September, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3477) for the relief of the Playa de Flor Land & Improvement Co. was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BRATTON. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1058) repealing various provisions of the act of June 15, 1917, entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes" (40 Stat. L. 217), was announced as next in order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I have been requested by some parties who desire to speak to the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] with reference to the bill to ask that it go over. Therefore, I ask that it be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 97) to protect trade-mark owners, distributors, and the public against injurious and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles of standard quality under a distinguishing trade-mark, brand, or name was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, a number of Senators who are interested in the bill have requested me to ask that it be passed over.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it ought to go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF CATACO CREEK, ALA.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, a few moments ago Calendars 454, 455, and 456 were called and objection was made by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]. I have explained to the Senator that these bills provide merely for a first preliminary survey and involve no expenditure of money. I would like to ask to recur to those orders of business on the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Let the first one be reported.

Mr. BLACK. I have asked that Calendar 533, the bill (H. R. 9453) to provide a preliminary examination of Cataco Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Ala., with a view to the control of its floods, be substituted for the Senate bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the House bill (H. R. 9453) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of Cataco Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Ala., with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate bill 4050 will be indefinitely postponed.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF FLINT CREEK, ALA.

The bill (S. 4051) to provide a preliminary examination of Flint Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Ala., with a view to the control of its floods, was considered.

Mr. BLACK. I have asked that Calendar 532, the bill (H. R. 9452) to provide a preliminary examination of Flint Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Ala., with a view to the control of its floods, be substituted for the Senate bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the House bill, H. R. 9452, was substituted, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of Flint Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Ala., with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate bill 4051 will be indefinitely postponed.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF FLINT RIVER, ALA. AND TENN.

The bill (S. 4052) to provide a preliminary examination of Flint River, Ala. and Tenn., with a view to control of its floods, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BLACK. I ask that the House bill (H. R. 9451) to provide a preliminary examination of Flint River, Ala. and Tenn., with a view to the control of its floods, be substituted for the Senate bill.

There being no objection, the House bill, H. R. 9451, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of the Flint River, Ala.-Tenn., with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate bill 4052 of the same title will be indefinitely postponed.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish equipment, goods, and supplies to

governors and acting governors for use in aid of distressed citizens was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be passed over.

BRIDGE BILLS

The bill (H. R. 8379) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Mo., was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, this bill and the subsequent bills on the calendar down to and including Order of Business 471 are bridge permit extension bills which passed the House of Representatives, and which have the unanimous approval of the department and of the committee. I ask for their passage en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the following bridge bills were considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed:

A bill (H. R. 8379) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Mo.;

A bill (H. R. 8394) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Charles, Mo.;

A bill (H. R. 8396) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Rock River at or near Prophetstown, Ill.;

A bill (H. R. 8506) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River at New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa.;

A bill (H. R. 8696) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.;

A bill (H. R. 9264) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the St. Francis River at or near Madison, Ark., on State Highway No. 70; and

A bill (H. R. 9266) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near Lake City, Ark.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1155) to establish a board of indeterminate sentence and parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia tell us whether this was the unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. CAPPER. It was a unanimous report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator explain what the bill is?

Mr. CAPPER. It is to establish in the District of Columbia, as the title of the bill indicates, a board of indeterminate sentence and parole. Under the existing law the Federal Parole Board has jurisdiction in cases involving District of Columbia prisoners. Both the Federal and District authorities are in agreement on the bill.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, as the bill is of some importance, I ask that it may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

MONONGAHELA RIVER BRIDGE, FAYETTE CITY, PA.

The bill (S. 4040) 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., was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask that Order of Business 534, the bill H. R. 10365, bearing the same title, be substituted for the Senate bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator from Pennsylvania explain the bill?

Mr. REED. It is just the usual bridge bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the substitution?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 10365) 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., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county of Fayette, Pa., or its board of county commissioners, their successors or assigns, and/or to the county of Washington, Pa., or its board of county commissioners, their successors or assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Monongahela River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Fayette City, Pa., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 20 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 3. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act, is hereby granted to the county of Fayette, Pa., or its board of county commissioners, their successors and assigns, and/or the county of Washington, Pa., or its board of county commissioners, their successors and assigns, and any public agency or corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

SEC. 4. The rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act upon the county of Fayette, Pa., or its board of county commissioners, their successors or assigns, and/or upon the county of Washington, Pa., or its board of county commissioners, their successors or assigns, are hereby declared to be conferred upon the two counties, or their boards of county commissioners, their heirs, successors, or assigns, either jointly or severally.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate bill 4040 will be indefinitely postponed.

WILLIE B. CLEVERLY

The bill (S. 902) for the relief of Willie B. Cleverly was considered. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 6, to strike out "$160" and insert "$124.23," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Willie B. Cleverly the sum of $124.23 in full compensation for money expended by him in doctor's and hospital bills growing out of an injury which he received while in the performance of his duties as temporary surfman at the Point Allerton Station of the United States Coast Guard on January 13, 1924, at which time the said Cleverly was filling a vacancy in the personnel at that station.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

HARRIETTE OLSEN

The bill (S. 1858) for the relief of Harriette Olsen was considered. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment in line 3, to strike out "Postmaster General" and insert "Comptroller General of the United States," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the

account of Harriette Olsen, postmaster at Armstrong, Iowa, in the sum of $42.91, due the United States on account of the loss resulting from the closing of the First National Bank of Armstrong, Iowa.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

LYMAN L. MILLER

The bill (S. 3504) for the relief of Lyman L. Miller was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Lyman L. Miller, the sum of $400 as reimbursement for the amount paid by said Lyman L. Miller to the Department of the Interior as advance royalty accompanying application for proposed coal-mining leases, which said application was rejected on March 6, 1926. Under regulations governing the disposition by fiscal officers of payments under the mineral lease act, advanced royalty of $400 was covered into the United States Treasury and that no request for refund was filed within two years from the date of rejection of application and that the same is now barred by statute, act of December 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 366).

MAGGIE KIRKLAND

The bill (S. 3344) for the relief of Maggie Kirkland was considered. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment in line 3, to strike out "Postmaster General" and insert "Comptroller General of the United States," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Maggie Kirkland, former postmaster at Chicago, Ky., with the sum of $93.50, covering a shortage in her accounts believed to be due to the destruction of paid money orders in a fire in the post office on March 25, 1924.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

VAN CAMP SEA FOOD CO. (INC.)

The bill (S. 220) authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Van Camp Sea Food Co. (Inc.) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Van Camp Sea Food Co. (Inc.), Terminal Island, Calif., for reimbursement of the cost of repairing damages sustained by the fishing boat *Costa Rica No. 1*, while attempting to rescue the crew and salvage Navy seaplane *No. A-7307* attached to the United States steamship *Idaho*, which crashed in the Los Angeles Harbor October 27, 1930, and for demurrage while the repairs were being made, and to allow not exceeding the sum of $1,718.06 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed $1,718.06, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim.

B. F. HART

The bill (S. 222) authorizing adjustment of the claim of B. F. Hart was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of B. F. Hart in the sum of $65 as the bona fide holder of check No. 4957, dated May 15, 1925, issued by C. C. Collins, special disbursing agent, United States Veterans' Bureau, to the order of Theodore John Gustavus in payment under a vocational rehabilitation award, which payment was later determined to be unauthorized, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim an amount not exceeding $65. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $65, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim.

WILLIAM L. GILBERT CLOCK CO.

The bill (S. 2236) to reimburse the William L. Gilbert Clock Co. for revenue erroneously paid was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the William L. Gilbert Clock Co., of Winsted, Conn., the sum of $416.92 to reimburse the company for money expended by it in an overpayment of customs duties to the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., on parts used in making clocks which were imported and entered at the port of New York, N. Y., under entry No. 888945 of March, 1928, and entry No. 901780 of April, 1928.

CLAIMS OF TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIANS OF ALASKA

The bill (S. 1196) authorizing the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska to bring suit in the United States Court of Claims, and conferring jurisdiction upon said court to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment upon any and all claims which said Indians may have, or claim to have, against the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I notice there is an adverse report by the Indian Commissioner on this bill. I think I should like to have it passed over.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his request for the moment?

Mr. REED. I will.

Mr. FRAZIER. A hearing was held on this bill and the Delegate from Alaska, Judge WICKERSHAM, came before the committee and made an extended explanation of the situation. It is simply a jurisdictional bill giving the Indians the right to go to the Court of Claims to establish what they believe and what Judge WICKERSHAM is very positive in his statement that the Indians are entitled to, and that is to collect some damages from the Government.

When the Territory of Alaska was purchased these Indians, of course, had their land there. It has always been customary, where land is taken either by purchase or in any other way, to give the Indians title to the land and let them live there and enjoy the privileges of the land. In many instances they have been crowded off their lands and their fishing rights taken away from them. Those of the committee who were present were unanimous in their expression of opinion that the bill should be passed and the Indians authorized to go before the Court of Claims.

I will say that the department reports unfavorably any bill of that kind, on general principles, I think, but we have passed such bills time after time here, and I believe, Mr. President, that this bill also should be passed. I hope the Senator will not object.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I notice that this bill proposes to give these Indians money judgments for lands which they do not occupy, which they were not occupying, and which were taken over by the United States back at the time of the Civil War or immediately thereafter, when we bought Alaska from the Emperor of Russia. I am not sure, of course, that the bill is wrong, but I do think that it ought to go over until we may have a little further explanation of it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I know nothing about this particular bill, but I am able to confirm the view expressed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER] that the department uniformly reports against such bills as this. The department enters into consideration of the question as to, whether the Indians are entitled to anything or not, and, of course, if the department decides in their favor nothing more is heard of it; but if the department decides against the measure, the Indians ought to have an opportunity to go somewhere to litigate the question as to whether or not they are entitled to have anything. Such bills grant nothing to the Indians except the opportunity to go into court to have their rights adjudicated; and I myself can find no objection to the enactment of any of these proposed laws giving the Indians opportunity to sue when they claim that their treaty rights have been violated and disregarded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania objects to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I just want to say a word further. If this measure shall pass, the cases will be taken on a contingent basis by attorneys, and unless they think there are grounds for collecting something from the

Government they are not going to take cases of this kind. There will be no expense to the Government unless the Court of Claims holds that the Indians are entitled to damages.

Mr. REED. I am wondering at the task that confronts the Government when an Indian of one of these tribes is defined as one of mixed blood or whole blood, a descendant of any such Indian who was living in Alaska on March 30, 1867. How, in the name of all that is sacred, can the United States investigate the pedigree of the Indians since 1867 and tell what lands their ancestors were occupying 75 years ago?

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, there are court decisions that hold that the natives of Alaska are included as Indians, and, of course, the natives date back to the time when the Alaskan Territory was purchased by the United States Government. In every bill it is provided that the Indians always have to establish their right, both by blood and their previous residence.

Mr. REED. I should like to look into the bill further, Mr. President, and I am sorry to have to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania objects, and the bill will go over.

ENROLLMENT OF INDIANS OF KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREG.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2671) providing for the final enrollment of the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments. The first amendment was, in section 1, page 2, after the word "act," in line 3, to insert "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect such cases adversely," so as to make the section read:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to prepare, within one year after date of the approval of this act, a complete roll of the members of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians belonging to the Klamath Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon who were living January 1, 1932: *Provided*, That as to all cases pending, whether on appeal or otherwise, the Secretary of the Interior may determine the status of the Indians involved after the expiration of one year from the effective date of this act. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect such cases adversely. Upon the completion of such roll it shall constitute the final roll of the members of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians belonging to the Klamath Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon for all purposes, including the distribution of tribal lands, funds, or other property now existing or which may hereafter accrue. In the event of the death of any person whose name appears on the roll herein provided for, his interest in any allotment and in the tribal lands, funds, or other property of such Indians shall descend in accordance with the laws of descent and distribution of the State of Oregon; except that if any such person dies without heirs his interest shall revert to and become a part of the common tribal property. The Secretary of the Interior may remove from such roll any names which are found to have been placed thereon through fraud or error, and he shall cancel the allotment and trust patent of any person whose name is so removed, whereupon the land covered by such allotment and trust patent shall, after due notice and hearing, become a part of the common tribal property.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. That hereafter the final degree of Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indian blood, for enrollment with the Indians of the Klamath Reservation in Oregon shall be established at one-sixteenth degree Indian blood for any of the three above-mentioned tribes, signers to the treaty of 1864.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

HOMESTEADERS ON DIMINISHED COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2983) for the relief of homesteaders on the Diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, on page 2, line 13, after the word "shall," to strike out "upon the filing of a statement to that effect by the Secretary," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to extend for a period of not to exceed two years the time for the payment of any installment or installments due, or hereafter to become due, of the purchase price for lands sold under the act of Congress approved March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. 80): *Provided*, That the payments extended under the provisions of Public Resolution No. 33, approved March 19, 1920 (41 Stat. 535), may be extended hereunder: *Provided further*, That any and all payments must be made when due unless the entryman applies for an extension and pays interest for one year in advance at 5 per cent per annum upon the amount due, and patent shall be withheld until full and final payment of the purchase price is made in accordance with the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, That where payments are extended hereunder for more than one year the same rate of interest shall be paid in advance for the second year: *And provided further*, That failure to make any payment that may be due, unless the same be extended, or to make any extended payment at or before the time to which such payment has been extended as herein provided, shall forfeit the entry, and the same shall thereupon be canceled, and any and all payments theretofore made shall be forfeited.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3371) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to vacate withdrawals of public lands under the reclamation law, with reservation of rights, ways, and easements, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think we should have an explanation of that bill.

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

Mr. McKELLAR. Let the bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

FRANCIS R. SANCHEZ

The bill (S. 3592) confirming the claim of Francis R. Sanchez, and for other purposes, was read, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of Francis R. Sanchez for lands described as sections 33 and 34, township 6 south, range 18 east, and as section 5, township 7 south, range 18 east, Tallahassee meridian, Florida, embracing 4,000 acres as shown on plats of survey approved May 27, 1841, contained in report No. 2 as claim No. 25, of the commissioners of the district of east Florida (American State Papers, Duff Green edition, vol. 3, p. 643), communicated to Congress by the Treasury Department, May 20, 1824, be, and the same is hereby, approved and confirmed to the equitable owners of the equitable title thereto and to their respective heirs and assigns forever: *Provided*, That this act shall amount only to a relinquishment of any title that the United States has, or is supposed to have, or is supposed to have had, in and to any of said lands, and shall not be construed to abridge, impair, injure, prejudice, divert, or affect in any manner whatsoever any valid right, title, or interest of any person or body corporate whatever heretofore acquired based on a patent issued by the United States.

COUER D'ALENE AND ST. JOE NATIONAL FORESTS, IDAHO

The bill (S. 3639) for the inclusion of certain lands in the Couer d'Alene and St. Joe National Forests, State of Idaho, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think we ought to have an explanation of the bill if the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] will give it to us.

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho. Mr. President, this bill simply provides for the adjustment of some public timberlands in order that exchanges may be made. It involves an area that is not now in the forest reserve and provides for the inclusion of certain lands within the forest reserve. The bill has the recommendation of the department, and I know of no objection to its passage.

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

There being no objection, the bill was read, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 485), be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to the following-described lands, and such of said lands as are now owned by the United States, subject to existing valid claims, are hereby given a national-forest status and shall hereafter be administered as parts of the adjacent

national forest and subject to all laws and regulations relating thereto:

All of township 42 north, ranges 1 and 2 east.

All of township 43 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 east.

All of township 44 north, ranges 1 and 2 east.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, township 44 north, range 3 east.

All of township 44 north, range 1 west.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 44 north, range 2 west.

Sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, township 44 north, range 3 west.

All of township 45 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 east.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, township 45 north, range 4 east.

All of township 45 north, range 1 west.

All that portion east of the east boundary of the former Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, township 45 north, range 2 west.

All that portion east of the east boundary of the former Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, township 45 north, range 3 west.

All of township 46 north, ranges 1 and 2 east and range 1 west.

Sections 13, 24, 25, 34, 35, and 36, and that portion of sections 1, 11, 12, and south half of section 27, and all of sections 28 and 33 east of the east boundary of the former Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, township 46 north, range 2 west.

All of township 47 north, range 1 east.

All that portion of township 47 north, range 1 west, not included in the former Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 47 north, range 2 east.

Lot 2, section 36, township 47 north, range 2 west.

Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 48 north, range 1 west.

Sections 25 and 36, township 48 north, range 2 west.

Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 48 north, range 1 east.

All the foregoing descriptions relate to the Boise base and meridian.

IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST

The bill (S. 3784) to add certain lands to the Idaho National Forest, Idaho, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-described areas be, and the same are hereby, included in and made a part of the Idaho National Forest, subject to all prior adverse rights, and that said lands shall hereafter be subject to all laws affecting national forests: All township 23 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, and that part of the west half of township 24 north, range 4 east, which is not already included in the Nez Perce National Forest; all Boise meridian.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 231) to grant certain lands to the State of Colorado for the benefit of the Colorado School of Mines was announced as next in order.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Let that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

MELISSA ISABEL FAIRCHILD

The bill (H. R. 4390) for the relief of Melissa Isabel Fairchild was read, considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent to Melissa Isabel Fairchild, widow of Seymour Fairchild, deceased, on desert entry, Blackfoot, Idaho, No. 037882, entered by him on November 8, 1917, for the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of section 8; east half of the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, all in township 9 south, range 14 east, Boise (Idaho) meridian.

WESLEY A. HOWARD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1044) authorizing the issuance to Wesley A. Howard of a patent for certain lands, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the words "issue to," to strike out "Wesley A. Howard" and to insert "Cassie E. Howard," and in line 7, after the word "such," to strike out "Wesley A. Howard" and to insert "Cassie E. Howard," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Cassie E. Howard, as transferee of Frank Bastien, patent for the lands covered by homestead entry No. Great Falls 054646, upon payment by such Cassie E. Howard, within 60 days from the date of the approval of this act, of the balance due upon such lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the issuance to Cassie E. Howard of a patent for certain lands."

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15, MONTANA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2395) authorizing the conveyance of certain land to school district No. 15, Lincoln County, Mont., which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "quarter," to insert "of the"; in line 6, after the word "northwest," to strike out "quarter" and insert "quarter of the"; and in the same line, after the word "quarter," where it occurs the second time, to insert "of the," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to school district No. 15, Lincoln County, Mont., the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 16, township 33 north, range 34 west, Montana principal meridian.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1039) establishing additional land offices in the States of Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico, Colorado, and Nevada was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. I call the attention of the Senator from Montana to the fact that there was recently a recommendation from the executive department to abolish all land offices, but I see this bill proposes to establish additional land offices in various States.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The bill may go over.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

MATHIE BELSVIG

The bill (S. 2259) for the relief of Mathie Belsvig was read, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Mathie Belsvig, of Ossette, Mont., a patent to 80 acres of land upon which said Mathie Belsvig made homestead entry in 1917, and submitted final proof in 1921 (homestead entry No. Great Falls 054858, containing 319.50 acres): *Provided*, That within 60 days from approval of that act said Mathie Belsvig shall specify the 80 acres in the entry for which patent is desired and shall make complete payment for the balance due thereon.

WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

The bill (H. R. 4752) for the establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana explain this bill?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, the Waterton Lake National Park is a Canadian park immediately adjacent to the Glacier National Park in the State of Montana. This bill is just a nice gesture toward our neighboring country of Canada. They are very eager there to have these two parks created as a kind of international peace park, and the Rotarians of this country are interested in the project, and propose to make a pilgrimage there during the coming summer when they hold their national convention at Seattle. They want at that time to dedicate this park. The bill provides that the administration of the Waterton Park shall remain in Canada and the administration of the Glacier Park shall remain in the United States, but they are both to be designated as the international peace park. That is all there is in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will it call for appropriations?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It involves no appropriations.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, there is now pending a similar measure to this, a bill, I understand, having been introduced in the House to establish an international peace park on the northern border of North Dakota at a point practically half way from coast to coast on the Canadian and United States border. The organization that is backing that measure has asked me to request that this bill be temporarily held up, at least until a little further action is developed on the other measure, as they are afraid that action on this bill will affect detrimentally the proposal to establish a peace park or garden in North Dakota. So I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On objection of the Senator from North Dakota, the bill will be passed over.

PURCHASE OF TOBACCO FOR VETERANS' HOSPITALS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3886) to authorize the purchase of tobacco from funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Veterans' Administration, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for hospital and domiciliary services under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to patients received hospital treatment in Veterans' Administration hospitals and members cared for in Veterans' Administration homes: *Provided*, That tobacco shall not be furnished those in receipt of monetary benefits.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this bill was introduced by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and referred to the Committee on Finance. The Chief of the Veterans' Administration, Gen. Frank T. Hines, wrote a letter to me in answer to one addressed by me to him inquiring whether, in the opinion of the Veterans' Administration, the bill should be enacted into law or not. In his letter General Hines says:

There is inclosed a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the purchase of tobacco from funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Veterans' Administration.

The furnishing of tobacco to the inmates of Veterans' Administration homes is authorized under existing appropriations. However, upon the consolidation of the Bureau of Pensions, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the United States Veterans' Bureau, authorized by the act of July 3, 1930, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Marion, Ind., for example, became a Veterans' Administration hospital in view of the fact that that home had been used primarily for the care and treatment of neuropsychiatric cases. Under existing appropriation laws there is no authority for the furnishing of tobacco in Veterans' Administration hospitals.

In order that there may be a uniform provision the proposed bill is forwarded for introduction in such manner as you may deem appropriate.

The purpose of the bill is to provide tobacco for veterans who are in hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to the bill.

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

JAMES M. GRIFFIN

The bill (S. 4166) for the relief of James M. Griffin, disbursing agent, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes, was read, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of James M. Griffin, disbursing agent, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in the amount of $360.27, which sum represents the aggregate of payments made during the fiscal year 1930 by said disbursing officer on account of travel performed by civilian officers and employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and which sum has been disallowed by the Comptroller General as follows: On voucher No. 96675, to Deck Officer John C. Ellerbe, jr., $7.65; on voucher No. 96713, to Deck Officer J. S. Morton, $7.35; on voucher No. 96771, to Mate F. E. Okeson, $14.37; on voucher No. 96818, to Deck Officer I. R. Rubottom, $4.10; on voucher No. 96412, to Deck Officer J. C. Tison, $4.20; on voucher No. 96626, to Deck Officer J. C. Tribble, $7.45; on voucher No. 96649, to Deck Officer K. S. Ulm, $14.40; on voucher No. 95340, to Deck Officer K. S. Ulm, $4.65; on voucher No. 96241, to Deck Officer H. C. Walker, $6.55; on voucher No. 97132, to Deck Officer E. B. Brown, $4.65; on voucher No. 97150, to Chief Engineer H. Ely, $42.35; on voucher No. 97151, to Chief Engineer H. Ely, $12.30; on voucher No. 98186, to Deck Officer E. L. Jones, $2.64; on voucher No. 97492, to Deck Officer R. A. Marshall, $3.25; on voucher No. 97019, to Deck Officer J. S. Morton, $3.94; on voucher No. 97642, to Associate Geodetic Engineer W. Mussetter, $9.75; on voucher No. 97175, to Deck Officer F. Natella, $11.55; on voucher No. 98184, to Deck Officer C. R. Reed, $2; voucher No. 97020, to Deck Officer M. G. Ricketts, $3; on voucher No. 98183, to Deck Officer W. C. Russell, $2.10; on voucher No. 98313, subvoucher No. 250, to C. Sylar, hand, $33.54; on voucher No. 96989, to Deck Officer J. C. Tribble, $5.35; on voucher No. 99316, subvoucher No. 16, to Deck Officer M. A. Hecht, $10.42; on voucher No. 99684, to Assistant Marine Engineer W. R. McLaughlin, $4; on voucher No. 98585, to Junior Engineer E. R. Martin, $3.70; on voucher No. 99157, to Deck Officer J. S. Morton, $14.21; on voucher No. 99933, to Associate Geodetic Engineer W. Mussetter, $3.25; on voucher No. 98776, subvoucher No. 240, to Seaman W. R. Norton, $10.20; on voucher No. 99414, to Mate F. E. Okeson, $9.86; on voucher No. 99261, to Deck Officer F. Natella, $16.16; on voucher No. 101243, to Surgeon F. J. Soule, $50.75; on voucher No. 101138, to Junior Engineer E. R. Martin, $7; and on voucher No. 101084, to Seaman J. M. Narrow, $18.58: *Provided*, That the civilian officers and employees named herein shall not be required to make any refunds to the Government on account of payments made to carriers for travel furnished by the Government on transportation requests in connection with the vouchers listed herein as follows: Deck Officer John C. Ellerbe, jr., transportation requests Nos. C-71170, 71211, 71219, 71220, in the total amount of $138.82; Mate F. E. Okeson, transportation requests No. C-71233, 71234, in the total amount of $49.42; Deck Officer I. R. Rubottom, transportation requests Nos. C-71017, 71018, 71055, 71057, 71058, 71059, 71060, in the total amount of $175.93; Deck Officer J. C. Tison, transportation request No. C-71214 in the amount of $11.85; Deck Officer K. S. Ulm, transportation requests Nos. C-71212, 71213, 71216, 71217, in the total amount of $168.11; Deck Officer K. S. Ulm, transportation request No. C-70768 in the amount of $6.05; Deck Officer H. C. Walker, transportation request No. C-71215 in the amount of $6.05; Deck Officer E. B. Brown, transportation requests Nos. C-70720, 71226, in the total amount of $11.89; Chief Engineer H. Ely, transportation requests Nos. C-70638, 70639, 70686, in the total amount of $509.49; Deck Officer R. A. Marshall, transportation request No. C-71133 in the amount of $6.05; Deck Officer J. S. Morton, transportation requests Nos. C-70990, 71199, 71226, 71231, in the total amount of $52.01; Associate Geodetic Engineer W. Mussetter, transportation requests Nos. C-70724, 70725, 70726, in the total amount of $41.43; Deck Officer F. Natella, transportation requests Nos. C-71230, 71271, in the total amount of $56.73; Deck Officer C. R. Reed, transportation request No. C-71369 in the amount of $6.05; Deck Officer M. G. Ricketts, transportation request No. C-70929, in the amount of $6.05; Deck Officer W. C. Russell, transportation request No. C-71369 in the amount of $6.05; Deck Officer J. C. Tribble, transportation requests Nos. C-70927, 70928, in the total amount of $15.75; Deck Officer M. A. Hecht, transportation request No. C-71275 in the amount of $23.41; Assistant Marine Engineer W. R. McLaughlin, transportation requests Nos. C-70865, 70866, in the total amount of $43.49; Junior Engineer E. R. Martin, transportation requests Nos. C-79328, 79829, in the total amount of $37.04; Deck Officer J. S. Morton, transportation requests Nos. C-71332, 71333, in the total amount of $100.84; Associate Geodetic Engineer W. Mussetter, transportation requests Nos. C-71421, 71422, in the total amount of $41.63; Mate F. E. Okeson, transportation requests Nos. C-71431, 71432, in the total amount of $17.67; Deck Officer F. Natella, transportation requests Nos. C-71434, 71435, 71436, in the total amount of $57.21; and Surgeon F. J. Soule, transportation requests Nos. C-71022, 71023, in the total amount of $41.64.

JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILL PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 13) to authorize the merger of street-railway corporations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR and Mr. HOWELL asked that the joint resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 929) relating to the taking of depositions in cases arising under section 19 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. In the absence of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] that bill ought to go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

SAMSON DAVIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 332) to correct the military record of Samson Davis, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 5, after the words "member of," to strike out "Company A, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry" and insert "the Hospital Corps, United States Army."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

WAR DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT FOR AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

The bill (S. 3765) to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Fourteenth National Convention of the American Legion at Portland, Oreg., during the month of September, 1932, was read, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized to lend at his discretion, to the Oregon National Convention Commission of the American Legion, for use at the fourteenth national convention of the American Legion to be held at Portland, Oreg., in the month of September, 1932, 20,000 cots 40,000 blankets, 40,000 bed sheets, 20,000 pillows, 20,000 pillowcases, and 20,000 mattresses or bed sacks: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused the United States Government by the delivery and return of said property, the same to be delivered at such time prior to the holding of the said convention as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the Oregon National Convention Commission of the American Legion, through the executive vice president of the Oregon National Convention Commission of the American Legion, Ben F. Dorris: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War, before delivering said property, shall take from the said Oregon National Convention Commission of the American Legion a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of said property in good order and condition, and the whole without expense to the United States.

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT

The bill (S. 3707) to authorize appointment of public-school employees between meetings of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall have to ask the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] to explain the purpose of this bill. It looks to me as if it grants a great deal of authority.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, the bill merely authorizes appointments to be made during recess or vacation times of the Board of Education of the District. The bill was prepared by the committee on legislation of the Board of Education, went to the board, to the District Commissioners, was approved by the corporation counsel, and came to the Senate committee with the request that we secure its passage. No one is objecting to it. We had representatives of the different departments before us, and all of them concurred in the advisability of the passage of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will mean a very large additional expenditure for school employees in the city, will it not?

Mr. CAPPER. It will mean no additional expenditure.

Mr. McKELLAR. If they appoint additional people to the places?

Mr. CAPPER. The superintendent of schools already has the authority contained in this proposed legislation.

Mr. McKELLAR. This bill takes it away from him and gives it to another board, I understand.

I will ask that this bill go over, and I will look into it by the next time the calendar is called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

LANDS IN NEW MEXICO

The bill (S. 1624) providing for the issuance of patents upon certain conditions to lands and accretions thereto determined to be within the State of New Mexico in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States entered April 9, 1928, was considered by the Senate, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue patents for the lands and accretions thereto determined to be within the State of New Mexico in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States entered April 9, 1928 (New Mexico *v.* Texas, 276 U. S. 558), to the persons in actual and bona fide possession of and claiming title under patent from the State of Texas to such lands and/or the accretions thereto: *Provided*, That if the right, title, and interest of any claimant to any such lands or accretions shall be hereafter held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be superior to that of a patentee under this act, the patent issued under this act shall be held and considered to have been issued to such claimant: *Provided further*, That this act shall not become effective and no such patent shall be issued until the Legislature of the State of Texas shall have enacted an act providing for the issuance of patents or other appropriate conveyances for the lands and accretions thereto determined to be within the State of Texas in accordance with such decree of the supreme court to the persons in actual and bona fide possession of and claiming title under patent from the United States to such lands and/or the accretions thereto.

SEC. 2. As used in this act, the term "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, or association.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, I desire to offer two amendments.

On page 2, line 1, after the word "title," insert "on April 9, 1928."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRATTON. Then I send forward a second amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 7, after the colon, it is proposed to insert:

Provided further, That any land acquired by patent issued under this act shall be subject to the same liens, other than liens for taxes and water and like quasi-public charges, that would have been against such land had it been in Texas.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator from New Mexico to explain that amendment.

Mr. BRATTON. I shall be glad to do so.

By decree entered April 9, 1928, in the case of New Mexico *v.* Texas (276 U. S. 558), the Supreme Court fixed the true boundary line in a disputed strip as the center of the Rio Grande on September 9, 1850. Resulting from that decree, certain land theretofore thought to be in Texas, held under title emanating from the State of Texas, was shifted into New Mexico; and, conversely, certain lands thought to be in New Mexico, and held under title emanating from the United States, were determined to be in Texas. Thus, some people occupying lands, believing they had title from the State of Texas, found themselves in New Mexico with no title; and, conversely, people occupying lands, believing they held title from the Federal Government, found themselves in Texas with no title.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to any such land, provided the State of Texas will enact a reciprocal statute, so that parties will not be disturbed in their lands when they are relying upon title emanating from a sovereignty which believed it had a right to convey. The amendment I have just offered provides that in the case of any land conveyed under this act, meaning land shifted into New Mexico, the occupant gets a patent to the land; and that a lien holder, mortgagee, or trustee has the same right that he would have had, had the land actually been in Texas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. What is the total area affected by the bill?

Mr. BRATTON. My recollection is that there are probably eight or nine thousand acres in all, including that in Texas and that in New Mexico. I am not certain about it, but that is my memory.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from New Mexico if it is not a fact that the State of Texas has already passed a reciprocal statute?

Mr. BRATTON. It has passed a statute dealing with the subject matter: There is some doubt as to whether it is truly reciprocal; but this bill expressly provides that no patent shall issue until the State of Texas enacts a reciprocal statute according holders of land in Texas the same grace that this measure gives to them in New Mexico.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

NATURALIZATION OF ALIEN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6477) to further extend naturalization privileges to alien veterans of

the World War residing in the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration, with amendments.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, when the Senator from Wisconsin rose, I was just about to ask for an explanation of the amendments to the bill. It appears that a large number of amendments have been incorporated in the bill by the committee. I should also like to be informed as to the number of persons affected by the proposed legislation.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the bill and to make just a brief explanation. After my explanation it may be that some Senators will desire to have the bill go over.

During the punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916, or possibly the early part of 1917, the National Guard constituted the greater portion of the Army. They were called into the service of the United States as National Guardsmen; and I find that some of them—I do not know how many—were aliens who had been exercising all rights of citizenship. I find that the bill does not relieve that group.

The commonly known misinformation statute, which provides that an alien who has exercised all the rights of a citizen may be admitted as a citizen without going through all the forms ordinarily required, applies only to those who had exercised those rights of citizenship five years prior to July 1, 1914. Therefore, the National Guardsmen who were called into the service in the Mexican border affair can not take advantage of that statute.

I therefore propose to amend the so-called misinformation statute so as to place the time as five years next preceding July 1, 1920; and I offer that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Wisconsin offers the following amendment: After line 10, on page 6, insert the following:

SEC. 10. The tenth subdivision of section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906 (ch. 3592, 34 Stat. 598), as amended by the act of May 9, 1918 (ch. 69, 40 Stat. 545; U. S. Code, t. 8, sec. 377) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Tenth. That any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July 1, 1920, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States, except that he had not made the declaration of intention required by law and who during or prior to that time, because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status, erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization prescribed by law without making the preliminary declaration of intention required of other aliens, and upon satisfactory proof to the court that he has so acted may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization law."

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

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD], the chairman of the committee, and the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] are not here; but I think I can safely say for them that they would have no objection to the inclusion of this amendment.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments of the committee will be stated.

The first amendment was, on page 2, after line 18, to insert:

(b) All petitions for citizenship made outside the United States in accordance with the seventh subdivision of section 4 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, as amended, upon which naturalization has not been heretofore granted, are hereby declared to be invalid for all purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 23, to insert:

SEC. 2. (a) The seventh subdivision of section 4 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, as amended, is amended by striking out "the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or the State militia in Federal service."

(b) This section shall not be applied in the case of any individual whose petition for naturalization has been filed before the enactment of this act.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania just what that means.

Mr. REED. During war time any member of the National Guard or Naval Militia might apply for citizenship without waiting the full five years. It has been found that that provision, being still in effect, is being taken advantage of improperly now, and we thought the provision ought to be terminated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 6, to insert:

SEC. 3. The last proviso in the first paragraph of the seventh subdivision of section 4 of such act of June 29, 1906, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following: "except that this proviso shall not apply in the case of service on American-owned vessels by an alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, to explain that in a word, there are a number of people, and some of them very good people, who have been lawfully admitted to the United States but who are engaged in ocean commerce as officers or crew of ocean-going vessels. The Immigration and Naturalization Bureau has been forced to hold that every time they go outside the 3-mile limit, their continuous residence is interrupted. As a matter of fact, they are under the American flag all the time, or on American-owned vessels, and it ought to be construed as continuous residence in the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 14, to insert:

SEC. 4. Section 32 of such act of June 29, 1906, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subdivisions:

"(c) If the name of any naturalized citizen has, subsequent to naturalization, been changed by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or by marriage, the citizen may, upon the payment to the commissioner of a fee of $10, make application (accompanied by two photographs of the applicant) for a new certificate of citizenship in the new name of such citizen. If the commissioner finds the name of the applicant to have been changed as claimed, he shall issue to the applicant a new certificate with one of such photographs of the applicant affixed thereto.

"(d) The Commissioner of Naturalization is authorized to make and issue, without fee, certifications of any part of the naturalization records of any court, or of any certificate of citizenship, for use in complying with any statute, State or Federal, or in any judicial proceeding. Any such certification shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original from which such certification was made in any case in which the original thereof might be admissible as evidence. No such certification shall be made by any clerk of court except upon order of the court."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 12, to insert:

SEC. 5. So much of subdivision (a) of section 33 of such act of June 29, 1906, as amended, as reads, "Upon obtaining a certificate from the Secretary of Labor showing the date, place, and manner of arrival in the United States," is hereby repealed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. What is the object of that?

Mr. REED. That only takes care of the cases of citizens who derived their citizenship through other citizens; that is, minor children who come in, and those who acquire citizenship by marriage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 17, to insert:

SEC. 6. Section 4 of the act entitled "An act to supplement the naturalization laws, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following:

"except that no such certificate shall be required if the entry was on or before June 29, 1906."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it is impossible to get a certificate of arrival for an immigrant who came before 1906, because there were no records kept. Naturalization can not require that in all conscience, because the immigration people have no records of arrivals before that date.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The present law does require such certificate?

Mr. REED. The present law has no exception in it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Even though there is no record available?

Mr. REED. That is so. That has prevented naturalization in some cases.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, does that conflict with the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE]?

Mr. REED. Not at all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 23, to insert:

SEC. 7. Despite the provisions of subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929, as amended, an alien, if otherwise admissible, shall not be excluded from admission to the United States under the provisions of such subdivision after the expiration of one year after the date of deportation if, prior to his reembarkation at a place outside of the United States, or prior to his application in foreign contiguous territory for admission to the United States, the Secretary of Labor, in his discretion, shall have granted such alien permission to reapply for admission.

Mr. REED. That would take care of the cases of young children who have been wrongfully brought here without their parents, without any guilt on their own part. There are a number of other cases of entirely innocent young people who have been deported without any guilt or moral culpability.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 11, to insert new sections, as follows:

SEC. 8. The compilation of the statistics to show races, nationalities, and other information, authorized and directed to be prepared by the Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be completed and published at the same time, as near as practicable, as the publication of the statistics of the 1930 census; except that reports covering the census of 1910 shall be completed and submitted not later than January 31, 1933, and reports covering the census of 1920 not later than December 31, 1933. Such statistics shall show the records of registry made under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to supplement the naturalization laws, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929. Payment for the equipment used in preparing such compilation shall be made from appropriations for miscellaneous expenses of the Bureau of Naturalization.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Labor, is authorized to provide quarters, without payment of rent, in the building occupied by the Naturalization Service in New York City, for a photographic studio operated by welfare organizations without profit and solely for the benefit of aliens seeking naturalization. Such studio shall be under the supervision of the Commissioner of Naturalization.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I was out of the Chamber for a moment, and I would like to ask how much additional cost this would provide for.

Mr. REED. Not anything; in fact, it provides for a small revenue in the way of some fees which are required for issuing duplicate certificates.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator does not believe it will bring about a charge on the Government?

Mr. REED. I do not think it will cost the Government a cent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to further amend the naturalization laws, and for other purposes."

CHESTER J. DICK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 669) for the relief of Chester J. Dick, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, to strike out "$245.24" and to insert the words "an amount not to exceed $662.77."

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of that bill. It appears that very much larger sums were involved than that carried in the bill.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I would rather have the author of the bill, the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], explain it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

RALPH E. WILLIAMSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2458) for the relief of Ralph E. Williamson for loss suffered on account of the Lawton (Okla.) fire, 1917, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 2, line 9, after the word "the," to insert the words "difference between insurance paid, if any, and the," so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $565 to Ralph E. Williamson as compensation in full for loss of property destroyed by the fire on September 24, 1917, in the city of Lawton, Okla., such loss having been the result of the inability of the fire department of the city of Lawton to control said fire because of lack of water, all available water for fire-fighting purposes having been appropriated and being used by the War Department in connection with the training of soldiers at Fort Sill and Camp Doniphan: *Provided*, That before said claim is allowed and paid the Comptroller General of the United States shall make an investigation of said claim to determine the extent and amount of such loss and damage, and such claim shall be adjusted in amount not in excess of the difference between insurance paid, if any, and the amount set out herein and upon certificates issued to said claimant by the said Comptroller General of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think that bill ought to go over for an explanation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

MONTANA, IDAHO, AND WASHINGTON INDIANS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2986) to supplement the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain nations or tribes of Indians in Montana, Idaho, and Washington," approved March 13, 1924 (re Stat. 21), which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That the Flathead, Kootenai, and Upper Pend d'Oreille Tribes or Nations of Indians of Montana shall be granted a further period of two years from the date of this act within which to file suit in the Court of Claims under the act of March 13, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 21): *Provided*, That the limitation of attorneys' fees to $25,000 contained therein shall not apply to the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will not the Senator from North Dakota explain that bill? It is a very long bill.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, under an act passed some years ago these Indians were given the right to go into the Court of Claims. Certain tribes in these three States, three tribes, I think, neglected, for some reason or other, to take advantage of that act until the time expired. Now, they simply ask for an extension of two years from the date of the passage of this measure to take their cases into the Court of Claims. This amendment to the act was recommended by the department, and I think it should be passed as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the act of March 13, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 21), so as to permit the Flathead, Kootenai, and Upper Pend d'Oreille Tribes or Nations of Indians to file suit thereunder."

ALBERT A. MARQUARDT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 848) for the relief of Albert A. Marquardt, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, to strike out "bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance," and to insert the words "compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit," so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Albert A. Marquardt, who was a member of Company F, Three hundred and tenth Regiment United States Infantry, Seventy-eighth Division, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 4th day of November, 1918: *Provided*, That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

PARRAMORE POST, NO. 57, AMERICAN LEGION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4515) extending the limit of time within which Parramore Post, No. 57, American Legion, may construct its memorial building and correcting street location.

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

LOANS TO VETERANS ON ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

The bill (S. 1251) relating to the making of loans to veterans upon their adjusted-service certificates was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Let that go over.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I should like to call attention to the report, which contains a letter from General Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, in which he says:

Since the amount due on a 50 per cent loan, with interest compounded, would amount at the end of 20 years to more than the face value of a certificate, it is not believed that favorable consideration should be given to this proposed amendment.

Further on, he says:

It is estimated that if this bill becomes a law there will be an additional cost of approximately $70,000,000.

In view of those statements, I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE, NEW YORK

The bill (S. 4122) granting the consent of Congress to the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge across the Hudson River at or near Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask that Calendar No. 535, House bill No. 10775, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at or near Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., be substituted for the bill just called and that that bill be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are the bills similar?

Mr. VANDENBERG. They are identical.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 10775) to extend the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at or near Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 4122 will be indefinitely postponed.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) authorizing an appropriation for the expenses of the Sixteenth Session of the International Geological Congress, to be held in the United States in 1933, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I would like to have some one who is interested in this measure tell us how much it is to cost the Government.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] reported the joint resolution.

Mr. McNARY. In the absence of that Senator, I ask that it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be passed over.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

The bill (S. 3950) to amend section 21 of the act approved June 5, 1920, entitled "An act to provide for the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine, to repeal certain emergency legislation, and provide for the disposition, regulation, and use of property acquired thereunder, and for other purposes," as applied to the Virgin Islands of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let that go over.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to explain the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I withhold the objection for the present so that the Senator may explain it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, normally the coastwise navigation laws of the United States would apply to the Virgin Islands, but each year their application is exempted by Executive decree, so that the coastwise laws do not apply to the Virgin Islands.

I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that most of the lines going to the Virgin Islands are foreign lines. There is very limited accommodation on American lines, and it would work a very great hardship on the already overburdened port of St. Thomas if the coastwise laws were made to apply. This bill makes an exemption until such time as there are American ships which can take care of the trade. I trust the Senator will not object.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I had had in mind the matter of the subsidy given one line already in the coastwise business running from New York by way of Balboa, which is in the Canal Zone, which is a patent subterfuge. This line, although in the coastwise trade, has been given this very large subsidy contrary to law, in my judgment. I was just wondering whether it is proposed in any way, through a measure of this kind, to permit any such operation of an American ship.

Mr. BINGHAM. No, Mr. President.

Mr. McKELLAR. If so, I want to object to it, because I do not think it ought to be done.

Mr. BINGHAM. Under existing law, without presidential exemption, no person could go from here or from Porto Rico to the Virgin Islands except in an American ship, but each year the President, under the provisions of the law, exempts the Virgin Islands from the provisions of the coastwise shipping law. This makes it unnecessary for him to exempt Virgin Islands each year, but gives him the power to apply the coastwise shipping laws as long as he thinks there are American ships sufficient to take care of the trade needed in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am going to object to its consideration, so that I can look into it and see just exactly what it is. If I find it all right, I will not object the next time the calendar is called, I will say to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. JOHNSON subsequently said: Mr. President, before I came into the Chamber the Senator from Tennessee objected to the consideration of Senate bill 3950. That bill was carefully gone over by the Shipping Board, and an amendment was prepared and made to the bill in accordance with the desire of those who wanted to preserve exactly what the Senator from Tennessee wants to preserve.

Mr. McKELLAR. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the provision is that "the coastwise laws of the United States shall not extend to the Virgin Islands of the United States until the President," and so forth.

Mr. JOHNSON. Exactly.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, a line could be fixed by the Shipping Board by way of the Virgin Islands and a mail subsidy contract could be given to it. As I think it is too important a matter to be considered just now, I ask that it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE TELEPHONE STATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 4252) to authorize telephone service in Government-controlled buildings on Public Health Service stations, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 7 of the act of August 23, 1912 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 679), or any other law prohibiting the expenditure of public money for telephone services installed in private residences shall not be construed to apply to such telephones in Government-controlled buildings as the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service may certify to be necessary for the prosecution of Government business and as the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize in connection with the operation of Public Health Service stations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I would like to have an explanation of that.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, that bill was presented at the instance of the Treasury Department, merely that the Public Health Service might answer emergency calls on the telephone, an exemption that is accorded now in some other directions as well.

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

AMELIA ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION

The bill (S. 4195) to authorize the city of Fernandina, Fla., under certain conditions to dispose of a portion of the Amelia Island Lighthouse Reservation was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon the payment of $1,000 by the city of Fernandina, Fla., to the Secretary of Commerce, such city is authorized to convey, without regard to the conditions and limitations of paragraph (6) of section 1 and of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations, and to increase the efficiency of the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1926, and without regard to the conditions and limitations of the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Fernandina, Fla., under certain conditions, to dispose of a portion of the Amelia Island Lighthouse Reservation," approved March 3, 1931, the land conveyed to such city pursuant to paragraph (6) of section 1 of the act approved May 22, 1926, a tract bounded on the south by so much of the shell road as crosses section 12, on the east by the eastern boundary of section 12 with a water front 960 feet more or less on the north by a straight line extending from such eastern boundary for 1,000 feet more or less to the western boundary of section 12, and on the west by the western boundary of section 12 extending 1,000 feet more or less to the shell road, containing 20 acres more or less. Any conveyance made by such city shall contain express conditions reserving to the United States (1) a perpetual easement for beams of light from the Amelia Island Lighthouse, and (2) the right to trim any trees and to limit the height of any structures erected on such property that may obstruct the beams of such light.

ELIZABETH MONCRAVIE

The bill (H. R. 3559) for the relief of Elizabeth Moncravie was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John W. Moncravie, alias John Wisner, deceased, who was a member of Company G, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 1st day of November, 1862: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

RIFLE RANGE, NATIONAL GUARD OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1752) to authorize an appropriation for the purchase of land in South Dakota for use at camp sites or rifle ranges for the National Guard of said State, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, line 10, to strike out "War Department" and to insert in lieu thereof "National Guard," so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That a sum not to exceed $14,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of camp sites or rifle ranges in the State of South Dakota, for the use of the National Guard of said State. All purchase of land under this act shall be made by the Secretary of War pursuant to law governing the acquisition of land for the use of the National Guard.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, what bill was that? My attention was temporarily diverted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). Senate bill 1752.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to ask if that does not provide for an appropriation?

Mr. SHEPPARD. The bill does not involve a new charge upon the Treasury. It calls for an appropriation of the proceeds of a sale by the Government of a rifle range formerly used by the National Guard of South Dakota. The guard is now in need of another range. The money derived from the former sale was turned into the Treasury. The National Guard of the State of South Dakota is entitled to have this money used for another range to take the place of the range which the Federal Government sold.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the amount?

Mr. SHEPPARD. About $13,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I just want to call the Senator's attention, and the attention of other Senators, too, to the fact that possibly hundreds of these bills are passed authorizing appropriations, and in a few days the officials of the department affected, very properly, because it is their duty to do it, send down a special Budget estimate, asking that the money be appropriated, and the Committee on Appropriations has to do it. I think we ought to watch these authorizations all along the line.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 8397) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, the next bill on the calendar is a bridge bill relating to my State. We are very anxious to have it passed because the work should begin. I refer to the bill (H. R. 483) to amend the act of March 2, 1897, authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River. I ask unanimous consent that it may be taken up for consideration at this time.

Mr. SMOOT. If it leads to no discussion, I am willing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act of March 2, 1897 (29 Stat. L. 603, ch. 357), entitled "An act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River", be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"The Northern New York Railroad Co., a corporation organized and created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, or such railway or bridge company now or hereafter incorporated under the laws of said State or of the Dominion of Canada as the said Northern New York Railroad Co. or its assigns may unite with, be, and it hereby is, authorized and empowered to construct, own, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Lawrence River from a point on the right or southerly bank thereof at or near the village of Hogansburg, in the county of Franklin, in the State of New York, to a point on the island of Cornwall near the town of Cornwall, in the county of Cornwall, and Stormont, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, at such point as may be most convenient to said corporation to unite and connect the railroad built or to be built by it in the said State of New York with any railroad or bridge that may be constructed by any person or corporation in the said Dominion of Canada. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains and, at the option of the said corporation, may be used for the passage of vehicles, animals, and foot passengers upon such reasonable rates of toll as may be fixed and from time to time revised by the Secretary of War of the United States; the bridge may be equipped for use for the passage of

vehicles, animals, and foot passengers by the lessee under a lease made by the corporation, and the tolls for such passage, as fixed and revised by the Secretary of War as aforesaid, may be collected by the lessee under such lease. Said bridge when completed shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route for the United States mails: *Provided*, That before the construction of the said bridge shall be begun all proper and requisite authority therefor shall be obtained from the Government of the Dominion of Canada."

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, in the call of the calendar we did not reach Order of Business No. 541, a bridge bill which it is desired to have recommitted to the Committee on Commerce. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 10159) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near O'Hern Street, South Omaha, Nebr., may be so recommitted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request will be granted and the bill is recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8397) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Office of the Secretary, salaries," on page 2, line 1, after the name "District of Columbia," to strike out "$363,580; in all, $378,580" and insert "$338,580; in all, $353,580," so as to read:

Secretary of the Interior, $15,000; First Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $338,580; in all, $353,580.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, perhaps I had better make a brief statement about the Interior Department appropriation bill, because the amendments to which we now ask the Senate to agree are the amendments carrying out the instructions of the Senate.

Briefly stated, the amount of the bill as it passed the House was $50,446,432. The amount of the bill as reported by the Senate is $45,398,000. In other words, we have taken the House provisions and deducted 10 per cent from them, for all the Senate amendments were disagreed to. I think that tells the whole story unless some Senator wants some particular item explained. If the clerk will read the bill for amendments and if there is any amendment about which any Senator desires to ask any question, I shall be glad to answer him if I can.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, when the Senator said all Senate amendments were disagreed to, he meant specific amendments?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; all the amendments that were made by the Senate upon the bill were, of course, rejected.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is in regard to amount but not in regard to specific amendments as to appropriations.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought I said that. If not, that is what I meant.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure that is what the Senator meant.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I assume the purpose of the committee was to make the 10 per cent reduction that was passed upon by the Senate. Very well. Does that mean a horizontal reduction in the various items presented?

Mr. SMOOT. No; it does not.

Mr. JOHNSON. It is a 10 per cent gross reduction that was made?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes. I do not know whether I should have it printed now, but I am in receipt of a statement from the Department of the Interior showing the effect of the reductions proposed to be made in the Interior Department appropriation bill. Of course, they are very, very much opposed to the 10 per cent reduction.

Mr. JOHNSON. I hope, if the Senator will pardon me, that he will print the document.

Mr. SMOOT. Very well. At this particular time I ask that the document may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNARY in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

The document is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
April 8, 1932.

EFFECT OF THE REDUCTION IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1933

Forty per cent decrease under 1932 appropriations

Appropriations for 1932, exclusive of permanent and indefinite items	$75,680,598
Budget estimates for 1933	56,705,352
Reduction by Budget	18,975,246
House appropriation bill for 1933	50,446,432
Reduction by House	6,258,920
10 per cent cut by Senate	5,047,760
Total decrease under 1932 appropriations	30,281,926

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, *Secretary.*

Interior Department appropriation bill, 1933—Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1932, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1933

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1932 include amounts in regular annual and deficiency acts. Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations for 1932	Estimates for 1933	Amount recommended in bill for 1933	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1932 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1933 Budget estimates	10 per cent cut by Senate	Total decrease under Budget
SECRETARY'S OFFICE							
Salaries	$373,000.00	$373,000.00	[1] $378,580.00	+$5,580.00	[1] +$5,580.00	$25,000.00	$19,420.00
Solicitor's office, salaries	120,000.00	116,200.00	116,200.00	−3,800.00		5,000.00	5,000.00
Contingent expenses	100,000.00	94,500.00	94,500.00	−5,500.00		4,500.00	4,500.00
Purchase of professional books, etc	500.00	500.00	500.00				
Printing and binding: Interior Department	172,000.00	177,500.00	172,000.00		−5,500.00	47,000.00	52,500.00
Board of Indian Commissioners	14,100.00	14,100.00	14,100.00				
Total, Secretary's office	779,600.00	775,800.00	775,880.00	−3,720.00	+80.00	81,500.00	81,420.00
GENERAL LAND OFFICE							
Salaries	732,000.00	725,000.00	725,000.00	−7,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00
General expenses	30,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	−2,000.00			
Maps, United States and other	15,000.00			−15,000.00			
Surveying public lands	700,000.00	700,000.00	500,000.00	−200,000.00	−200,000.00		200,000.00
Registers	84,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	−4,000.00			
Contingent expenses of land offices	192,500.00	185,000.00	175,000.00	−17,500.00	−10,000.00		10,000.00
Protecting public lands, timber, etc	485,000.00	475,000.00	450,000.00	−35,000.00	−25,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00
Opening Indian reservations (reimbursable)	300.00	300.00	300.00				
Total, General Land Office	2,239,400.00	2,193,300.00	1,958,300.00	−281,100.00	−235,000.00	75,000.00	310,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Interior Department appropriation bill, 1933—Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1932, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1933—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1932	Estimates for 1933	Amount recommended in bill for 1933	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1932 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1933 Budget estimates	10 per cent cut by Senate	Total decrease under Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
General items:							
Salaries, commissioner's office	$465,000.00	$481,000.00	$472,900.00	+$7,900.00	−$8,100.00	$72,900.00	$81,000.00
General expenses	20,000.00	18,000.00	16,000.00	−4,000.00	−2,000.00		2,000.00
Supplies, purchase, and transportation	700,000.00	700,000.00	650,000.00	−50,000.00	−50,000.00		50,000.00
Field representatives	[1] 21,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	+2,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00
Judges of Indian courts	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00			3,000.00	3,000.00
Indian police	163,000.00	163,000.00	163,000.00			13,000.00	13,000.00
Suppressing liquor traffic	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00				
Agency buildings	286,000.00	275,000.00	275,000.00	−11,000.00		80,000.00	80,000.00
Telephone line repair between Gallup, N. Mex., and Zuni Agency	23,000.00			−23,000.00			
Determining heirs of deceased Indians (reimbursable)	73,000.00	73,000.00	73,000.00			13,000.00	13,000.00
Probate attorneys	40,000.00	40,000.00	35,000.00	−5,000.00	−5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Total, general items	1,909,000.00	1,891,000.00	1,825,900.00	−83,100.00	−65,100.00	117,000.00	121,000.00
Indian lands:							
Surveying and allotting reservations (reimbursable)	50,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	−20,000.00	−10,000.00		10,000.00
Quieting land titles, Pueblo Indian land grants	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	+2,000.00			
Advertising sale of lands (reimbursable)	500.00	500.00	500.00				
Attorney for Pueblos	3,700.00	3,700.00	3,700.00				
Land for Choctaw Indians of Mississippi (reimbursable)	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00			6,500.00	6,500.00
Compensation for land and water rights losses, Indians of certain pueblos in New Mexico	131,535.73	112,435.33	112,435.33	−19,100.40			
Purchase of land and water rights, etc., Cochiti pueblo (tribal funds)	*4,863.98*			*−4,863.98*			
Santa Clara pueblo, reimbursing appropriation for encouraging industry (tribal funds)	*1,000.00*			*−1,000.00*			
Purchase of farm equipment, Nambe pueblo, New Mexico (tribal funds)	*1,500.00*			*−1,500.00*			
Purchase of land and water rights, Navajo Tribe (tribal funds)	*125,000.00*	(3)	(3)	*−125,000.00*			
Purchase of land and installation of water system, Indian colony, near Ely, Nev	1,600.00			−1,600.00			
Purchase of land for Cahuilla Indian Reservation, Calif		2,560.00	2,560.00	+2,560.00			
Purchase of land, Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz. (tribal funds)		*1,300.00*	*1,300.00*	*+1,300.00*			
Purchase of land and water rights, Navajo Tribe (reimbursable)	100,000.00	(3)	(3)	−100,000.00			
Payment to loyal Shawnee Indians, Oklahoma	(3)	(3)	(3)				
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians of Oklahoma, payments to (tribal funds)	*200,000.00*	*125,000.00*	*125,000.00*	*−75,000.00*			
Total, Indian lands, exclusive of tribal funds	301,835.73	175,695.33	165,695.33	−136,140.40	−10,000.00		
Total Indian lands, tribal funds	*332,363.98*	*126,300.00*	*126,300.00*	*−206,063.98*			
Industrial assistance:							
Administration of Indian forests	248,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	−23,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00
Expenses incidental to sale of timber (reimbursable)	250,000.00	150,000.00	140,000.00	−110,000.00	−10,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00
Forest insect control work, Klamath Indian Reservation, Oreg. (tribal funds)	*20,000.00*	*20,000.00*	*20,000.00*				
Forest fires, suppression of (tribal funds)	*25,000.00*	*25,000.00*	*25,000.00*				
Forest-fire suppression	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	−10,000.00	−10,000.00		10,000.00
Supervision of mining operations by Geological Survey	95,000.00	95,000.00	75,000.00	−20,000.00	−20,000.00	15,000	35,000.00
Expenses of obtaining employment for Indians	60,000.00	70,000.00	60,000.00		−10,000.00		10,000.00
Development of agriculture and stock raising	382,000.00	407,000.00	382,000.00		−25,000.00		25,000.00
Industry among Indians (reimbursable)	575,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	−75,000.00		25,000	25,000.00
Leveling land, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz	7,500.00			7,500.00			
General assistance for miscellaneous tribes (tribal funds)	*100,000.00*	(3)	(3)	*−100,000.00*			
Reimbursing Indians for livestock destroyed by disease	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00	−1,000.00	−1,000.00		1,000.00
Eradication of scabies in sheep and goats	60,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	−10,000.00			
Reconstruction, international boundary line fence, Papago Reservation, N. Mex	15,000.00			−15,000.00			
Total, industrial assistance	1,752,500.00	1,557,000.00	1,481,000.00	−271,500.00	−76,000.00	80,000.00	156,000.00
Total, industrial assistance (tribal funds)	*145,000.00*	*45,000.00*	*45,000.00*	*−100,000.00*			
Water supply:							
Developing water supply	141,000.00	141,000.00	100,000.00	−41,000.00	−41,000.00		41,000.00
Developing water supply (tribal funds)	*11,000.00*	*[1] 29,000.00*	*29,000.00*	*+18,000.00*			
Total, water supply	141,000.00	141,000.00	100,000.00	−41,000.00	−41,000.00		41,000.00
Total, water supply (tribal funds)	*11,000.00*	*29,000.00*	*29,000.00*	*+18,000.00*			
Irrigation and drainage:							
Miscellaneous projects (reimbursable)	224,000.00	202,000.00	190,000.00	−34,000.00	−12,000.00	27,000.00	39,000.00
Arizona—							
Irrigation structures, Gila River Reservation (reimbursable)	600,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	−500,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00
Colorado River Reservation (reimbursable)	8,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	+20,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00
Ganado project (reimbursable)	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00				
San Carlos Reservation (tribal funds)	*5,000.00*	*5,000.00*	*5,000.00*				
Idaho—							
Fort Hall Reservation maintenance (gratuity)	45,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	−3,000.00		7,000.00	7,000.00
Construction of Michaud Unit, Fort Hall project (reimbursable)		332,500.00	332,500.00	+332,500.00		82,500	82,500
Kootenai Indian allotments, reclamation (reimbursable)	(3)	(3)	(3)				

Footnotes at end of table.

Interior Department appropriation bill, 1933—Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1932, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1933—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1932	Estimates for 1933	Amount recommended in bill for 1933	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1932 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1933 Budget estimates	10 per cent cut by Senate	Total decrease under Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued							
Irrigation and drainage—Continued.							
Montana—							
Fort Belknap Reservation (reimbursable)	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00			$2,500.00	$2,500.00
Fort Peck Reservation (reimbursable)	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00			3,000.00	3,000.00
Flathead Reservation (reimbursable)	338,000.00	436,000.00	436,000.00	+$98,000.00		182,000.00	182,000.00
Blackfeet Reservation (reimbursable)	78,000.00	86,000.00	86,000.00	+8,000.00		45,000.00	45,000.00
Crow Reservation (reimbursable)	28,300.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	−8,300.00	−$5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Nevada—							
Pyramid Lake Reservation (reimbursable)	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00				
Newlands project (reimbursable)	17,941.00	15,624.00	15,624.00	−2,317.00			
Investigation of dam construction, Duck Valley Reservation		15,000.00	15,000.00	+15,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00
New Mexico—							
Laguna and Acoma (reimbursable)	4,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	+1,500.00			
Hogback project (reimbursable)	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00				
Flood protection, Pueblo lands	[4] 5,000.00	[4] 5,000.00	5,000.00				
Payment to Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico, (reimbursable)	200,000.00	(3)	(3)	−200,000.00			
Salaries and expenses, engineer and assistants, Middle Rio Grande conservancy project, New Mexico	14,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	−9,000.00			
Oregon, Klamath Reservation, and miscellaneous projects (tribal funds)	*3,500.00*	*5,000.00*	*5,000.00*	*+1,500.00*			
Utah, Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes (tribal funds)	*10,000.00*	*[4] 20,000.00*	*20,000.00*	*+10,000.00*			
Washington—							
Toppenish-Simcoe irrigation project (reimbursable)	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00				
Continuing construction, Wapato project (reimbursable)	360,000.00	(3)	(3)	−360,000.00			
Water payments, Yakima Reservation	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00				
Wapato project, Satus unit (reimbursable)	1,000.00	15,000.00		−1,000.00	−15,000.00		
Reclamation of land, Lummi Reservation	3,600.00			−3,600.00			
Wyoming—							
Wind River Reservation (reimbursable)	66,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	−11,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
Total irrigation and drainage, exclusive of tribal funds	2,051,841.00	1,426,624.00	1,394,624.00	−657,217.00	−32,000.00	399,000.00	411,000.00
Total irrigation and drainage, tribal funds	*18,500.00*	*30,000.00*	*30,000.00*	*+11,500.00*			
Education:							
Support of Indian schools	3,528,500.00	3,521,500.00	3,521,500.00	−7,000.00			
Support of Indian schools (tribal funds)	*881,000.00*	*803,000.00*	*803,000.00*	*−78,000.00*			
Subsistence of pupils, summer classes	105,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	−7,000.00			
School transportation	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00				
School buildings	815,000.00	507,000.00	497,000.00	−318,000.00	−10,000.00	55,000.00	65,000.00
Pawnee, Okla., school buildings	85,000.00			−85,000.00			
Buildings for children of employees in Arizona	6,500.00			−6,500.00			
Leupp Indian School, Arizona, flood protection		40,000.00	40,000.00	+40,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00
Boarding schools	[5] 5,500,000.00	4,850,000.00	4,825,000.00	−675,000.00	−25,000.00		25,000.00
Support of Chippewa schools, Minnesota (treaty)	4,000.00			−4,000.00			
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00				
Education of Sioux Indians, South Dakota (treaty)	400,000.00	406,500.00	406,500.00	+6,500.00		56,500.00	56,500.00
Education of natives in Alaska	799,000.00	726,400.00	690,000.00	−109,000.00	−36,400.00	40,000.00	76,400.00
Industrial boarding school, Shoemaker Bay, Alaska	100,000.00			−100,000.00			
Total for education, exclusive of tribal funds	11,843,000.00	10,649,400.00	10,578,000.00	−1,265,000.00	−71,400.00	181,500.00	252,900.00
Total for education, tribal funds	*881,000.00*	*803,000.00*	*803,000.00*	*−78,000.00*			
Conservation of health:							
General relief and hospitalization	4,050,000.00	3,310,000.00	3,213,000.00	−837,000.00	−97,000.00		
Clinical survey of tuberculosis, trachoma, etc.	75,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	−25,000.00			
Hospitals for Chippewas of Minnesota (tribal funds)	*100,000.00*	*125,000.00*	*125,000.00*	*+25,000.00*			
Canton Insane Asylum, South Dakota	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00			10,000.00	10,000.00
Medical relief in Alaska	319,000.00	281,800.00	281,800.00	−37,200.00			
Total for conservation of health, exclusive of tribal funds	4,494,000.00	3,691,800.00	3,594,800.00	−899,200.00	−97,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total for conservation of health (tribal funds)	*100,000.00*	*125,000.00*	*125,000.00*	*+25,000.00*			
General support and administration:							
For various agencies and reservations, including discharge of treaty obligations	[6] 1,350,000.00	1,588,000.00	[7] 1,596,000.00	+246,000.00	[7] +8,000.00	196,000.00	188,000.00
For Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana (treaty)	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00				
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma (treaty)	51,300.00	51,300.00	51,300.00				
Support of Sioux Tribes, South Dakota (treaty)	445,000.00	445,000.00	445,000.00				
Administration, Quapaw Agency (reimbursable)	20,000.00	20,000.00		−20,000.00	−20,000.00		20,000.00
Total, general support and administration	1,941,300.00	2,179,300.00	2,167,300.00	+226,000.00	−12,000.00	196,000.00	208,000.00
Support and administration from tribal funds:							
Miscellaneous	*1,298,700.00*	*980,480.00*	*945,480.00*	*−353,220.00*	*−35,000.00*	233,100.00	268,100.00
Support of Chippewas, Minnesota	*100,900.00*	*100,000.00*	*100,000.00*	*−900.00*		25,000	25,000.00
Attorneys for Creek Nation	*1,500.00*			*−1,500.00*			
Attorneys for Seminole Nation	*5,000.00*			*−5,000.00*			
Support for Osage Agency, Okla.	*259,000.00*	*210,000.00*	*175,000.00*	*−84,000.00*	*−35,000.00*	25,000	60,000.00
Osage Tribal Council expenses, Oklahoma	*5,000.00*	*5,000.00*	*5,000.00*				
Confederated Bands of Utes, Utah	*93,000.00*	*68,000.00*	*68,000.00*	*−25,000.00*		8,000	8,000.00
Total support and administration, tribal funds	*1,763,100.00*	*1,363,480.00*	*1,293,480.00*	*−469,620.00*	*−70,000.00*	291,100.00	361,100.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Interior Department appropriation bill, 1933—Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1932, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1933—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1932	Estimates for 1933	Amount recommended in bill for 1933	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1932 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1933 Budget estimates	10 per cent cut by Senate	Total decrease under Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued							
Roads and bridges:							
On Red Lake Reservation, Minn. (tribal funds)	*$25,000.00*	*$25,000.00*	*$25,000.00*				
Road construction, etc., reservations excluded from aid under Federal highway act	500,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	−$100,000.00			
Gallup Shiprock Highway, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable)	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00				
Total roads and bridges, exclusive of tribal funds	520,000.00	420,000.00	420,000.00	−100,000.00			
Total, roads and bridges, tribal funds	*25,000.00*	*25,000.00*	*25,000.00*				
Monuments, erection of:							
Site of battle between Nez Perces and command of Nelson A. Miles	2,500.00			−2,500.00			
Cheyenne River Agency Reserve, S. Dak	1,500.00			−1,500.00			
Total, erection of monuments	4,000.00			−4,000.00			
Annuities and per capita payments:							
Treaties with Senecas, New York	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00				
Treaties with Six Nations, New York	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00				
Treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma	10,520.00	10,520.00	10,520.00				
Treaty with Chippewas	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				
Total, annuities and per capita payments	31,020.00	31,020.00	31,020.00				
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Total, gratuity appropriations	20,826,415.73	18,895,875.33	18,563,375.33	−2,263,040.40	−$332,500.00	$552,900.00	$885,400.00
Total, reimbursable appropriations	3,068,241.00	2,169,624.00	2,097,624.00	−970,617.00	−72,000.00	453,500.00	510,500.00
Total, treaty appropriations	1,094,840.00	1,097,340.00	1,097,340.00	+2,500.00		56,500.00	56,500.00
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds	[6] 24,989,496.73	22,162,839.33	21,758,339.33	−3,231,157.40	−404,500.00	1,062,900.00	1,452,400.00
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from tribal funds	*3,275,963.98*	*2,546,780.00*	*2,476,780.00*	*−799,183.98*	*−70,000.00*	*291,100.00*	*361,100.00*
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION							
Washington office	178,000.00	173,360.00	173,360.00	−4,640.00		13,360.00	13,360.00
Examination and inspection of projects	(3)	(3)	(3)				
Operation and maintenance of reserved works	(3)	(3)	(3)				
Yuma project, Arizona-California	285,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	−205,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
Orland project, California	39,000.00	39,000.00	39,000.00			4,000.00	4,000.00
Grand Valley project, Colorado	15,000.00			−15,000.00			
Boise project, Idaho	65,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	−25,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00
Minidoka project, Idaho	329,000.00	165,000.00	165,000.00	−164,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
Bitter Root project, Montana	550,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	−450,000.00			
Milk River project, Montana	24,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00	+7,000.00			
Sun River project, Montana	(3)						
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming	(3)	(3)	(3)				
Carlsbad project, New Mexico	70,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00	−40,000.00	−20,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas	475,000.00	411,000.00	411,000.00	−64,000.00		65,000.00	65,000.00
Owyhee project, Oregon	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	−2,000,000.00		500,000.00	500,000.00
Baker project, Oregon	(3)	(3)	(3)				
Vale project, Oregon	165,000.00	694,000.00	20,000.00	−145,000.00	−674,000.00		674,000.00
Klamath project, Oregon-California	362,000.00	123,000.00	123,000.00	−239,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00
Belle Fourche project, South Dakota	150,000.00	(3)	(3)	−150,000.00			
Salt Lake Basin project, Utah (second division)	(3)	(3)	(3)				
Yakima project, Washington	325,000.00	1,300,000.00	800,000.00	+475,000.00	−500,000.00	50,000.00	550,000.00
Yakima project, Washington (Kittitas division)	831,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	−786,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00
Riverton project, Wyoming	(3)	30,000.00	20,000.00	+20,000.00	−10,000.00	2,500.00	12,500.00
Shoshone project, Wyoming	33,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	−21,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00
Secondary projects	(3)		(10)				
Economic investigations, reclamation projects	50,000.00		(10)	−50,000.00			
Secondary and economic investigations		75,000.00			−75,000.00		75,000.00
Giving information to settlers	25,000.00	(3)	(3)	−25,000.00			
Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund	6,971,000.00	4,368,360.00	3,089,360.00	−3,881,640.00	−1,279,000.00	674,860.00	1,953,860.00
Colorado River front work and levee system	100,000.00	(3)	(3)	−100,000.00			
Boulder Canyon project	15,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	−7,000,000.00	−2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Grand total, Reclamation Service	22,071,000.00	14,368,360.00	11,089,360.00	−10,981,640.00	−3,279,000.00	2,674,860.00	6,953,860.00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY							
Salaries	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00			25,000.00	25,000.00
General expenses:							
Topographic surveys	780,000.00	616,000.00	[11] 366,000.00	−414,000.00	−250,000.00		250,000.00
Geologic surveys	400,000.00	400,000.00	350,000.00	−50,000.00	−50,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00
Fundamental research, geologic science	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	−50,000.00	−50,000.00	10,000.00	60,000.00
Volcanologic surveys	35,000.00	32,000.00	21,000.00	−14,000.00	−11,000.00	6,000.00	17,000.00
Investigation of mineral resources of Alaska	84,500.00	84,500.00	67,500.00	−17,000.00	−17,000.00	7,500.00	24,500.00
Gaging streams	720,000.00	719,500.00	600,000.00	−120,000.00	−119,500.00		119,500.00
Classification of lands	199,000.00	199,000.00	175,000.00	−24,000.00	−24,000.00		24,000.00
Printing, binding, illustrating, and engraving of geologic maps, etc	403,240.00	333,500.00	250,000.00	−153,240.00	−83,500.00		83,500.00
Minerals on public lands and naval petroleum reserves	270,000.00	269,500.00	250,000.00	−20,000.00	−19,500.00	25,000.00	44,500.00
Total, Geological Survey	3,141,740.00	2,904,000.00	2,279,500.00	−862,240.00	−624,500.00	98,500.00	723,000.00
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE							
Director's office salaries	167,400.00	174,620.00	174,620.00	+7,220.00			
General expenses	35,100.00	37,000.00	37,000.00	+1,900.00			

Footnotes at end of table.

Interior Department appropriation bill, 1933—Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1932, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1933—Continued

	Appropriations for 1932	Estimates for 1933	Amount recommended in bill for 1933	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1932 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1933 Budget estimate	10 per cent cut by Senate	Total decrease under Budget
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—continued							
National parks:							
Acadia National Park, Me	$61,600.00	$59,400.00	$59,400.00	−$2,200.00			
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah	20,000.00	14,800.00	14,800.00	−5,200.00			
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex	150,100.00	141,800.00	128,800.00	−21,300.00	−$13,000.00		$13,000.00
Crater Lake National Park, Oreg	106,900.00	89,200.00	88,000.00	−18,900.00	−1,200.00		1,200.00
General Grant National Park, Calif	21,900.00	21,900.00	21,900.00				
Glacier National Park, Mont	256,500.00	239,100.00	224,200.00	−32,300.00	−14,900.00		14,900.00
Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz	172,200.00	162,800.00	150,000.00	−22,200.00	−12,800.00		12,800.00
Grand Teton National Park	76,750.00	29,900.00	29,900.00	−46,850.00			
Proposed Great Smoky Mountains Park	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00				
Hawaii National Park	54,600.00	54,600.00	49,100.00	−5,500.00	−5,500.00		5,500.00
Hot Springs National Park	89,300.00	92,200.00	87,700.00	−1,600.00	−4,500.00		4,500.00
Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif	50,300.00	50,300.00	43,100.00	−7,200.00	−7,200.00		7,200.00
Mesa Verde National Park, Calif	57,300.00	70,900.00	70,900.00	+13,600.00			
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska	31,100.00	35,600.00	35,600.00	+4,500.00			
Mount Rainier National Park, Wash	195,000.00	227,100.00	225,100.00	+30,100.00	−2,000.00		2,000.00
Platt National Park, Okla	35,900.00	34,600.00	31,600.00	−4,300.00	−3,000.00		3,000.00
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo	118,800.00	117,100.00	112,300.00	−6,500.00	−4,800.00		4,800.00
Sequoia National Park, Calif	156,900.00	134,500.00	129,800.00	−27,100.00	−4,700.00		4,700.00
Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak	25,200.00	20,600.00	20,600.00	−4,600.00			
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo	560,800.00	535,800.00	528,800.00	−32,000.00	−7,000.00		7,000.00
Yosemite National Park, Calif	558,600.00	412,200.00	399,200.00	−159,400.00	−13,000.00		13,000.00
Zion National Park, Utah	54,100.00	51,400.00	46,600.00	−7,500.00	−4,800.00		4,800.00
National monuments	165,400.00	93,800.00	93,800.00	−71,600.00			
Colonial National Monument, Va		78,000.00	72,000.00	+72,000.00	−6,000.00		6,000.00
George Washington's birthplace, Wakefield, Va., care of	26,500.00	27,800.00	25,800.00	−700.00	−2,000.00		2,000.00
Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00				
Insect control and fire prevention	170,000.00	170,000.00	140,000.00	−30,000.00	−30,000.00		30,000.00
Salaries, National Park Commissioners	[12] 20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00				
Purchase of privately owned land	1,000,000.00			−1,000,000.00			
Construction, etc., roads and trails	5,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		−1,000,000.00	$500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Total, National Park Service	[13] 9,518,250.00	9,277,020.00	8,140,620.00	−1,377,630.00	−1,136,400.00	500,000.00	1,636,400.00
OFFICE OF EDUCATION							
Salaries	280,000.00	285,600.00	280,000.00		−5,600.00	30,000.00	35,600.00
General expenses	25,000.00	29,000.00	25,000.00		−4,000.00	5,000.00	9,000.00
Investigation of secondary education	75,000.00			−75,000.00			
Investigation of teacher training	80,000.00	[14] 70,000.00	[14] 70,000.00	−10,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00
Investigation of school finance	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00		−50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
Total, Office of Education	510,000.00	484,600.00	425,000.00	−85,000.00	−59,600.00	105,000.00	164,600.00
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES							
Alaska:							
Governor	7,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	+3,000.00			
Secretary	3,800.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	+1,800.00			
Contingent expenses	14,300.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	+3,200.00			
Legislative expenses	([15])	46,000.00	46,000.00	+46,000.00			
Reindeer for Alaska	26,900.00	34,300.00	34,300.00	+7,400.00			
Insane, care of	152,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	+4,000.00			
Intoxicating liquor traffic, suppression of	16,200.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	−4,200.00			
The Alaska R. R	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	−500,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00
Hawaii:							
Governor	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				
Secretary	5,800.00	5,800.00	5,800.00				
Contingent expenses	6,100.00	6,100.00	6,100.00				
Legislative expenses	([15])	47,000.00	47,000.00	+47,000.00			
Virgin Islands:							
Salaries, central administration		150,613.00	150,613.00	+150,613.00			
Agricultural experiment station		25,000.00	25,000.00	+25,000.00			
Defraying deficits of municipalities		236,387.00	236,387.00	+236,387.00			
Total, government in the Territories	1,242,100.00	1,262,300.00	1,262,300.00	+20,200.00		50,000.00	50,000.00
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL							
Support, clothing, etc	1,204,020.00	1,245,653.00	1,245,653.00	+41,633.00			
Construction and equipment, male receiving building	750,000.00			−750,000.00			
Continuous-treatment buildings and accessories	825,000.00			−825,000.00			
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital	2,779,020.00	1,245,653.00	1,245,653.00	−1,533,367.00			
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF							
Salaries and general expenses	125,000.00	128,000.00	128,000.00	+3,000.00			
Total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf	125,000.00	128,000.00	128,000.00	+3,000.00			
HOWARD UNIVERSITY							
Salaries	450,000.00	475,000.00	450,000.00		−25,000.00		25,000.00
General expenses	225,000.00	275,000.00	225,000.00		−50,000.00		50,000.00
Educational classroom building	260,000.00			−260,000.00			
Heat, light, and power system	225,000.00	460,000.00	300,000.00	+75,000.00	−160,000.00	300,000.00	460,000.00
Construction of library building	[16] 400,000.00	400,000.00	100,000.00	−300,000.00	−300,000.00	100,000.00	400,000.00
Total, Howard University	1,560,000.00	1,610,000.00	1,075,000.00	−485,000.00	−535,000.00	400,000.00	935,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1933—Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1932, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1933—Continued

	Appropriations for 1932	Estimates for 1933	Amount recommended in bill for 1933	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1932 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1933 Budget estimate	10 per cent cut by Senate	Total decrease under Budget
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL							
Salaries, professional services, etc.	$197,000.00	$198,980.00	[1] $198,980.00	+$1,980.00			
Subsistence, fuel, medicine, etc.	93,000.00	94,500.00	94,500.00	+1,500.00			
New construction	97,000.00			−97,000.00			
Total, Freedmen's Hospital	387,000.00	293,480.00	293,480.00	−93,520.00			
Grand total, Department of the Interior	[17] 69,342,606.73	56,705,352.33	50,431,432.33	−18,911,174.40	$−6,273,920.00	$5,047,760.00	$11,321,680.00

[1] This apparent increase over Budget estimates is due to transfer of 4 positions an l $5,580 estimated under "Salaries, Commissioner of Indian Affairs," by the Budget.
[2] Unexpended balance also available.
[3] Reappropriation.
[4] And reappropriation.
[5] And $25,000 unexpended balance.
[6] Includes $75,000 in second deficiency, 1931.
[7] This apparent increase over Budget estimates is due to consolidation of item for "Administration, Quapaw Agency" with this appropriation.
[8] $70,000 from power revenues.
[9] $80,000 from power revenues.
[10] Consolidated into paragraph "Secondary and economic investigations."
[11] And unexpended balance of $150,000.
[12] This appropriation was carried in Department of Justice appropriation act for 1932.
[13] Includes $20,000 carried in Department of Justice appropriation act for 1932.
[14] And unexpended balance.
[15] Appropriation made biennially.
[16] And contract authorization for $400,000 additional.
[17] Contains $20,000 for salaries, national park commissioners, carried in Department of Justice appropriation act.

The appropriation of $20,000,000 for drought relief carried in the 1932 law has been transferred to the Department of Agriculture for expenditure and is contained in the 1932 total for that department.

Permanent and indefinite appropriations

Object	Estimated expenditures for 1932	Estimated expenditures for 1933
Repayments for lands erroneously sold	$25,000	$15,000
5, 3, and 2 per cent funds to States	12,000	10,000
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands	25,000	28,000
Payments to States under oil leasing act	1,500,000	1,000,000
Coos Bay wagon road grant fund	40,000	10,000
Payments to certain counties of Oregon and Washington	575,000	575,000
Payments to Oklahoma, royalties oil and gas, south half of Red River	30,000	27,000
Outstanding liabilities, lands	500	500
Interest on Indian trust funds	700,000	800,000
Civilization of the Sioux	100,000	150,000
Annette Islands Reserve, Alaska fund	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes	7,000,000	5,800,000
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	3,000,000	1,300,000
Donations to National Park Service	50,000	50,000
Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts	2,550,000	2,550,000
Public schools, Alaska fund	85,000	55,000
Alaska Railroad fund		1,291,300
Pension money, St. Elizabeths Hospital	90,000	80,000
Personal funds of patients, St. Elizabeths Hospital	150,000	160,000
Total permanent annual and indefinite appropriations	15,952,500	13,921,800

Secretary's office

	District of Columbia		Field	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Secretary's office	12	0		
General Land Office	12	0	56	150
Indian Office	41	0	254	425 [1] 0
Office of Education	24	0		
Bureau of Reclamation	4	0	45	145 [1] 1,645
Geological Survey	82	0	168	160
National Park Service	0	0	5	400 [1] 300
Alaska R. R.	0	0	10	0
Total	185	0	538	3,225
Reclamation (to be put on part-time basis)			32	113

[1] Contract.

The reductions by the Senate and House in the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1933 will result in the discharge of approximately 723 permanent civil-service employees—185 in Washington and 583 in the field. Furthermore, it will be impossible to employ or continue approximately 3,225 temporary employees and employees working for contractors during the coming field season. Of this number about 1,600 are now employed.

The above tabulation distributes the decrease in force by bureaus.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SALARIES (PP. 1–3)

To take care of the cut of $25,000 made in the item for salaries, Office of the Secretary, 1933, by the Senate Appropriations Committee, it is estimated it will be necessary to drop 12 or 13 employees.

For the last several years the number of positions appropriated for in the office of the Secretary has been gradually reduced. To illustrate: The appropriation for 1928 covered 196 positions, while the appropriation for 1932 covered 170, which, exclusive of the 18 employees involved in the transfer of the Pension Bureau, shows a reduction of eight. In addition, we have made two additional details to other Government agencies, taken over three of the employees who were detailed from bureaus in connection with the operation of the tabulating unit, and more recently, to relieve the Indian Bureau and in anticipation of an appropriation for 1933 to cover them, have taken over four other detailed operators. The administrative duties of the Secretary's office, however, have steadily increased. Our policy of strong centralization has added to the administrative duties, and additional supervisory attention has been necessary in such highly important matters as improving conditions in Alaska, furthering the oil-conservation policy, construction of Hoover Dam, the Secretary's Indian Service program, and the administration of the Virgin Islands which has been placed under this department. Other duties of the office have also been increased, and functions broadened. For example: A central tabulating unit has been installed in the consolidated duplicating section to compile promptly and accurately necessary statistical data in connection with the work of all the bureaus and offices; additional requirements in personnel administration, including civil-service matters, installation of a new retirement record system, preparation of acturial data, etc., have added considerably to the duties of those immediately engaged upon it.

Office of the Secretary

PRINTING AND BINDING (P. 5, LINES 17–24)

National Park Service

The original estimates of the service for printing and binding, 1933, were $67,930. This figure covered the minimum increased requirements of the National Park Service for the issuance of printed information circulars, forms, and popular scientific publications needed in the furtherance of the important work of the new educational unit.

The estimate of $50,000 approved by the Budget and the House of Representatives, and originally by the Senate, will enable us to mark time, keeping up the most important printing but not enabling us fully to meet the present demands upon us or to expand as the travel to the parks, operations therein, and educational developments demand.

Never in the past have we been able to meet the public demands upon us for information circulars regarding the national parks. The editions of these circulars possible with the limited printing and binding funds, have always been too small. Now we are

faced with the problem of meeting increased demands caused by increased travel to the parks and increased knowledge of these areas brought about by the extension of our educational work with 30 per cent less funds than during the current year. Incidentally two new information circulars, covering the last two national parks established, should be prepared and printed.

In the field operation of 22 national parks and 36 national monuments, from the standpoint of operation, construction, maintenance, and handling visitors, it is necessary to use large supplies of printed forms. The funds in the past have been barely enough to provide the necessary forms and our field operations will be seriously affected if this 30 per cent decrease is made. One item of our paper work greatly increased by depressed economic conditions is the issuing of automobile permits, as many more people are coming to the parks in their own cars, and using the public camp grounds, than in the past.

The cut of 30 per cent in the printing funds will have a serious effect on the work of the branch of education and research, since it takes away practically all the increase allowed for that division. The committee on educational problems in the national parks, upon whose recommendation the educational branch was established with congressional approval nearly two years ago, strongly advocated the publication of leaflets giving authentic information on the scientific features of the parks for free distribution to visitors and the public in general. Some manuscripts are already in hand, and others are now in course of preparation, to be finished shortly. It would be a serious setback to the educational program to curtail these much-needed publications or to delay their issuance indefinitely. Other scientific publications should be prepared for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, but in such cases all costs of plating and composition must be borne by Park Service printing funds. No publications of this type can be issued if the proposed cut is made in the appropriations.

In closing, I want to emphasize the fact that the appropriation of $50,000 made for printing and binding in 1932, and approved for 1933, is absurdly small when one considers the function of the National Park Service to bring the national parks to the attention of the public.

ARNO B. CAMMERER, *Acting Director.*

Office of Education

The reduction of the amount available for printing for the office of education from $65,000 to $40,000 will cripple very seriously the work of the office. The office is now a fact-finding and information-giving office, and unless the results of its work can be made available to school officers and the public generally in printed form, the value of much of its work is lost.

WILLIAM JOHN COOPER, *Commissioner.*

General Land Office

SALARIES, GENERAL LAND OFFICE (P. 6, LINES 8–12)

Budget allowance	$725,000
Bill as reported by Senate committee	700,000
Reduction	25,000

The personnel of the General Land Office is at present 317, with a normal pay-roll burden of $721,540. A reduction of $25,000 would require the separation from the service of approximately 12 employees, taking $2,200 as our present average pay-roll burden. Since our estimates were prepared, the Secretary on April 4, 1932, provided for the filing of oil and gas applications for prospecting permits, and it is anticipated that thousands of applications will be filed in consequence thereof, which will cast an unexpected burden upon the office. If adequate service is to be rendered the public in this, as well as our regular run of work, it will be necessary not only to maintain our present number of employees but to augment the force.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS (P. 7, BEGINNING LINE 3)

Budget allowance	$700,000
Bill as reported by Senate Committee	500,000
Reduction	200,000

As indicated by the Secretary's statement of February 17, 1932, on the effect of reductions in the Interior appropriations, 1933, if the surveying service is required to operate on such a reduced appropriation, a drastic reorganization of the whole service will be necessary. Many surveys and resurveys requested by legitimate applicants can not be undertaken and some of those in process will be discontinued. At least 5 of the 14 public survey offices in the West will be abandoned and 24 field engineers and 10 draftsmen, computers, and other technical office employees, all of whom have been trained from youth in this highly specialized work, will be dropped from the service.

PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS, ETC. (P. 9, BEGINNING LINE 1)

Budget allowance	$475,000
Bill as reported by Senate Committee	400,000
Reduction	75,000

Though this appropriation has been reduced by $75,000, the allotment of $60,000 included therein for exclusive use in fire prevention and suppression remains the same, leaving but $340,000 available for the ordinary functions of the Field Service as compared with $415,000 available under the Budget for the same purpose. It will be necessary, therefore, to take care of this cut by reducing personnel by approximately 17 field men, with an average salary and operating expense of $4,000 per man, and approximately 5 office employees, with an average salary of $1,600 each. This may require a reorganization of the entire field service, resulting in the abolishing of at least two field divisions and the transfer of their work to the remaining divisions.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The appropriations for the Indian Service for 1932 are $24,989,496.73. The Budget estimates submitted to Congress aggregate $22,162,839.33, or $2,826,657.40 under the current appropriations. The bill as passed by the House carried a total of $21,773,339.33 for the Indian Service or $389,500 less than the Budget estimates. The action of the Senate Committee in further reducing the Budget estimates by $1,062,900 makes a gross reduction under the Budget estimates of $1,452,400, thereby reducing the total appropriation for 1933 to $20,710,439.33, which is in round figures $4,279,000 less than the aggregate of appropriations for 1932. The foregoing amounts are exclusive of any tribal funds.

The major portion of the expenditures for the Indian Service are set charges made necessary by the tremendous amount of institutional care for a dependent race of people and reduction in the ordinary operating expenses required will necessitate many adjustments which will be to the disadvantage of the Indians.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (P. 10, LINES 3–5)

Budget estimate	$481,000
Allowed by House	472,900
Reported to Senate	400,000
Total reduction	81,000

If this reduction stands, 5 new positions authorized by the Budget and allowed by the House to relieve in part the present shortage of clerical help in the Indian Office will be eliminated, and in addition thereto 34 employees ranging in salary from $1,320 to $5,600 will have to be stricken from the rolls of the Washington office. The number of employees allowed for 1933 in the Budget was 207. In the fiscal years 1923 and 1924 a total number of 234 was employed. During the intervening years the work of the office has increased due to expansion in the medical, industrial, and educational programs. The reduction, as the bill now stands, will result in crippling the Washington office to such an extent that the effect will be felt throughout the entire Indian Service through an absolutely insufficient organization to carry on the work. One activity to be laid down completely would be the statistical section, important to the work of the Indian Service in compiling accurate statistics for presentation to the committees of Congress and to the public at large. Other activities are bound to suffer through this reduction.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES (P. 10, LINES 17–24)

Budget estimate	$700,000
Allowed by House	650,000
Reported to Senate	650,000
Total reduction	50,000

This will not result in any reduction in personnel. Almost all of this appropriation is used for reimbursing common carriers for freight charges on goods and supplies shipped to the various Indian jurisdictions throughout the United States. Supplies are purchased from other appropriations throughout the bill and must be transported to points of use. A deficiency appropriation will necessarily be required to meet such charges if the amount allowed proves to be insufficient. Congress so understands this situation and has made deficiency appropriations for many years past.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES, INDIAN SERVICE (P. 11, LINES 1–3)

Budget estimate	$23,000
Allowed by House	23,000
Reported to Senate	20,000
Total reduction	3,000

This reduction will require the elimination of one field representative of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at a salary of $4,000. Because of the many complicated problems arising in connection with Indian administration, it is necessary that the commissioner have representatives in the field who can investigate charges against employees and assist in adjusting other controverted questions of a miscellaneous nature. These employees likewise bring about a better understanding between office and field of the many complications arising in Indian administration.

PAY OF JUDGES OF INDIAN COURTS (P. 11, LINES 4–6)

Budget estimate	$18,000
Allowed by House	18,000
Reported to Senate	15,000
Total reduction	3,000

This entire appropriation is used for paying the salaries of judges of Indian courts set up on numerous Indian reservations. These judges are outstanding members of the particular tribe involved, and their influence has an important bearing on general tribal conditions. These judges are paid a nominal compensation. There are 32 receiving $360 a year, 34 receiving $180 a year, and 3 receiving $120 a year. The $3,000 reduction will require us to abolish 6 of the $360 positions and 5 of the $180 positions.

PAY OF INDIAN POLICE (P. 11, LINES 7–11)

Budget estimate	$163,000
Allowed by House	163,000
Reported to Senate	150,000
Total reduction	13,000

This fund is used to employ approximately 265 Indian police drawing salaries ranging from $420 to $840 a year. All of these employees are Indians, and they are performing a valuable service on the reservations in maintaining order among the members of the tribe. The reduction will necessitate the abolishment of 10 positions of chief of police and 10 positions of private. The present law-enforcement organization on Indian reservations is insufficient to meet the needs, and a reduction in the present personnel will add to the difficulties of maintaining proper conditions.

INDIAN AGENCY BUILDINGS (P. 11, LINES 15–23)

Budget estimate	$275,000
Allowed by House	275,000
Reported to Senate	195,000
Total reduction	80,000

This reduction will make necessary the abolishment of one position of assistant construction foreman. It will also result in neglecting urgent repairs and maintenance to existing Government-owned buildings on the various reservations. Our appropriation for maintaining these buildings has always been extremely limited, and the reduction in the repair item of $60,000 will result in failure to make needed repairs not only to buildings but to heating, lighting, sewer, and water systems. Such failure to make these needed repairs and maintain buildings and other facilities in a fair state will not result in economy in the long run but will rather necessitate heavier appropriations in the future. The reduction of $20,000 in the item for physical improvements under this head will make necessary a continuation of present unsatisfactory housing conditions on several of the reservations where employees are herded together in a most unsatisfactory manner. Because of poor housing conditions on some of our reservations we are not able to maintain suitable personnel.

Aside from the one permanent position which will be abolished, the furnishing of irregular labor principally to local Indians will be materially reduced.

VEHICLES, INDIAN SERVICE (P. 11, LINES 24–25; P. 12, LINES 1–10)

This item authorizes the use of funds appropriated throughout the bill for the maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles and the purchase of new vehicles to replace those worn out in service. The House approved the text of this item as submitted by the Budget. The action of the Senate committee reduces the amount for maintenance by $25,000 and the amount to be expended in purchase of new cars by a similar amount. Many field positions require travel over the various reservations. Many of the roads are exceedingly rough and cars suffer through hard usage. If the field forces are to perform the jobs assigned to them in a proper manner, transportation facilities in a fair state of repair are most urgent. We buy lightweight cars (Fords and Chevrolets almost exclusively), and no car is replaced until it has seen at least three years' service. At the end of that period many cars have traveled from 75,000 to 100,000 miles. The cost of upkeep then becomes so heavy that it is an actual economy to replace the car rather than to expend sums for temporary and useless repairs.

REPLACEMENT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE, FLOOD, OR STORM (P. 11, LINES 11–25)

This is not an appropriation but an authorization to expend a certain sum for replacement of property destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm. It has been carried in the bill for several years and is most helpful in replacing needed structures that are so destroyed or rendered unserviceable. The money is diverted from general appropriations in accordance with the text of the item. Diversions in any one year have not exceeded the amount carried in the bill as reported to the Senate. No objection is made to this reduction in the limitation of the amount that can be used for these replacements.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ATTENDING HEALTH, EDUCATIONAL, OR OTHER MEETINGS (P. 13, LINES 1–7)

This is not an appropriation but an authorization to use certain sums from general appropriations for expenses of Indian Service employees in attending meetings of certain associations in the interest of work among the Indians. The authorization has been in effect for several years but no large amount has been expended for attendance at these meetings. In 1931 approximately $4,000 was used. The action of the Senate committee in reducing the limit that can be expended in this manner to $10,000 is not objected to.

DETERMINING HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIAN ALLOTTEES (P. 13, LINES 9–17)

Budget estimate	$73,000
Allowed by House	73,000
Reported to Senate	60,000
Total reduction	13,000

This reduction will require the abolishment of one position in the Washington office at a salary of $2,600, and the abolishment of two positions of examiner of inheritance and three positions of assistant clerk on duty in the field. These field employees are assigned to certain territories and travel from one agency to another conducting hearings for the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees as directed by the act of June 25, 1910. This work is already in arrears and a reduction in this force of employees will delay indefinitely the settlement of many of these heirship cases. It is desirable that the heirs be determined as promptly as possible in order that settlement of the cases may be disposed of. Delays now occurring resulting from our present insufficient force of employees assigned to this work cause constant complaints from interested Indians throughout the country.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES (P. 13, LINES 8–25; P. 14, LINES 1–4)

Budget estimate	$40,000
Allowed by House	35,000
Reported to Senate	30,000
Total reduction	10,000

This reduction will necessitate the abolishment of two positions of probate attorney at $2,900 and two positions of assistant clerk at $1,620. These employees are attached to the Five Civilized Tribes Agency, with headquarters at Muskogee, Okla. This jurisdiction covers 40 counties in eastern Oklahoma and handles the affairs of approximately 12,000 restricted Indians. A reorganization has taken place in the probate work within the last year in order that more effective results can be accomplished. Probate attorneys are already burdened with unusually large territories and this reduction will result in further reorganization, enlargement of existing territories, and absolute inability to effectively perform the requirements coming under this head. There is urgent need for the type of assistance rendered by these employees among the restricted Indians of eastern Oklahoma.

SURVEYING AND ALLOTTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS (P. 14, LINES 6–17)

Budget estimate	$40,000
Allowed by House	30,000
Reported to Senate	30,000
Total reduction	10,000

The larger part of this work is done under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office; and while it is desirable that some surveys be completed with as little delay as possible, no great harm will come from the reduction made in the Budget estimate.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR CHOCTAWS IN MISSISSIPPI (P. 15, LINES 8–14)

Budget estimate	$6,500
Allowed by House	6,500
Reported to Senate	------
Total reduction	6,500

The first appropriation for this purpose was in 1919. Annual appropriations have been made since 1927 and beginning with 1929 the amount provided annually has been $6,500. Expenditures from this appropriation are reimbursable by the individual Indians benefited.

Total expended to June 30, 1931	$57,932
Area purchased ..... acres	2,353
Families furnished land	77
Families yet to be furnished land	95
Additional expenditure of Federal funds required	$77,000

The Government has assumed responsibility for approximately 1,668 Choctaw Indians in Mississippi and has been endeavoring to provide lands upon which they may be located and engage in farming activities. A number of schools have been constructed for the benefit of this group of Indians and it is desirable that land be provided as rapidly as possible. Practically no repayments have been made of the money heretofore advanced and while it is desirable that this activity be continued, less harm will result by this item being stricken from the bill than adherence to some of the other suggested reductions.

No employees are paid from this appropriation.

COMPENSATION TO PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO (P. 15, LINES 15–25; P. 16, LINES 1–4)

Original Budget estimate	$112,435.33
Allowed by House	112,435.33
Supplemental Budget estimate	55,502.02
Total Budget estimate (original and supplemental)	167,937.35
Reported to Senate	112,435.33
Total reduction	55,502.02

This reduction covers supplemental or original amounts found due the following pueblos of New Mexico:

Nambe	$1.40
San Ildefonso	73.27
Laguna	33,566.47
San Felipe	21,860.88

These amounts have been found due by the Pueblo Lands Board, created under the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636). The amount should be added to the appropriation item contained in the Interior Department bill in order that the awards found due the Indians can be paid. In the case of Laguna officials of the pueblo have executed an option looking to the purchase of certain areas which they desire to obtain and the money should be made available as early as possible.

No employees are paid from this appropriation.

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN FORESTS (P. 17, LINES 22–24; P. 18, LINES 1–9)

Budget estimate	$225,000
Allowed by House	225,000
Reported to Senate	200,000
Total reduction	25,000

This fund is used on 38 reservations. The total area included in Indian forest lands is 42,845,477 acres. Grazing on the reservations is also under the jurisdiction of the forestry branch of the service. The reduction in this item will involve the abolishment of eight positions with salaries aggregating $19,300, abandonment of contemplated improvements considered necessary for preservation and care of timbered areas, the continued use of worn-out equipment, including trucks and automobiles, and the postponement of purchase of much-needed new equipment.

EXPENSES, SALE OF TIMBER, REIMBURSABLE (P. 18, LINES 10–19)

Budget estimate	$150,000
Allowed by House	140,000
Reported to Senate	125,000
Total reduction	25,000

This appropriation is used on reservations where timber-sale contracts are in effect. Many areas under contract are inactive at the present time, but if contractors resume operations in the near future it will be necessary that a supplemental appropriation be provided in order that adequate personnel may be employed to supervise these timber operations.

The reduction in this item will result in the abolishment of 10 positions with salaries aggregating $21,500. The remainder of the cut will be absorbed in postponement of repairs to equipment and the acquiring of new equipment.

SUPERVISING MINING OPERATIONS OF LEASED INDIAN LAND (P. 19, LINES 12–20)

Budget estimate	$95,000
Allowed by House	75,000
Reported to Senate	60,000
Total reduction	35,000

This appropriation is used to employ technically trained persons qualified to supervise mining operations on leased Indian lands under the provisions of the acts of Congress specified in the text of the item. The reduction in the item will mean the abolishment of eight professional and four clerical positions. The withdrawal of these employees will result in tremendous loss in revenue to the Indians and in waste of natural fuel resources from this reduction valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

INDUSTRY AMONG INDIANS, REIMBURSABLE (P. 20, LINES 18–25; P. 21, LINES 1–17)

Budget estimate	$500,000
Allowed by House	500,000
Reported to Senate	475,000
Total reduction	25,000

No employees are affected by this reduction. The appropriation is used principally in financing Indians in the purchase of farm equipment, livestock, and other articles required by them in the development of their individual allotments. A reduction in this item will directly affect the aid given to individual Indians in their own development.

WATER SUPPLY FOR INDIAN USE (P. 23, LINES 12–21)

Budget estimate	$141,000
Allowed by House	100,000
Reported to Senate	100,000
Total reduction	41,000

Two full-time employees, with salaries aggregating $3,700, and several part-time employees engaged in supervisory work would be stricken from the pay roll under the reduction, and Indians engaged in water-development work would be without employment. This appropriation provides for the development of water for domestic and stock purposes principally on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico. These Indians are engaged mainly in raising sheep and goats and water is an essential feature if they are to be successful in their endeavors. The present water supply is woefully inadequate and until additional supplies are developed overgrazing will continue on numerous sections of this vast domain.

IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, REIMBURSABLE, ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (P. 25, LINES 6–9)

Budget estimate	$102,000
Allowed by House	102,000
Reported to Senate	75,000
Total reduction	27,000

This appropriation supports the general administrative expenses in connection with the Indian irrigation service. The reduction will necessitate the abolishment of six full-time positions and two part-time positions with salaries aggregating $21,160. The remainder of the reduction would be absorbed in curtailment of travel, purchase of equipment and supplies, and other miscellaneous expenses. The amount of the Budget estimate is a low minimum required for general supervisory purposes when it is considered that there are 45 projects subdivided into 168 units on the various Indian reservations. Regardless of what may be said with reference to the Indian irrigation service, as long as the projects are in existence and general maintenance and betterment are to be carried on and the projects operated, an adequate amount of supervision must be provided.

IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, REIMBURSABLE, TOTAL (P. 25, LINES 10–11)

Budget estimate	$202,000
Allowed by House	190,000
Reported to Senate	163,000
Total reduction	39,000

The total of the items listed under this heading as submitted by the Budget was $207,300. The actual Budget estimate was $5,300 less than the total of the several items involved. Without reducing a single one of these specific items, the House reduced the actual appropriation by $12,000, thus giving a differential of $17,300. The action of the Senate committee confirms that of the House and takes into consideration the reduction of $27,000 in the item for general administrative expenses. Such a differential on this appropriation is beyond all reason, and if the Budget allowance is not restored, needed improvements must be deferred and necessary operation costs cut down to such an extent that the projects will suffer. All projects under this appropriation are of particular benefit to individual Indians, there being very few white persons either owners or lessees on these miscellaneous small projects.

IRRIGATION PROJECT, GILA RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZ. (P. 26, LINES 9–24)

Budget estimate	$100,000
Allowed by House	100,000
Reported to Senate	75,000
Total reduction	25,000

This reduction will necessitate the discard of six employees now engaged full time in construction work with wages aggregating $13,780. The remainder of the reduction will be absorbed in the amount required for purchase of supplies and general repairs throughout the project. The amount now allowed will permit no money whatever for continuation of construction. Pursuant to the act of June 7, 1924, and other acts relating to this project, a repayment contract was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 27, 1931, and confirmed by the Superior Court of Pinal County, Ariz., on September 23, 1931. Additional construction and necessary operation and maintenance are imperative if the Indian Service is to live up to the requirements of the repayment contract. This project will be used almost to full capacity when all lands are subjugated and necessary ditches constructed to supply water to the lands.

IMPROVEMENT, ETC., COLORADO RIVER IRRIGATION SYSTEM (P. 27, LINES 1–5)

Budget estimate	$28,000
Allowed by House	28,000
Reported to Senate	20,000
Total reduction	8,000

The amount allowed by the Budget and the House contemplated an expenditure of $20,000 for replacement of a worn-out pumping plant with a new Diesel plant. The boilers in the present plant are beyond repair and must be replaced. If this improvement is not provided, delivery of water will be impossible, either to Indian farmers or lessees on the reservation. Good use is made of this project and collections from water users are well above the average. The contemplated reduction will void the possibility of the new plant, and if this improvement is to be denied the appropriation may well be reduced to the amount allowed for 1932—namely, $8,000. It is sincerely hoped that the full Budget estimate may be approved.

The reduction in this item will not involve any decrease in personnel.

IMPROVEMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION, FORT HALL IRRIGATION SYSTEM, IDAHO (P. 27, LINES 17–18)

Budget estimate	$42,000
Allowed by House	42,000
Reported to Senate	35,000
Total reduction	7,000

This reduction will make necessary the abolishment of two positions of ditch rider at $1,740 a year. It will also be necessary to defer replacement of structures, cleaning of canals, and other urgent maintenance operations. During 1930 the area of irrigable land actually irrigated was 30,152 acres, of which 10,283 was used by Indians. Collections on this project are above the average, but if delivery of water fails and structures are not kept in fair repair nonuse of land may well be expected to follow. The amount allowed by the Budget and House is $8,000 less than is available for 1932.

CONSTRUCTION OF MICHAUD UNIT, FORT HALL PROJECT, IDAHO (P. 27, LINES 19–24; P. 28, LINES 1–5)

Budget estimate	$332,500
Allowed by House	332,500
Reported to Senate	250,000
Total reduction	82,500

Work on the Michaud division of the Fort Hall project, including certain improvements of general benefit to the entire Fort Hall system, was authorized by the act of February 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1061). The amount contained in the Budget estimate contemplated only such expenditures as would be of benefit to the entire system. The items involved in the estimate are as follows:

Final surveys and preparation of plans	$20,000
Grays Lake north embankment and outlet structure	10,000
Grays Lake-Blackfoot Reservoir diversion channel:	
Right of way	5,000
Construction and Meadow Creek channel improvement	10,500
Blackfoot Reservoir: Right of way, purchase of additional necessary right of way not heretofore acquired	87,000

Blackfoot River and regulating reservoir:	
Right of way and damages	$15,000
River channel improvement, levees, and drains	74,500
Regulating reservoir and diversion works	85,500
Idaho or Reservation Canal:	
Right of way and damages	5,000
Replacement of diversion structure and lowering head of canal	15,000
Rehabilitation Tyhee siphon	55,000
Total	332,500

It is not known which of these items the Senate committee struck out. With the reduced appropriation the program of expenditure will have to be rearranged after consultation with the engineers. The entire item could be stricken from the bill with less harm than some of the other proposed reductions.

The proposed reduction will result in eliminating not less than four of the positions contemplated.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION, MONT. (P. 28, LINES 14–18)

Budget estimate	$20,000
Allowed by House	20,000
Reported to Senate	17,500
Total reduction	2,500

This reduction will make necessary the postponement of replacing old timber structures. In their present condition satisfactory delivery of water is well-nigh impossible. Should it be possible to go through the year without purchasing stored water, a saving might be accomplished in the amount set aside for such purpose, thus permitting the replacement and repair work to go forward. Maximum use is not obtained from the project at this time.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION, FORT PECK IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, MONTANA (P. 28, LINES 19–23)

Budget estimate	$8,000
Allowed by House	8,000
Reported to Senate	5,000
Total reduction	3,000

Improvements on certain units of this project were completed during the fiscal year 1931, through an appropriation provided by Congress after an investigation as to the feasibility of such improvements looking to a better utilization of those units. The amount contained in the Budget estimate and allowed by the House represents minimum operation and maintenance requirements for next year. If these funds are not provided, advantageous use of the project can not be expected, and efforts to encourage larger use of the irrigable areas in the future will be in vain.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA (P. 28, LINES 24–25; P. 29, LINES 1–20)

Budget estimate	$436,000
Allowed by House	436,000
Reported to Senate	254,000
Total reduction	182,000

Expenditures on this project are fully justified in the House hearings (pp. 373–386). The amount contained in the Budget was below the original expenditure contemplated in our program for 1933.

Pablo Reservoir enlargement, $5,000

The total estimated expenditure for this construction is $250,000. The amount carried in the bill is the second installment on a 3-year program, and this reduction would result in no special harm, since the amount contemplated for completion in 1934 would be increased by $5,000.

Power distribution system, $55,000

Electric transmission line construction was begun in 1931, during which a distribution system was provided for the Camas area and work was begun in the Mission Valley division.

Lines of the local power company on Hellroaring Creek have been purchased and it is desirable to continue construction so that all farmers in project towns can be supplied with power. It is desirable to complete the principal distribution lines by the fall of 1933. Not only will power be available for the various communities but it will also be available for pumping and other project purposes. A considerable revenue will be derived from power sold. The elimination of this item will postpone the furnishing of power to farmers on the project, deprive the Government of revenues from the sale of such power, and the project will be without power needed for pumping and other utility purposes.

Pumping plant, $100,000

This item is for a pumping plant to lift water from Flathead Lake 300 feet to the Pablo Reservoir. This source of supply is inexhaustible and the construction of the pumping plant will insure the dependability of a water supply for 40,000 acres of the project. The construction of this plant will involve a total outlay of $250,000. The elimination of this item will result in increased costs, since the foundations for the plant and other preliminary work can be done before the reservoir area is flooded as a result of construction now under way.

Enlargement Tabor Feed Canal

Enlargement of this canal will permit the carrying of more water from Jocko River to Tabor Reservoir during the high-water season. By this work it is estimated that from 6,000 to 10,000 acre-feet of water can be added to the water supply of the Mission Valley division.

In connection with these items for Flathead, a repayment contract has been executed and public notice was issued by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to existing law, on November 1, 1930.

IMPROVEMENT, ETC., IRRIGATION SYSTEM, BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT. (P. 29, LINES 21–24; P. 30, LINES 1–2)

Budget estimate	$86,000
Allowed by House	86,000
Reported to Senate	41,000
Total reduction	45,000

Based upon definite recommendations of engineers who made a thorough study of the project, and with the view of better utilization of certain units of the project, a 3-year construction program was initiated on the Blackfeet Reservation in the fiscal year 1931. This program contemplated expenditures as follows:

1931	$64,250
1932	46,000
1933	45,000
Total	155,250

Appropriations have been made in fulfillment of this program and the work contemplated carried to, or in process of, completion at this time. Elimination of the amount required for the third year of the program will not only postpone final completion and use of the project, but will result in voiding some of the work already done. Since it was decided by Congress several years ago to proceed with construction looking to effective use of a portion of this project, it is poor economy to withdraw at this time, leaving works already constructed inoperative.

At the conclusion of this 3-year program no further development is contemplated, all future expenditures to be confined to operation and maintenance work.

No decrease in permanent personnel will result from this proposed reduction, but much local day labor will be affected.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, CROW RESERVATION, MONT. (P. 30, LINES 3–11)

Budget estimate	$25,000
Allowed by House	20,000
Reported to Senate	18,000
Total reduction	7,000

Of the total reduction, $5,000 cut off by the House represented the amount allowed by the Budget for drainage work on certain areas. A small appropriation is available the current year for beginning that work and until such time as the effectiveness thereof can be determined, with the consent of the Bureau of the Budget, the House committee was requested by the Indian Service to transfer that $5,000 to land-designation work. The House committee denied our request. One of the largest sources of complaint on this project is and has been the payment of charges on land which owners claim should not be assessed. Some land is covered with brush, other tracts are slightly seeped, while other areas are in need of leveling. It was the hope of the office that studies could be made, through the use of this $5,000, to the end that project lands irrigable and assessable could be determined.

Ordinary operation and maintenance costs have been met in the past largely through accumulated collections from water users. These surplus collections have been depleted to such an extent that Federal appropriations are necessary if further use of the project is to be permitted. Expenditures in 1931 from collections were $47,581; estimated expenditures from such funds in 1932, $35,616; and in 1933, $20,000. The total estimated expenditures on this project for 1933, exclusive of the $5,000 referred to in the preceding paragraph, are $40,000, or $23,616 less than for the current year.

The further reduction proposed by the Senate committee will mean postponement of canal cleaning and other necessary project expenses incidental to delivery of water.

The contemplated reduction will not affect the status of any regular employees.

INVESTIGATIONS, ETC., DAM CONSTRUCTION, DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION, NEV. (P. 31, LINES 1–6)

Budget estimate	$15,000
Allowed by House	15,000
Reported to Senate	10,000
Total reduction	5,000

This expenditure is authorized by the act of February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1458). The very nature of the work makes it impossible to definitely determine the exact amount that will be required to complete it. Since Congress has directed that the surveys be made and authorized a specific sum therefor, it would seem appropriate to set aside the entire amount of the authorization. If not used in this work it can be used for nothing else, and will revert to the Federal Treasury.

A full discussion of this item appears on pages 411–424 of the House hearings.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, WIND RIVER DIMINISHED RESERVATION, WYO. (P. 34, LINES 8–19)

Budget estimate	$55,000
Allowed by House	55,000
Reported to Senate	45,000
Total reduction	10,000

For the last two or three years increases have been allowed for the replacement of old wood structures with concrete and steel. These replacements have proceeded satisfactorily and have resulted in greater use of the project. During the irrigation season of 1931 about 200 Indian families irrigated 10,263 acres. An agricultural extension agent is assigned to this reservation and encouragement is being given the Indians to use their own lands for raising subsistence and commercial crops.

Approval of the contemplated reduction will make necessary continued use of worthless structures with resultant inefficient delivery of water. It will also mean postponement of studies looking to the designation of those areas properly assessable under the project.

Surplus collections are used up on this project, and it is necessary to have adequate Federal funds for operation and maintenance costs.

No permanent employees will be affected by the proposed reduction.

INDIAN SCHOOL BUILDINGS (P. 37, LINES 4–25; P. 38, LINES 1–5)

Budget estimate	$507,000
Allowed by House	497,000
Reported to Senate	442,000
Total reduction	65,000

Repairs and improvements

A total reduction of $25,000 is carried for general repair and maintenance of reservation boarding and day schools, including sewer, water, heating, and lighting systems. Present funds permit only minimum expenditures on the upkeep of plants, and this reduction will force postponement of many needed maintenance jobs.

One permanent position at $2,600 will no doubt have to be abolished.

Physical improvements (Tongue River, Mont.)

The amount allowed by the House contemplated an expenditure of $50,000 for a new building to provide classroom facilities now housed in the dormitory of this reservation boarding school. The present structure is in a most dilapidated condition, is instanitary, and unfit for occupancy. A new building is highly desirable and should be provided. However, if that can not be, it is believed that an expenditure of $10,000 will permit the making of certain alterations and repairs which will in part overcome existing unsatisfactory conditions.

FLOOD CONTROL, LEUPP SCHOOL AND AGENCY (P. 38, LINES 6–12)

Budget estimate	$40,000
Allowed by House	40,000
Reported to Senate	10,000
Total reduction	30,000

The bill as passed by the House authorizes the expenditure of $40,000 for the construction of a dike around the Leupp School and agency plant. The estimate was submitted pursuant to a report made by a board of engineers appointed by the Secretary to consider the feasibility of protecting this plant from flood. Since the submission of the estimate a severe flood occurred, breaking the main dikes surrounding this school in several places, and for the safety of the pupils, hospital patients, and employees the school was temporarily abandoned. The Government has expended more than $80,000 in the last three years in attempting to protect this property from destruction by flood. The school has a capacity of 400 pupils and the hospital a capacity of 60 beds. Upon the abandonment of the institution about half of the pupils were taken care of in near-by reservation or nonreservation boarding schools, and the remainder are being accommodated in temporary quarters in the town of Winslow. Some few pupils are attending Government day or State public schools.

A reduction of $30,000 in this item will definitely eliminate the possibility of further expenditure of Government funds in building dikes in an attempt to save this property from destruction by flood. The $10,000 allowed by the Senate will be used to make investigations as to the availability of water supplies preparatory to relocating the facilities abandoned at Leupp.

No permanent employees are affected by this reduction, but a large portion of the original $40,000 would be paid to Indians engaged in dike construction.

EDUCATION, SIOUX NATION (P. 46, LINES 12–17)

Budget estimate	$406,500
Allowed by House	406,500
Reported to Senate	350,000
Total reduction	56,500

This appropriation is used to maintain about 30 day schools, with an average attendance in excess of 500, and 3 reservation boarding schools, with a combined capacity of 800, all for the benefit of the Sioux Indians. The amount required for ordinary support purposes, exclusive of repairs to buildings, is $331,500. The fund is also used for general supervisory purposes in the Sioux country, tuition of Indian pupils in mission schools, and repairs to plants.

The reduction will require the abolishment of 10 or more teaching positions; possibly 5 housekeeper positions at the day schools; and other much-needed positions, principally at the boarding schools. The Budget estimate has already taken into consideration savings of $10 per pupil based on present market prices of commodities, and the reduction here proposed will mean the closing of day schools and the denial of educational facilities to some of the Sioux children.

Public-school facilities are not convenient to this Indian population, and consequently the Government has got to provide its own facilities. The schools operated under this appropriation should be accorded the same treatment as those maintained from the general educational appropriation and the appropriations for the nonreservation boarding schools.

EDUCATION OF NATIVES IN ALASKA (PAGE 47, LINES 3–24; P. 48, LINES 1–9)

Budget estimate	$726,400
Allowed by House	690,000
Reported to Senate	650,000
Total reduction	76,400

The amount allowed for salaries under this appropriation is $8,100 less than the appropriation for 1932, and will necessitate elimination of the 25 additional employees approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the House for duty at established stations; prohibit extension of the school term at 31 schools; deny the teacher at Gulkana, where 20 children of school age are available but have no teacher; and prohibit the establishment of eight positions necessary for opening the Shoemaker Bay School, now being completed. In addition to the positions named it will be necessary to reduce the present staff to come within the amount allowed.

The reduction of $2,000 in the travel expense item was apparently made because of the reduction in personnel. If the salary appropriation is allowed, the Budget estimate for travel should be restored.

The Budget allowance for equipment, supplies, fuel, and so forth, was $219,000. This amount was reduced by the House to $192,600 and is now reduced further by the Senate to $182,600, or only $12,600 above the amount allowed for 1932, and a total reduction in the Budget estimate of $36,400. Proceeding on the theory that the Shoemaker Bay School is not to be opened, since no employees have been allowed therefor, this reduction is accounted for. It is inconceivable that after providing this plant it is the wish of Congress that it remain vacant for one full school term.

The cut of $2,000 in the repair item will force postponement of needed repairs on station buildings, many of which are of crude construction and are constantly in need of attention.

Summarizing, the reductions below the Budget estimates are as follows:

Object	Budget	House	Senate	Reduction
Salaries	$376,900	$366,900	$341,900	$35,000
Travel	24,000	24,000	22,000	2,000
Equipment, etc	219,000	192,600	182,600	37,400
Repairs	25,000	25,000	23,000	2,000
New Structures	13,000	13,000	13,000	
Freight	30,000	30,000	30,000	
Operation of vessels	35,000	35,000	35,000	
Rents	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Telephone and telegraph	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total	726,400	690,000	[1] 651,000	76,400

[1] Error of $1,000 in total of allowances by Senate.

Attention is invited to the amendments on page 47, lines 13 and 14, and lines 21 and 22, striking out the text with reference to the *Boxer*, and substituting the word "vessels." Unless the amount of $35,000 "for operation of vessels" is increased by at least $10,000, funds will not be available for continued operation of the *Boxer* in the Alaskan service.

All phases of the situation considered, the total reduction in this appropriation is most severe, and this work will go backward instead of forward.

CONSERVATION OF HEALTH (TRIBAL FUNDS) (P. 52, LINES 20–24; P. 53, LINES 1–2)

This is not an appropriation but merely a limitation, appearing on the face of the bill, as to the amount of tribal funds that may be expended for health work among Indians. If the decrease proposed in tribal-fund expenditures should stand, this reduction in the authorization for health work would be entirely consistent.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE INDIANS, CANTON, S. DAK. (P. 53, LINES 3–8)

Budget estimate	$50,000
Allowed by House	50,000
Reported to Senate	40,000
Total reduction	10,000

This institution, for insane persons, while not requiring a larger number of employees than does an ordinary hospital, has always been operated with a small complement of personnel. The present staff is considered as a minimum. The proposed reduction will make necessary the abolishment of not less than four positions, and further savings will have to be effected through a lesser expenditure for food and other supplies. Not only does this appropriation provide for care of patients, but for maintenance and upkeep of buildings, including all heating and plumbing, water, light, and sewer systems. This asylum can not be maintained in accordance with even minimum standards if this reduction stands.

SUPPORT OF INDIANS AND ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN PROPERTY (P. 53, LINES 21–24; P. 54, LINES 1–14)

Budget estimate	$1,588,000
Budget estimate, Quapaw item	20,000
Total Budget estimate	1,608,000
Allowed by House, combined	1,596,000
Reported to Senate	1,400,000
Total decrease	208,000

If this decrease stands, not less than 50 positions, ranging in salaries from $1,080 to $6,500, will be abolished, salaries of positions so abolished aggregating $90,480. Jurisdictions are constantly complaining under present conditions of the tremendous burden now being carried by the clerical forces at the agencies. Office hours in the field are from 8 to 5, and practically all agency employees are forced to perform many hours of overtime labor in order to keep the work current. Through lack of funds we are constantly denying appeals for temporary clerical assistance or for full-time positions. The elimination of positions now authorized will seriously handicap the local agencies in handling the mass of detail work requiring daily attention.

In addition to the above, it will be necessary to reduce expenditures for the following purposes:

Supplies (food, clothing, etc., for direct issue to Indians)	$55,000
Travel expenses of employees	6,000
Repairs to office equipment, agency machinery, etc	15,000
Seed for issue to Indians	5,000
Burial expense of Indians	4,000
Office equipment, agency machinery, etc., including replacement of automobiles	20,000
Improving home conditions of Indians	15,000
Other miscellaneous purposes	3,920

A total of 63 agencies are supported in whole or in part from this appropriation. These agencies are handling the affairs of more than 90 per cent of the Indians under the jurisdiction of the office, and a reduction in this appropriation is striking at one of the most essential of all appropriations of the Indian Service, since it is used for direct benefit for the Indians on the reservations.

SUPPORT OF INDIANS AND ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN PROPERTY (TRIBAL FUNDS)

General statement

The total reduction in tribal funds authorized for expenditure for general support and administration purposes, including authorizations from Chippewa funds for general agency purposes and indigent relief, authorizations from Osage funds for agency support and expenses in connection with oil and gas production, and expenditures from the principal funds to the credit of Confederated Bands of Utes under Ute Mountain and Uintah Reservations is $278,600. The purposes for which these authorizations are expended correspond very closely to those for which the gratuity appropriation for general support and administration of Indian property is utilized. This cut will necessitate a serious reduction in the personnel on the reservations involved; reduction in expenditures for relief of needy Indians, which have been so heavy during the past year and will continue to be heavy until a return of normal conditions and opportunity for employment of the Indians; reduction in expenditures calculated to advance the industrial welfare of the Indians, such as increased farming activities, development of their livestock, 4-H-club work, chapter organizations among the adults; and a general decrease in the amount of supervision which can be given the affairs of the Indians in general.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (ARIZONA) (P. 55 LINES 12–15)

Fort Apache:

Budget estimate	$25,000
Allowed by House	25,000
Reported to Senate	20,000
Total reduction	5,000

Reduction of $5,000 will necessitate the abolishment of one position of farmer or stockman at $1,500 and a decrease of $3,500 in expenditures for relief of Indians, operation of the tribal sawmill, and the construction of Indian homes. This agency has heretofore been supported from tribal funds, but by reason of decreasing revenues the larger part of the general administrative overhead will be borne from gratuity appropriations in 1933.

San Carlos:

Budget estimate	$120,000
Allowed by House	120,000
Reported to Senate	100,000
Total reduction	20,000

If this reduction is made, $7,000 must be absorbed through a cut in personnel, probably eliminating two laborers, two line riders, and one deputy special officer. Our industrial program for 1933 contemplated the expenditure of $35,000 in the purchase of bulls and heifers for the tribal herd. This will necessarily be reduced to $22,000, accounting for the remaining $13,000 of the $20,000 decrease. This reservation has an area of 1,610,000 acres and a population of 2,670 Indians. The Indians have been especially interested in livestock activities, and a number of the employees paid from this appropriation are engaged in work directly connected with the livestock industry.

Truxton Canyon:

Budget estimate	$20,000
Allowed by House	20,000
Reported to Senate	16,000
Total reduction	4,000

A reduction of $4,000 means the abolishment of one position of farmer at $1,620 and a reduction of $2,380 in proposed expenditures for relief of Indians and advancement of their livestock interest by cutting expenses in connection with the running of the tribal herd, round-up expenses, water development, etc. This reservation contains 973,000 acres and has a population of 460. Stock activities constitute the main industry of the reservation and are the principal sources of support for the Indians.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (COLORADO) (P. 55, LINES 18–20)

Southern Ute:

Budget estimate	$20,000
Allowed by House	20,000
Reported to Senate	15,000
Total reduction	5,000

None of this authorization is expended for salaries of regular employees. This reduction will result in less employent for Indians in road and bridge construction and repair work on the reservation and a decrease in the purchase of subsistence supplies for issue to old and indigent Indians.

Ute Mountain:

Budget estimate	$20,000
Allowed by House	20,000
Reported to Senate	15,000
Total reduction	5,000

A cut of $5,000 will necessitate abandonment of our plan to construct a community house at Towaoc for the use of the Ute Mountain Indians. Experience at other jurisdictions, especially in the Navajo country, has demonstrated the value of community houses. A similar building for the Indians of this reservation would be of value to them in providing a place where they may meet to discuss subjects relating to home and farm improvement.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (IDAHO) (P. 55, LINES 21–24 AND P. 56, LINES 1–2)

Fort Hall:

Budget estimate	$20,000
Allowed by House	20,000
Reported to Senate	15,000
Total reduction	5,000

A reduction of $5,000 will necessitate abolishment of a position of deputy special officer at $1,920, a financial clerk at $1,740, and curtailment of industrial activities, relief of Indians, and general administrative expenses to the extent of $1,340. The amount of the Budget estimate was $17,500 less than the appropriation for 1932, or eliminating the $10,000 for weed control, $7,500 less than the ordinary annual authorization for this jurisdiction. Any further reduction without a corresponding increase of the gratuity appropriation will handicap the administration of the affairs of this jurisdiction.

Fort Lapwai:

Budget estimate	$10,000
Allowed by House	10,000
Reported to Senate	7,500
Total reduction	2,500

A reduction of $2,500 will necessitate abolishment of one position, probably that of assistant clerk at $1,740. The remainder of the decrease will necessitate a smaller expenditure for relief of indigent Indians and purchase of farm and garden seeds for issue to them and other activities relating to industrial development.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (IOWA) (P. 56, LINE 3)

Sac and Fox:

Budget estimate	$2,000
Allowed by House	2,000
Reported to Senate	1,000
Total reduction	1,000

This money is not used to pay salaries of any regular employees. Approximately $1,500 will be required to pay State and county taxes on tribal lands. If only $1,000 is allowed, full tax payment can not be made, and the penalty will accrue on any amount that goes delinquent.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (KANSAS) (P. 56, LINE 4)

Pottawatomie:

Budget estimate	$2,000
Allowed by House	2,000
Reported to Senate	1,000
Total reduction	1,000

Reduction to $1,000 means that one position of clerk at $1,920, now charged to this authorization, will have to be dropped entirely or the balance required for his salary provided from some other fund. This employee is on duty at the Pottawatomie subagency located at Mayetta, Kans. There are 891 Indians on the Pottawatomie Reservation, and the present clerical force necessary to carry on the required work is extremely limited.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (MINNESOTA) (P. 56, LINE 6)

Red Lake:

Budget estimate	$53,000
Allowed by House	53,000
Reported to Senate	45,000
Total reduction	8,000

Practically all of the reduction of $8,000 will have to be absorbed in the abolishment of seven existing positions or the transfer of salaries of these positions to Red Lake tribal funds made available elsewhere in the bill for the operation of the Red Lake and Cross Lake boarding schools. Practically the entire expense of maintaining this agency is borne from this appropriation. There are about 1,800 Indians on the Red Lake Reservation, which contains approximately 407,000 acres, all of which is in a tribal status. The Indians support themselves largely through lumbering and fishing activities, and some of them engage in farming and chicken raising.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (MONTANA) (P. 56, LINES 7–10)

Blackfeet:

Budget estimate	$7,500
Allowed by House	7,500
Reported to Senate	5,000
Total reduction	2,500

No regular salaries are charged to this fund. Reduction of $2,500 would be reflected in a decrease to that extent in our program for the relief of needy Indians. Almost the entire amount requested from Blackfeet funds for 1933 is justified as being needed for relief of needy Indians on this reservation, which has a population of approximately 3,550. In addition to expenditures from tribal funds, a large amount of gratuity appropriations is expended each year in providing subsistence supplies and clothing for this group of Indians. If the Indians have funds to their credit, such funds should be used for the relief of indigent members of the tribe.

Flathead:

Budget estimate	$40,000
Allowed by House	40,000
Reported to Senate	30,000
Total reduction	10,000

This reduction will probably necessitate abolishment of 1 position of special officer, 1 clerk, 1 laborer, 2 farmers, and 1 physician; also decreased expenditures for other purposes, including the hospitalization of Indians in the Holy Family Mission Hospital at St. Ignatius. There are 3,000 Indians on this reservation. The Budget estimate was $10,400 less than the amount appropriated for 1932, which amount will of necessity be provided at least in part from gratuity appropriations. Funds will not be sufficient in general appropriations to permit employment in the above positions, the abolishment of which would be most unfortunate.

Fort Peck:

Budget estimate	$10,000
Allowed by House	10,000
Reported to Senate	5,000
Total reduction	5,000

We do not contemplate the use of any part of this money in payment of the salaries of regular positions. The farm-agent position no doubt will be abolished. The remainder of the reduction will necessitate a corresponding decrease in our general agency and reservation activities, particularly in the amount available for relief of needy Indians. During the present year we have expended large sums both from Red Cross money and gratuity appropriations for the relief of needy Indians on this reservation. Expenditures for education, medical work, and other purposes are borne from general gratuity appropriations.

Tongue River:

Budget estimate	$15,100
Allowed by House	15,100
Reported to Senate	10,000
Total reduction	5,100

The proposed reduction of $5,100 will involve abolishment of one position of farmer at $1,380, and decreased expenditures for irregular Indian labor, relief of needy members of the tribe, operation of the tribal sawmill, purchase and issue of garden seed, and encouragement of Indian livestock activities. There are 1,460 Indians on this reservation, and the Government is expending from gratuity appropriations large sums for educational, health, and other purposes. Indian labor is hired under this appropriation for road work, fence repair and upkeep, cutting of ice, and other agency and reservation activities, and any compensation received contributes to the support of the individuals employed and their families.

Rocky Boy:

Budget estimate	$2,000
Allowed by House	2,000
Reported to Senate	1,000
Total reduction	1,000

The salary of a position of general mechanic at $1,500 has heretofore been paid from this fund. A cut to $1,000 will require the abolishment of this position. School, health, industrial, and other activities for the benefit of this group of Indians numbering about 550 are supported from gratuity appropriations. The amount allowed by the Budget represents small annual revenues from rental of surplus grazing land. Expenditures from this fund are of direct benefit to the Indians.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (NEBRASKA)

Omaha:

Budget estimate	$2,000
Allowed by House	2,000
Reported to Senate	1,000
Total reduction	1,000

This authorization does not bear the salaries of any regular positions. Reduction to $1,000 means a proportionate decrease in employment of irregular Indian labor, relief of needy Indians, and development of industrial activities among the Indians.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS, NEVADA (P. 56, LINES 12–14)

Pyramid Lake:

Budget estimate	$5,000
Allowed by House	5,000
Reported to Senate	2,500
Total reduction	2,500

The proposed reduction of $2,500 will necessitate the abolishment of one position of farmer at $1,680 and the expenditure of $820 less for direct aid to Indians through the issuance of subsistence supplies, clothing, hospitalization, and other expenses. The use of $5,000 of Indian moneys is small compared to the expenditure of Federal funds for the benefit of this group of 550 Indians.

Western Shoshone:

Budget estimate	$10,000
Allowed by House	10,000
Reported to Senate	5,000
Total reduction	5,000

The proposed cut of $5,000, representing half of the estimate, all of which was considered necessary, will necessitate the abolishment of one position of laborer at $1,260 and decreased expenditures for supplies, materials, equipment, for relief of Indians, and care of their livestock. The Budget estimate was $5,200 less than the amount authorized for use in 1932. The decrease is made necessary by reason of diminished income to the tribe from rental of surplus grazing lands. There are approximately 700 Indians on this reservation and a considerable sum is annually expended from gratuity appropriations for the support of Federal activities for their benefit.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS, NEW MEXICO (P. 56, LINES 15–16)

Jicarilla:

Budget estimate	$30,000
Allowed by House	30,000
Reported to Senate	25,000
Total reduction	5,000

A cut of $5,000 will involve curtailment to that extent of our program of industrial development on the reservation, including such items as operation of the tribal sawmill, water development, fence construction and repair, rodent control, and care of the tribal sheep herd. The greater part of this money is expended in the employment of irregular Indian labor, lessening the opportunity for which would be particularly unfortunate at this time in view of the needy condition of the Indians and their extremely heavy stock losses during the past winter. It is anticipated that only two regular employees will be paid from this fund in 1933. During the past year 16 employees at this jurisdiction are chargeable to the tribal fund authorization. The Budget estimate for 1933 was $30,000 less than the authorization for the present year. A further reduction without compensating increase in gratuity appropriations will result in severely crippling the activities of the agency and greatly curtailing the income of individual Indians through lack of employment heretofore provided.

Mescalero:

Budget estimate	$40,000
Allowed by House	40,000
Reported to Senate	25,000
Total reduction	15,000

The proposed reduction of $15,000 will necessitate the abolishment of one position of farmer at $1,740 and a sharp decrease in the amount expended in the employment of irregular Indian labor in connection with such projects as the operation of the sawmill, water development, construction and repair of fences, and care of the tribal sheep herd. Our plans for the expenditure of the original $40,000 estimate contemplated the expenditure of almost none of it for general administrative purposes and any cut in this authorization can not help but be reflected in projects of direct benefit to the Indians. It is especially desirable to purchase new animals for addition to the cattle and sheep herds, and expenditures are necessary for the purchase of supplies and equipment, oil cake and other feed, repairs to camp buildings and other purposes necessary to proper handling of the tribal herds. Funds are not provided elsewhere to supplement the loss through this reduction. Since these expenditures are made for the direct benefit of the Indians their funds should stand a major portion of the costs. The Budget estimate for 1933 was $15,000 less than the amount authorized for use in the present fiscal year. As a result of such reduction, seven positions have been transferred

to the gratuity support appropriation, and under the amount now allowed it is possible that some of these positions will have to be abolished.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (OKLAHOMA) (P. 56, LINES 18–22)

Otoe:

Budget estimate	$1,500
Allowed by House	1,500
Reported to Senate	1,000
Total reduction	500

The proposed cut of $500 will necessitate a proportionate reduction in miscellaneous agency and reservation expenditures, such as traveling expense, operation and upkeep of automobiles, relief of needy Indians, etc. The Otoe Indians are under the jurisdiction of the Pawnee Agency, which is supported largely from gratuity appropriations.

Ponca:

Budget estimate	$3,000
Allowed by House	3,000
Reported to Senate	2,000
Total reduction	1,000

The proposed cut of $1,000 will mean the abolishment of one position of junior clerk. These Indians are also under the jurisdiction of the Pawnee Agency and share in the benefits derived from expenditure of Federal funds for educational, medical, industrial, and other purposes. The amount contributed from Indian funds is small compared to the expenditure of Federal funds.

Sac and Fox:

Budget estimate	$3,100
Allowed by House	3,100
Reported to Senate	2,000
Total reduction	1,100

The proposed reduction of $1,100 means that one position of assistant clerk at $1,800 now paid from this authorization must be abolished. The Sac and Fox Reservation, inhabited by about 700 Indians, is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Shawnee Agency. They receive about $3,000 annually from the rental of surplus grazing lands. They share in the benefits derived from the expenditure of Federal funds for educational, medical, industrial, and other purposes. Children attend the public schools, for which tuition is paid, and a sanatorium is located at Shawnee, Okla. The amount contributed from Indian funds for administrative purposes is small compared to the contribution made by the Federal Government.

Cheyenne and Arapaho:

Budget estimate	$3,000
Allowed by House	3,000
Reported to Senate	2,000
Total reduction	1,000

This item was inserted at the request of the Indians to provide money for expenses of the tribal business committee and tribal delegates to Washington. The proposed reduction simply means that there will be $1,000 less available for such purposes. No part of this fund is to be used for administrative purposes by the Indian Service.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS, OREGON (P. 56, LINES 23–24)

Klamath:

Budget estimate	$110,000
Allowed by House	75,000
Reported to Senate	50,000
Total reduction	60,000

The Budget estimate of $110,000 represented what we considered at the time of submission the lowest possible amount that would be required for the maintenance of this agency during the next fiscal year. Over a period of four years there has been a cut of approximately 34 per cent in the appropriation of tribal funds for this jurisdiction. During the present year there has been expended on this reservation $25,000 of the gratuity road appropriation. Following a hearing before the House committee on the question of expenditures at this jurisdiction, during which representatives of the Klamath Indians were present and testified, that committee recommended a reduction of $35,000 in this appropriation. Following this action the superintendent was directed to make a minute study of his needs and to indicate the lowest possible minimum required for operations during the next year. This study revealed that in round figures approximately $100,000 would be required for the agency, including $10,000 for reimbursable loans to Indians and about $4,000 for expenses of the tribal business committee.

There are 23 authorized positions at Klamath at the present time, and if the reduction of $60,000 under the Budget estimate stands, we will be required to abolish positions which we now consider necessary for general reservation work and in addition thereto the 25-bed hospital will be closed. The money carried in the bill as reported to the Senate will not permit the maintenance of the hospital and the employment of a sufficient clerical force at the agency to handle the routine business connected with per capita payments and numerous miscellaneous matters daily being brought to the agency office for consideration and action. It will also be necessary to deny any applications for reimbursable loans and there will be no money for expenses of the tribal business committee, either for activities on the reservation or for the expenses of its delegates when visiting Washington. The Indian Service has a responsibility delegated to it by law in the administration of the vast estate of this group of one thousand two hundred and seventy and odd Indians. Necessary administrative expense money must be provided or curtailments of the activities will take place which are bound to create most unfavorable criticism of the Federal Government. If Congress refuses to provide necessary funds to properly maintain this agency then it should be willing to share the criticism which is bound to result from that action.

Umatilla:

Budget estimate	$9,100
Allowed by House	9,100
Reported to Senate	5,000
Total reduction	4,100

Reduction to $5,000 means that we would probably have to dispense with two positions of clerk at $1,560 and $1,260 and reduce other administrative expenses to the extent of $1,280. The authorization for 1932 is $15,000. The Budget estimate is $6,000 under that amount. A further reduction of $4,100 with no supplemental gratuity appropriation will seriously impair the effectiveness of work done in the past and retard the future progress of this group of 1,100 Indians.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (SOUTH DAKOTA) (P. 57, LINES 1–2)

Cheyenne River:

Budget estimate	$90,300
Allowed by House	90,300
Reported to Senate	75,000
Total reduction	15,300

A reduction of $15,300 means the elimination of one clerk, one carpenter, one line rider, one hospital attendant, reduction in the amount of irregular labor (almost entirely Indian), smaller quantities of supplies and materials for the agency, the hospital and needy Indians. There are 3,164 Indians on the Cheyenne River Reservation which covers an area of approximately 1,330,000 acres. The administrative expenses of this agency are borne almost entirely from tribal funds, and our present force of employees paid from this appropriation is 23, which number includes employees of the hospital maintained for the benefit of these Indians. It is estimated that approximately $15,000 will be required during 1933 for the relief of needy Indians through the issue of subsistence, clothing, and fuel and the furnishing of medical and other supplies and payment of hospitalization and burial expenses. We believe that this agency is maintained at an extremely low cost, and the reduction of $15,300 will greatly impair the value of the services rendered the Indians.

Pine Ridge:

Budget estimate	$7,000
Allowed by House	7,000
Reported to Senate	4,000
Total reduction	3,000

The entire amount of this authorization is set up for miscellaneous agency and reservation purposes, travel expenses, relief of Indians, etc. The proposed cut of $3,000 will restrict our activities accordingly. The original Budget estimate contemplated the expenditure of approximately $3,000 for relief of needy Indians and $4,000 for payment of general administrative expenses, including the hauling of supplies from the railroad to the point of use. There are 8,000 Sioux Indians on this reservation, which contains approximately 2,569,000 acres of land. This amount of money is derived mainly from the rental of surplus grazing lands. Expenditures for educational, health, industrial, and other purposes on this reservation come from gratuity appropriations. During the fiscal year 1931 more than $560,000 was so expended. It will be seen that the amount requested from tribal funds is exceedingly small compared to the expenditures from Federal appropriations.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (UTAH) (P. 57, LINES 3–7)

Uintah and Ouray:

Budget estimate	$15,000
Allowed by House	15,000
Reported to Senate	10,000
Total reduction	5,000

The greater part of this annual authorization is expended in the purchase of supplies for the agency, the hospital, and for issue to old and indigent Indians. The proposed reduction of $5,000 will necessitate proportionately decreased expenditures for these needs. No regular employees are paid from this appropriation, and expenditures therefrom are largely for direct benefit to Indians either through employment or the issuance of supplies.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (WASHINGTON) (P. 57, LINES 8–15)

Colville:

Budget estimate	$40,500
Allowed by House	40,500
Reported to Senate	30,000
Total reduction	10,500

A reduction of $10,500 will necessitate abolishment of 1 position of forest ranger, 1 junior clerk, 2 laborers, and 1 general mechanic, involving approximately $7,000, and a reduction of $3,500 in the amounts expended for miscellaneous purposes, such as irregular labor, principally Indian; purchase of supplies and

materials; and relief of indigent Indians. The administrative expenses of this agency are largely borne from tribal funds. There are about 3,000 Indians on the reservation, which contains more than 378,000 acres of allotted lands and 824,000 acres of tribal lands. They have valuable timber resources and a large area of their reservation lands is leased for grazing purposes. This is a very active agency, and present employees are unable to keep their work current without much overtime.

Neah Bay:

Budget estimate	$7,500
Allowed by House	7,500
Reported to Senate	5,000
Total reduction	2,500

The proposed cut of $2,500 will necessitate abolishment of one laborer position, at $1,200, and a decrease of $1,300 in the amount expended for relief of indigent Indians, repairs to machinery and equipment, and the purchase of new equipment. There are 660 Indians under this jurisdiction, and a considerabl sum is expended each year from general gratuity appropriations for purposes of general benefit to them.

Puyallup:

Budget estimate	$4,000
Allowed by House	4,000
Reported to Senate	2,000
Total reduction	2,000

One thousand dollars of this appropriation is required for upkeep and maintenance of the Puyallup Indian cemetery. This money represents interest at 4 per cent per annum on a trust fund of $25,000 definitely set aside for the purpose. It will be necessary to abolish a position of clerk, at $1,680, and the remaining amount of this reduction will necessarily be absorbed through curtailment in other administrative expenditures. This reservation is under administrative control of the Tulalip Agency, which is largely supported from gratuity appropriations.

Spokane:

Budget estimate	$10,000
Allowed by House	10,000
Reported to Senate	7,500
Total reducton	2,500

The reduction of $2,500 will necessitate the abolishment of a position of farmer, at $1,560, and a reduction in the amount to be expended for relief of needy Indians, including hospitalization and burial expense. There are 774 Indians on this reservation, which contains more than 150,000 acres of land. The reservation is under the administrative control of the Colville Agency.

Taholah (Quinaielt):

Budget estimate	$36,000
Allowed by House	36,000
Reported to Senate	30,000
Total reduction	6,000

Under the wording of the item, $25,000 of this authorization is available only for a sewer and water system for the Indian village at Taholah. This improvement has been requested by the Indians. One thousand dollars of the remaining amount was definitely set aside for expenditure in such manner as the tribal council might determine. This leaves only $4,000 for general purposes, as against $10,000 allowed by the Budget and the House. One position of practical nurse at $1,560 must be abolished. The remainder of the reduction must be absorbed through other reductions in expenses of administration and care of Indians, particularly decreased purchase of supplies for indigent Indians.

Yakima:

Budget estimate	$30,000
Allowed by House	30,000
Reported to Senate	20,000
Total reduction	10,000

The proposed reduction of $10,000 in this authorization means that we must abolish positions of physician, 1 farmer, 1 clerk, 1 laborer, employ less irregular labor, and expend less for necessary supplies and materials. This reservation is inhabited by 2,916 Indians and has an area of over 1,000,000 acres of land. There is a vast amount of work involved on this reservation in connection with the leasing of lands, the collection of rentals therefrom, and other miscellaneous activities in handling the affairs of this group of Indians. The original Budget estimate for 1933 was decreased by $8,300 under the amount of the appropriation for 1932. Withdrawal of the employees named would work a hardship not only upon the remaining employees but upon the Indians of the reservation.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS, WISCONSIN (P. 57, LINES 16–22)

Keshena:

Budget estimate	$75,000
Allowed by House	75,000
Reported to Senate	50,000
Total reduction	25,000

The proposed reduction of $25,000, one-third of the amount allowed by the House and the Budget, will seriously cripple our activities at Keshena. Positions which must necessarily be abolished will probably include 1 electrician, 1 clerk, 1 forest guard, 1 blacksmith, 1 laborer, and 1 hospital attendant. The balance will have to be met through reduced expenditures for irregular labor, supplies, materials, equipment, and other necessary expenses incident to agency and reservation activities. The Budget estimate contemplated an expenditure of $10,000 for direct benefit to indigent members of the tribe, $5,000 of which was set aside for maintaining the old folks' home for indigent members of this group and $5,000 for advances to families taking care of indigent members of the tribe. A hospital of 60-bed capacity is maintained for the benefit of this group of Indians and the entire cost of maintenance is borne from tribal funds. The Budget allowed an increase of $4,200 over the 1932 authorization, practically all of which was considered necessary in connection with the operating expenses of the hospital. There are on the Keshena pay roll 25 employees paid from this appropriation, at least 10 of whom are assigned to the hospital. The contemplated reduction will of necessity force curtailment of hospital and medical service to the Indians as well as relief for the indigent members of the tribe.

SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION FROM TRIBAL FUNDS (WYOMING) (P. 57, LINE 23)

Shoshone:

Budget estimate	$50,000
Allowed by House	50,000
Reported to Senate	40,000
Total reduction	10,000

The proposed reduction of $10,000 involves the abolishment of forest guard, clerk, and assistant engineer positions; also reduced expenditures for other administrative, agency, and reservation purposes. There are 2,000 Indians under this jurisdiction. The hospital and boarding school have been transferred to gratuity support funds and other activities under this jurisdiction are also being supported from gratuity funds. The Budget estimate as submitted was $24,100 below the amount authorized for 1932, a portion of which was transferred to the gratuity item for general support purposes.

SUPPORT OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA (TRIBAL FUNDS) (P. 58, LINES 1–19)

Budget estimate	$100,000
Allowed by House	100,000
Reported to Senate	75,000
Total reduction	25,000

The original estimate proposed $100,000, of which $60,000 was set up for agency and general support purposes, and $40,000 for relief of indigent Indians; $15,000 has been cut from the former item and $10,000 from the latter. The $15,000 cut will involve the abolishment of one position of physician, 2 clerks, 1 forest guard, and 1 laborer.

The Consolidated Chippewa Agency has jurisdiction over approximately 13,400 Indians, residing on nine different reservations. It is necessary to maintain subagencies for the benefit of several of the separate groups. Some years ago the numerous Chippewa agencies, except Red Lake, were consolidated, resulting in considerable savings. Further savings at this time will work a hardship upon these Indians and will delay the handling of details of administration to a marked degree. For the Red Lake and Consolidated Chippewa jurisdictions only 24 employees are paid from this appropriation and we consider each of them necessary.

With regard to the proposed $10,000 reduction in expenditures for the relief of needy members of the tribe, we can only say that we know of no better use to which this money can be put and earnestly request that the amount of the reduction be restored. It is sorely needed.

SUPPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY, OKLAHOMA (TRIBAL FUNDS) (P. 59, LINES 10–19)

Budget estimate	$210,000
Allowed by House	175,000
Reported to Senate	150,000
Total reduction	60,000

This reduction will mean a very drastic cut in personnel, as well as a reduction in other expenses in connection with the administration of Osage affairs, both individual and tribal. It will be necessary to abolish at least 17 positions, preservation of law and order will be disrupted, the field offices or subagencies at Hominy, Fairfax, and Foraker will be closed and other economies will necessarily be effected. Notwithstanding the diminishing income to this tribe of Indians, there is a vast amount of routine work that must be handled, such as the many individual Indian accounts, supervision of oil and gas mining activities, including receipt and disbursement of funds accruing from royalties, execution of leases and assignment of leases, and aiding Indians in the construction or repair of homes. Because of past history in connection with this reservation, with its large income from natural resources, a complex administrative problem exists. The relinquishment of supervision or withdrawal of clerical assistance will undoubtedly result in many cases of undue advantage being taken of the individual Indians. The Indian Service is charged by law with certain detailed duties the performance of which require adequate personnel. The Budget estimate was $49,000 less than the amount provided for the current year and $54,000 less than the amount authorized for 1931. While the necessity for curtailment of expenditures is recognized, a too rapid change will be to the actual disadvantage of the Indians. It is believed that $175,000 is the lowest possible minimum that should be provided. As a matter of fact, we feel that the minimum requirement in this transition period is $200,000.

CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, UTAH (TRIBAL FUNDS) (P. 60, LINES 1–21)

Ute Mountain:

Budget estimate	$48,000
Allowed by House	48,000
Reported to Senate	42,500
Total reduction	5,500

The proposed decrease of $5,500 will involve the abolishment of two positions of laborer and decreases in the amounts expended for miscellaneous purposes, such as supplies for issue to Indians, purchase of equipment, industrial assistance, and repair of reservation roads, bridges, and fences. Nearly half of this appropriation is paid out per capita to the Indians.

Uintah:

Budget estimate	$20,000
Allowed by House	20,000
Reported to Senate	17,500
Total decrease	2,500

This proposed reduction will probably involve the abolishment of one position of clerk at the agency and decreases in the amount expended for irregular labor, mining expenses, road and bridge work, etc.

Bureau of Reclamation

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (P. 64, LINES 17 AND 19)

Personal services, reduction, $10,360.

Other expenses, reduction, $3,000.

Reduction in personal services will require an adjustment in the present organization by three or four employees. It will necessarily affect work now done with dispatch.

Reduction of $3,000 in other expenses can be absorbed by strict economy in the purchase of office supplies, in travel, and in other items of expense.

LIMITATIONS FOR FIELD OFFICES AND OTHER ITEMS (PP. 64–65, BEGINNING LINE 20)

Chief engineer's office: Personal services, reduction, $8,000.

This reduction will require adjustment in the present organization by two or more employees. Due to probable transfers of projects to water users and reduction in construction expenditures as contained in the bill as reported by the Senate committee, this reduction is logical.

TELEPHONE AND OTHER COMMUNICATION SERVICE (P. 65, LINE 1)

Reduction, $5,000.

This reduction will require consideration of important matters by correspondence instead of telephone and telegraph and will affect consideration of important matters with dispatch. The reduction is not a serious one.

FIELD LEGAL OFFICES (P. 65, LINE 4)

Personal services, reduction, $9,000.

Other expenses, reduction, $2,000.

The reduction for personal services will require a reduction in force of at least three employees, which will seriously affect the expeditious handling of important legal matters. The reduction in other expenses will require the consideration of important legal matters by correspondence, which could be more satisfactorily considered by conference.

PHOTOGRAPHING AND MAKING PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS (P. 65, LINE 3)

Reduction, $2,000.

This reduction will make it necessary to curtail the policy of the bureau of recording progress of construction, settlement, etc., by photography. Photographic history of the progress of construction and settlement is of much value to the future work.

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, PRINTING, AND BINDING (P. 65, LINE 8)

Reduction, $5,000.

The major part of construction work now being performed by the bureau is being done by contract. This policy requires extensive printing of advertisements, specifications, etc. Work already authorized and for which appropriations are now available and are continued available during 1933, will require issuance of advertisements and specifications. In order that construction work may continue under contract, it will be necessary to call for a deficiency appropriation.

Many engineering and other reports are published as House documents, the cost of which is charged to the printing fund for the bureau. Congress must use discretion when ordering the printing and binding of such reports if the bureau's limitation is not to be exceeded.

YUMA PROJECT, ARIZONA-CALIFORNIA (P. 68, LINE 4)

The $60,000 requested for operation and maintenance of the Bard division of this project is considered the minimum necessary to properly operate and maintain the irrigation and drainage works. The consequences would be less serious if the amount of $20,000 for drainage was reduced by $10,000. Expensive irrigation works must be properly maintained and if sufficient money is not available, loss of property will result.

RIVERTON PROJECT, WYOMING (P. 72, LINE 14)

Expenditures for operation and maintenance have averaged between $25,000 and $30,000. The amount considered necessary is $30,000. The House reduced the estimate to $20,000. Additional reduction of $2,500 results in a 42 per cent reduction in the amount estimated as necessary. It is impossible to properly operate and maintain the irrigation works with $17,500. The number of employees will have to be reduced 50 per cent. Necessary maintenance must be neglected and proper delivery of water can not be made to the settlers now on the project.

ORLAND PROJECT, CALIFORNIA (P. 68, LINE 10)

Reduction, $4,000.

By limiting operation and maintenance expenditures to absolute necessities, resorting to part-time labor, and delaying some maintenance work, it is believed that this reduction will cause no serious disturbance in the operation and maintenance of this project.

BOISE PROJECT, IDAHO (P. 68, LINE 13)

Reduction, $5,000.

By limiting operation and maintenance expenditures to absolute necessities, resorting to part-time labor, and delaying some maintenance work, it is believed that this reduction will cause no serious disturbance in the operation and maintenance of this project.

MINIDOKA PROJECT, IDAHO (P. 68, LINE 16)

Reduction, $10,000.

By limiting operation and maintenance expenditures to absolute necessities, resorting to part-time labor, and delaying some maintenance work, it is believed that this reduction will cause no serious disturbance in the operation and maintenance of this project.

CARLSBAD PROJECT, NEW MEXICO (P. 69, LINE 23)

Reduction, $5,000.

By limiting operation and maintenance expenditures to absolute necessities, resorting to part-time labor, and delaying some maintenance work, it is believed that this reduction will cause no serious disturbance in the operation and maintenance of this project.

RIO GRANDE PROJECT, NEW MEXICO-TEXAS (P. 70, LINE 4)

Operation and maintenance: Reduction, $65,000.

This project involves the delivery of water to 4,800 farms, embracing 155,000 acres of land. It extends more than 100 miles along the Rio Grande. Necessary operation and maintenance has required annually $375,000, and in addition the water users have advanced additional money in order that necessary maintenance work could be performed.

The reduction of $65,000 will require reduction in forces and resort to part-time labor of operating employees. Necessary maintenance work must be neglected in order that money will be available as long as possible for proper operation. Neglect of necessary maintenance work is expensive in the end. It will be necessary to call upon the water users to advance additional money. If money can not be advanced it will be necessary to request a deficiency appropriation, and if this is not provided operations must be discontinued when the amount provided is exhausted. Irrigation works costing $15,000,000 would be without proper protection. Large losses will be sustained by the settlers if proper delivery of water can not be made. If it becomes necessary to suspend operation, 200 employees will be affected.

The reduction would be less serious if applied to the item for construction work contemplated by the appropriation for 1933.

OWYHEE PROJECT, OREGON (P. 70, LINE 11)

Construction: Reduction, $500,000.

An appropriation of $500,000 for this project for 1933 will be insufficient to meet contractor's earnings under existing contracts for tunnels and canal work. This work is being done to supply highly cultivated lands under existing irrigation districts with additional water. At the present time these districts have to resort to pumping, which is expensive and proving burdensome to the point of bankruptcy.

The $1,000,000 requested is primarily for tunnel work, involving the inlet structure to the tunnel. Unless this structure is completed, serious damage would occur should the river reach flood stage.

It will be necessary to order the contractors to suspend operations. About 325 men now employed will be discharged.

VALE PROJECT, OREGON (P. 70, LINE 20)

This project was commenced five years ago. At present we have invested $3,500,000. The State of Oregon and local organizations took an active interest in its settlement. In 1932 the canal and lateral system will be completed for 17,000 acres. No further extension of the irrigable area is contemplated. Storage water was purchased from an existing reservoir, but this has proven inadequate. An appropriation of $674,000 was requested to provide additional storage. This item has been eliminated by the House committee. The immediate construction of this reservoir is urgently needed for lands under the Vale-Oregon irrigation district, which district is under contract to repay the cost. If we stop now, we will have an incompleted project of 17,000 acres with only a partial water supply. The interests of the people on the project, who settled in good faith, will be jeopardized. It will be impossible for us to collect from the water users.

KLAMATH PROJECT, OREGON-CALIFORNIA (P. 70, LINE 22)

Reduction, $3,000.

By limiting operation and maintenance expenditures to absolute necessities, resorting to part-time labor, and delaying some maintenance work, it is believed that this reduction will cause no serious disturbance in the operation and maintenance of this project.

YAKIMA PROJECT, WASHINGTON (P. 72, LINE 5)

Operation and maintenance—reduction, $50,000.

Annual expenditures average $325,000. With strictest economy the project can not be operated and maintained with $250,000. Necessary maintenance work must be neglected in order that money may be available as long as possible to operate the reservoirs, canals, etc. Neglect of necessary maintenance work is expensive in the end. The canals are threatened with serious breaks, which, when they occur, cause considerable damage to property. It will be necessary to call upon the water users to advance additional money. If this can not be advanced, it will be necessary to request a deficiency appropriation. If this is not provided, operations must be suspended when the money is exhausted. Should this become necessary, suspension will come in the early part of the irrigation season and will result in large losses of crops; 200 employees will be without work, and an investment of $15,000,000 in irrigation works will be without protection.

CONTINUATION OF CONSTRUCTION (P. 72, LINE 6)

The Cle Elum Reservoir is the last of a system of reservoirs to supply storage water for lands in the Yakima Valley, the major part of which has been under cultivation for many years. There has been great pressure for many years. The project lands suffered materially from a water shortage during 1931. A 20 per cent crop loss resulted. Lands in the Kittitas division are entirely dependent upon storage. The Indian lands need additional storage.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of the dam and for clearing the reservoir. While the contract for the dam calls for completion about February 1, 1934, the contractor is ahead of his progress schedule. The peak of construction will come during the fiscal year 1933. The work, estimated to cost $3,000,000, should be 85 per cent completed at the end of 1933. This will provide storage of approximately 100,000 acre-feet.

At the time of appearing before the Budget we estimated $1,300,000 necessary to meet the progress planned. This was reduced to $1,000,000. The House committee has reduced this item another $500,000. The amount allowed will permit only 50 per cent completion. We will be required to give notice to the contractor to retard construction. No storage can be made available for 1933. Delayed construction will result in irreparable loss.

YAKIMA-KITTITAS PROJECT, WASHINGTON (P. 72, LINE 9)

Reduction, $5,000.

By limiting operation and maintenance expenditures to absolute necessities, resorting to part-time labor, and delaying some maintenance work, it is believed that this reduction will cause no serious disturbance in the operation and maintenance of this project.

BOULDER CANYON PROJECT (P. 75, LINE 25; P. 76, LINE 1)

Construction: Reduction, $2,000,000.

The effect of this reduction is fully set forth in the following joint telegram from the Government engineer and the superintendent of construction for the contractor—the Six Companies (Inc.):

"Retel fifth appropriations. Our best estimate funds required to February 1, 1933, for program now in progress, $8,000,000. Reduction below this will probably require lay off 900 men during winter 1932–33, and, moreover, might jeopardize diversion river, which, if not done, would necessitate closing down work for six months to end of 1933 flood season. Insufficient funds also would prevent orderly deliveries of Government materials required by program, resulting in delay to contractor and extra expense to Government through extension contract and loss of power. Present force employees, 3,400, probably reduced to 2,000 during summer; reemployment during winter, estimates 3,200 if no shortage funds reduction appropriation cause estimated loss of wages to employees one-half to three-quarter million dollars."

A deficiency estimate of $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 will be necessary to continue construction at economical progress. For this project speed means economy. The use of the facilities one year in advance will mean a saving of $3,000,000. It would be an economic blunder not to provide sufficient money to meet the contractor's progress.

Geological Survey

Memorandum for the Secretary:

I attach brief comments, item by item, on the effect on the personnel and the work of the Geological Survey of the appropriations proposed in the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations dated April 6, 1932.

In this report total survey appropriations are reduced 25.8 per cent below the figures for 1932 and 19.7 per cent below the Budget estimates for 1933. Each item in support of survey work is reduced. The reductions from the Budget estimates vary from 12 per cent for classification of lands to 62 per cent for volcanological surveys and 60 per cent for geologic research.

The estimated contribution that the survey must make to unemployment on this basis is about 250 persons. This includes a large proportion of scientists and technical men who on entering the survey deliberately selected scientific instead of business careers, knowing that they were thus abandoning hope of financial independence but with the expectation that they were entering upon reasonably stable scientific careers whose chief reward would be the satisfaction of useful public service and the opportunity to make contributions to human knowledge and to the Nation's welfare and advancement.

W. C. MENDENHALL, *Director*.

SALARIES (P. 76, LINE 18)

1932 appropriation	$150,000
1933:	
Budget estimate	150,000
House	150,000
Senate committee	125,000
	[1] 25,000

The reduction of the appropriation for the general administrative group of the survey from $150,000 to $125,000 will apparently require the separation of about 17 employees from a present staff of 73.

Needless to say, such a reduction will very seriously affect the efficiency of the central office administration and of the service rendered through it to the public. Even the present staff is inadequate for its tasks, yet emergency arrangements of a more or less lasting character must be made to meet the situation.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS (P. 77, LINE 16)

1932 appropriation	$730,000
(Limited to cooperation only, $543,000.)	
1933:	
Budget estimate	616,000
House	[2] 516,000
Senate committee	[2] 516,000
(Limited to cooperation only, $256,000.)	
	[3] 100,000

Personnel: It will be necessary to reduce the number of civil-service employees in all grades in the Washington office and field classification from 246 employees now on the rolls to 152. (There were 278 such employees on the rolls in 1931.)

Output: Reduced funds for expenses and salaries and insufficient funds to accept and meet the full anticipated State offerings of at least $289,000 for cooperation will, of course, mean a corresponding decrease in the areas surveyed and the maps prepared for issue.

GEOLOGIC SURVEYS RESEARCH IN GEOLOGY VOLCANOLOGIC SURVEYS

(P. 78, lines 7–16)

Effect of reduced appropriations on work of the geologic branch:

	Figures for 1933		Decrease	
	Budget estimate	Senate committee	Amount	Per cent
Geologic surveys	$400,000	$325,000	$75,000	18.7
Research in geology	100,000	40,000	60,000	60.0
Volcanologic surveys	32,000	15,000	20,000	62.5
Total	532,000	380,000	152,000	28.6

Personnel: As in scientific work, the larger part of available funds must necessarily be invested in salaries; the first effect of the proposed reduction will be a very large decrease in the professional and technical personnel of the survey.

The proposed reduction of $135,000 in the appropriations for geologic surveys and research in geology will mean a reduction of at least $100,000 in the amount available for salaries of scientists and laboratory assistants and the separation of 35 or 40 persons from the scientific and technical staff.

The reduction of volcanologic survey funds from $35,000 to $15,000 will cut the present personnel of seven to three or possibly four.

Accomplishments: A concomitant effect of the reduction will, of course, be a severe curtailment of field work. This means both a direct and an indirect reduction in the aid that the survey is rendering to the development of the mineral wealth of the country. Research is undertaken in large part because of its known or expected application to industry and education. The mining industry is in particular need of increased aid, and now that aid must be reduced.

ALASKAN MINERAL RESOURCES (P. 78, LINE 17)

1932: Appropriation	$34,500
1933:	
Budget estimate	84,500
House	67,500
Senate committee	60,000
	[4] 24,500

The proposed cut reported by the Senate committee in the item for investigation on the Alaskan mineral resources will seriously cripple the work.

The cut can be met only by dispensing with personnel and by greatly reducing funds allotted for technical investigations and restricting the choice of projects to be undertaken to those that can be done cheaply rather than those that fit into a well-coordi-

[1] Reduction below Budget estimate, or 16.7 per cent.
[2] Including $150,000 of 1932 funds reappropriated.
[3] Reduction below Budget estimate, or 16.2 per cent.
[4] Reduction below Budget estimate, or 29 per cent.

nated program. It is impracticable to state at this time the precise number of individuals that will have to be released to meet this reduction. Tentative plans provide for the certain elimination of two positions, and probably it will be necessary to release two others before the end of the fiscal year—a cut of approximately 25 per cent of the present force.

GAGING STREAMS (P. 78, LINE 22)

1932: Appropriation	$720,000
1933:	
Budget estimate	719,500
House	600,000
Senate committee	600,000
	[2] 119,500

The proposal to reduce the gaging streams appropriation for 1933 to a total of $600,000, of which $450,000 would be available only for cooperation with States and municipalities and $40,000 would be available for base stations in Colorado River, has the following significance with respect to work and personnel:

It will not be possible to meet the cooperation which it is expected will be offered by States and municipalities by at least $70,000. The reduction in the item for cooperation from $552,000 in 1932 to $450,000, when combined with the related reductions in State and municipal cooperative funds (largely brought about because we will be unable to meet tendered cooperation) will result in a reduction of the cooperative work of about 20 per cent as compared with the current fiscal year.

The Colorado River base stations must be reduced by the elimination of at least one of the principal stations on Colorado River and of several of the minor stations.

It is estimated that the total available funds will be decreased by about $250,000 below 1932. Of this amount $120,000 represents the reduction in Federal funds and $130,000 the accompanying reduction in State and municipal cooperative funds. On this basis the personnel must be reduced by from 40 to 50 persons.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS AND MINERAL LEASING (P. 79, LINE 16)

	Classification of lands	Mineral leasing	Indian transfer
1932: Appropriations	$199,000	$270,000	$95,000
1933:			
Budget estimate	199,000	269,500	95,000
House	175,000	250,000	75,000
Senate committee	175,000	225,000	60,000
Reductions below Budget estimates	24,000	44,500	35,000
Per cent	12.2	16.5	36.8

These decreases will necessitate reduction in pay roll to the extent of dropping about 20 professional and 10 clerical employees. They will necessitate completely eliminating supervision of oil and gas and mining operations in certain geographical districts, thereby decreasng the revenue from such operations and increasing the waste of the Nation's mineral resources. They will necessitate almost complete elimination of progress in areal classification of the public lands.

PRINTING AND BINDING (P. 80, LINE 1)

1932: Appropriation	$190,000
1933:	
Budget estimate	160,000
House	120,000
Senate committee	120,000
	[1] 40,000

Output: A reduction of 25 per cent will mean falling again into serious arrears and delays in publishing the reports which make available to the public the results of investigations and surveys already paid for and completed. The similar arrears in the years following the war brought many complaints from the public who badly needed the information and help that the reports would give.

PREPARATION OF ILLUSTRATIONS (P. 80, LINES 1, 2)

1932: Appropriation	$23,240
1933:	
Budget estimate	23,500
House	20,000
Senate committee	20,000
	[2] 3,500

Personnel: Dismissal of 1 illustrator and furlough half time of 1 illustrator out of staff of 7 highly skilled artist-illustrators.

Expenses: Insufficient funds for purchases of necessary supplies, photographic work, etc.

Work: Arrears will again accumulate in the work, though reports have been or soon will be submitted by geologists and engineers and will await illustrations; delay in publication will prevent public receiving benefits from the investigations and surveys already made.

[2] Reduction below Budget estimate, or 16.6 per cent.
[1] Reduction below Budget estimate, or 25 per cent.
[2] Reduction below Budget estimate, or 14.9 per cent.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING MAPS (P. 80, LINES 2, 3)

1932: Appropriation	$190,000
1933:	
Budget estimate	150,000
House	110,000
Senate committee	110,000
	[3] 40,000

Personnel: Dismissal of about 12 copperplate engravers, lithographic artists, transferrers, and other specialized craftsmen in map reproduction.

Output: Preparation and printing of new maps and reprinting of older maps now out of stock, already in arrears, will fall still farther behind. For example, issue of new topographic sheets will fall to about 80, or 25 less than received annually for reproduction; other kinds of work abandoned or indefinitely delayed, with much loss to the public who need the maps in development work, engineering, etc. Delays will bring renewed complaints from cooperating States, which have paid at least half the cost of the surveys with the understanding that the resulting maps would be issued promptly. We shall fail to keep our obligations.

National Park Service

ROADS AND TRAILS (PP. 97–99, BEGINNING LINE 19)

A reduction of $1,500,000 from the appropriation for the construction of roads means that the program for this work will be prolonged. As it is generally accepted that 75 to 85 cents of every dollar spent for road construction goes directly to labor and salaries, this reduction will result in withholding $1,125,000 to $1,275,000 from circulation for the employment of labor. The average number of men who will be affected by these reduced expenditures is estimated at 1,000 during the peak months of construction.

Statement showing decreases in the 1933 Budget estimates compared to the amounts contained in the revised bill reported to the Senate

Appropriation title	Budget estimates, 1933	Amount contained in revised bill	Decrease
Washington office	$174,620	$174,620	
General expenses	37,000	37,000	
Acadia	59,400	59,400	
Bryce Canyon	14,800	14,800	
Carlsbad Caverns	141,800	128,800	$13,000
Crater Lake	89,200	88,000	1,200
General Grant	21,900	21,900	
Glacier	239,100	224,200	14,900
Grand Canyon	162,800	150,000	12,800
Grand Teton	29,900	29,900	
Great Smoky Mountains	30,000	30,000	
Hawaii	54,600	49,100	5,500
Hot Springs	92,200	87,700	4,500
Lassen Volcanic	50,300	43,100	
Mesa Verde	70,900	70,900	
Mount McKinley	35,600	35,600	
Mount Rainier	227,100	225,100	2,000
Platt	34,600	31,600	3,000
Rocky Mountain	117,100	112,300	4,800
Sequoia	134,500	129,800	4,700
Wind Cave	20,600	20,600	
Yellowstone	535,800	528,800	7,000
Yosemite	412,200	399,200	13,000
Zion	51,400	46,600	4,800
National monuments	93,800	93,800	
Colonial National Monument	78,000	72,000	6,000
George Washington Birthplace National Monument	27,800	25,800	2,000
Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires	50,000	50,000	
Forest protection and fire prevention	170,000	140,000	30,000
Salaries, national park commissioners	20,000	20,000	
Roads and trails	6,000,000	4,500,000	1,500,000
Total annual appropriation	9,277,020	7,640,620	1,636,400

Office of Education

SALARIES (P. 99)

The reduction from $285,600 to $250,000 will mean the elimination of at least 11 specialists in important fields of education and the reduction in salaries or furlough of a considerable additional number of employees.

GENERAL EXPENSES (P. 99)

The office will absorb this reduction of $5,000.

INVESTIGATION OF TEACHER TRAINING (P. 100)

The reduction from $70,000 to $50,000 will render impossible the printing of a considerable portion of the results of the study, thus making such results unavailable to school officers throughout the country.

INVESTIGATION OF SCHOOL FINANCE (P. 101)

The elimination of this item will result in the dropping on June 30 next of 23 employees and render useless practically all of the work that has been done during the present fiscal year on that study under the $50,000 appropriation for 1932.

[3] Reduction below Budget estimate, or 26.7 per cent.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Utah will permit me, I should like to pursue my inquiry just a bit farther. A 10 per cent reduction was made in the gross, as I understand it.

Mr. SMOOT. Ten per cent from the gross amount of the bill as it passed the House. That was the order of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, necessarily in making that 10 per cent reduction, not having made it in respect to specific items but in gross, some items get the worst of it and some items get the best of it.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true, and we could not do it in any other way. There were some items that must be provided for under the law; that is, the law requires it and we had to make the appropriation. Therefore the only way to do it was to use the best judgment of the committee and cut where the committee thought it would be the least harmful to the department.

Mr. JOHNSON. I probably have an utter misconception of what was done by the Senate. I was laboring under the delusion, when the Senate suggested a 10 per cent cut and passed its resolution to that effect, that the 10 per cent would apply with impartiality and equality to every item in the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. No; that was not the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not say that it was the resolution. I am not asserting that it was the resolution. But to make a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent would be one thing. To take selected items and reduce so that the 10 per cent would in the aggregate ultimately be made is a very different thing. For instance, in the Boulder Dam item the committee has reduced what the Senate provided from $10,000,000 to $6,000,000, and from what the House bill provided there has been a reduction from $8,000,000 to $6,000,000. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. SMOOT. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. So that we have the appropriation as made by the House of $8,000,000 and a reduction by this 10 per cent process of $2,000,000 made in one appropriation, which is 25 per cent. Of course there is no use in befooling ourselves. It is a mere paper reduction, in any event, because it will have to be absolutely made up in a deficiency bill at the end of the year. There is no escape from it because of the obligations that have been incurred. Am I not correct?

Mr. SMOOT. Absolutely.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then, let me suggest that the process in which we have been engaged is not one that commends itself.

Mr. SMOOT. It is the best we could do under the circumstances. There is no other way under the instructions we received from the Senate. The Senator knows and I know that the Congress of the United States is not going to stop the work on the Boulder Dam project.

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course we are not.

Mr. SMOOT. It would cost $2,000,000 to do it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course that is true.

Mr. SMOOT. Not only that, but I want to say further that if we had left the $8,000,000 in the bill and if we had left the $10,000,000 in the bill, even then before the end of the Congress we would have to make an appropriation for the Boulder Dam.

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

Mr. JOHNSON. I will yield in just a moment. That is exactly what I object to when I say that we are pretending we are making a 10 per cent reduction in the appropriation bill. In reality, in this item in which the committee has made a reduction of 25 per cent and that looms large now in the new bill which is thus reported, we are making absolutely no reduction and we are simply making a pretense to our people about the reduction.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no!

Mr. SMOOT. No; I do not agree to that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from California is mistaken about that. The work on the Boulder Dam, as our committee is informed, is progressing six months ahead of time now. The contractors are ahead of their work that much. That is to say, they are ahead of the time limit given them under the contract. Under those circumstances it was thought that this great work, for which I voted and which the Senator from California was instrumental in carrying through the Congress, should proceed and that there is no reason at this time, when we have a $3,000,000,000 deficit in our Treasury, to crowd that work ahead of everything else, to force it ahead. For that reason these deductions were made by the committee. I want to say that the committee has treated the whole bill in as fair and just and straightforward way as I have ever known the committee to act in my life.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am not reflecting upon the committee nor upon any individual in relation to the matter. I am questioning the mode of dealing with appropriations upon the theory that reductions are being made when in reality there is no such thing as a reduction in the mode that has been adopted.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is mistaken about that.

Mr. JOHNSON. It is true the contractors are ahead with their work upon Boulder Dam. It is quite true that more than $6,000,000 will be required there during the ensuing year in the work upon Boulder Dam. It is equally true that an amount over the $6,000,000 will be provided ultimately this year by a deficiency bill. Am I not correct in that?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the Senator's opinion. I differ. I do not think it will. I think if we appropriate this year $6,000,000 for the Boulder Dam, Congress has been under the circumstances unusually generous to the Boulder Dam project.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is not the point. The Senator misunderstands what I am speaking about.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think I understand the Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will grant the generosity. I will concede anything the Senator says in that regard, but the fact is that the so-called reduction is a sham.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not not believe that at all. The trouble about it is that reduction is a real and genuine reduction, and that is why objection is being made to it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to say that if we stop the work on Boulder Dam with our diversion channels in the shape in which they will be in six months, no one knows what might happen to them. If there is an ordinary flow of water there that is one thing, but if they should have more water on account of the deep snows which have taken place there, I believe they would be destroyed. The Congress is not going to let them be destroyed.

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course not. It is not that point to which I have been addressing myself.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator and I agree.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think the Senator agrees with me.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. LONG. The Senator means the Hoover Dam?

Mr. SMOOT. The Boulder Dam.

Mr. JOHNSON. A rose by any other name!

Mr. LONG. I was wondering why the Republicans were changing the name of the Hoover Dam at this particular time.

Mr. SMOOT. The Boulder Dam is what the law calls it.

Mr. LONG. I wondered why the Senator from Utah was not calling it the Hoover Dam at this particular stage of events.

Mr. SMOOT. It makes no difference what we call it, we are referring to the same project.

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, I want no misgivings as to my attitude in this matter. I protested vehemently in the committee against the reduction. The cut was suggested by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES]. He drew

up the series of cuts to be made in the bill. I protested. I said I did not think it was fair. I gave some facts and figures which showed that many hundreds of men would be thrown out of employment if the cut were made. I stated that the Yakima project in Washington was not any more important or not as important as Boulder Dam. Yet the Senator from Washington saw fit to keep in the bill the figure that the House placed there with reference to the Yakima project, and at the same time to cut the Boulder Dam estimate 25 per cent below the House figure. I did not feel that it was fair, and I protested strongly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. ODDIE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is true the Senator from Nevada worked faithfully and hard, and very properly and very fairly and squarely, and I have no criticism of his being opposed to this cut, but if I remember rightly—and the Senator will correct me if I am wrong—the Senator from Nevada voted alone in the committee. The committee thought unanimously, with the exception of the Senator from Nevada, that this was one of the cuts that should be made. Is not that true?

Mr. ODDIE. I think that is substantially true, Mr. President; I stood practically alone, but I think when the matter is explained to the Senate the very Members who have advocated this reduction will see it differently.

Mr. President, some days ago, when this matter was under discussion on the floor of the Senate, I put a statement into the RECORD showing the number of men from each State employed on that dam. The Government held out an inducement to men seeking employment throughout the entire United States, and they flocked there by the hundreds and by the thousands.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many, all told, are working on that dam?

Mr. ODDIE. There are over 3,000 now.

Mr. McKELLAR. Just now there are about that number, but ordinarily there are about 3,500 men.

Mr. ODDIE. No; the number has been increasing.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator think that we ought to increase such an appropriation as this, affecting so small a number, when there are probably 8,000,000 people out of employment in this country?

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, I should like to read a telegram that came from Boulder City on April 5, signed by Mr. Young, who is engineer in charge of the contract for the Reclamation Bureau, and by Mr. Crowe, who is the engineer in charge of the project for the contractor. The telegram states:

BOULDER CITY, NEV., *April 5, 1932.*

RECLAMATION,
Washington:

Retel fifth appropriations. Our best estimate funds required to February 1, 1933, for program now in progress, eight million. Reduction below this will probably require lay-off 900 men during winter of 1932-33 and moreover might jeopardize diversion of river, which, if not done, would necessitate closing down work for six months to end of 1933 flood season. Insufficient funds also would prevent orderly deliveries of Government materials required by program resulting in delay to contractor and extra expense to Government through extension contract and loss of power. Present force of employees 3,400, probably reduce to 2,000 during summer; reemployment during winter estimates 3,200 if no shortage of funds. Reduction appropriation cause estimated loss of wages to employees of one-half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

YOUNG AND CROWE.

On this question I have a number of facts which I should like to place before the Senate. The funds appropriated for the Boulder Canyon project are not a public expenditure. The act requires that every dollar advanced by the Government for the construction of this project be returned from the revenue derived from it. It is only a temporary use of Government credit because of the fact that all of the money is to be returned. However, revenue can not be expected to come from the project before the same is completed, and the cut which is now proposed, of $4,000,000, in this appropriation is liable to delay the completion of the Boulder Canyon project for probably a year, deferring for a year the income from the sale of power to the Government by way of liquidating the investment already made and which is to be made in the construction of the project. Furthermore, the year's delay will involve a loss in interest on the cash advanced by the Government of $5,000,000, the loss being greater by $1,000,000 than the cut in the present appropriation. To delay this project is a public waste of the grossest character. The greatest economy can be effected through expediting rather than by retarding the construction of this dam. I refer to my previous statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on March 10, 1932, on pages 5664 to 5670, in which I discussed in detail the necessity for carrying $10,000,000 for the Boulder Canyon project in this bill.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will reconsider the action of the committee on this item. I will have something further to say regarding it when it is reached in the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the Senate has now reached a point when it will decide whether the results of prolonged consideration of this body of proposals for reductions in the cost of administering the Interior Department shall be maintained or whether all efforts to that end so far made shall be nullified.

Mr. President, anyone who voted for the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to reduce the aggregate amount carried by the bill must have known that issues like that now before the Senate were bound to arise. It was not to be expected that reductions could be made without causing reaction and opposition. I said when the motion to recommit was presented that it was not a scientific way of reducing expenditures, but that it was about the only way in which the Senate could act promptly under the circumstances.

If the heads of the departments in the beginning had exercised the authority which they possess and had made reductions in these bills, in accordance with their best judgment, to an aggregate amount substantially below that carried in the House bill, there is little doubt in my mind but that better administrative results would have been obtained; but they did not do that.

Mr. SMOOT. In order to be fair, I want to say that the Secretary of the Interior did submit a list covering the 10 per cent reductions, but to that list the committee did not agree, and, therefore, they did the best they could.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator from Utah is speaking of one thing and I am speaking of the other. I was referring to the failure to reduce more notably the estimates in the first instance.

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, well, that is a different thing.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. There is not anyone here who has studied these bills who does not realize, as I believe, that the mistake originally was made when the Budget was first sent to the Senate. In view of the known condition of the Treasury the amounts ought to have been reduced far below the sums that were actually recommended. The Secretary of the Interior, as stated by the Senator from Utah, presented his recommendations after the bill had been recommitted. I am not familiar with the details of those recommendations, but it is fair to assume that the committee considered them and would have adopted them if the committee had found that they were better and fairer than the reductions which the committee itself finally made.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Just as an illustration of how the committee acted and in justice to the committee's sense of fairness, I will state to the Senator and to the Senate that two of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior were that we should abolish all Indian schools and all Indian hospitals. That was unthinkable to the committee, and I do not believe that that plan had a single, solitary upholder in the Appropriations Committee. That is the reason why that recommendation was not followed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I thank the Senator for that information. Assuming the Senator's statement to be correct, I have not the slightest hesitation in approving the conclusion of the committee that it was better to reduce a number of other items, including the appropriation for the Hoover Dam, than to abolish all Indian hospitals and schools.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President——

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

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. I think perhaps the Senator from Tennessee should correct his statement as to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior in reference to Indian schools and hospitals. The fact was developed by the committee when the Secretary was present that he only recommended the abandonment of Indian schools where there were other opportunities in the same neighborhood or community in the way of school facilities for the Indians.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. In answer to the Senator from Wyoming, my recollection is that the Secretary recommended a reduction in the appropriations for Indian schools and hospitals generally, but when he came before the committee it may be possible that he modified his recommendation to some extent, after very vigorous cross-examination by many members of the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arkansas will permit me, I will say that there were 10 Indian schools recommended to be discontinued.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, for the purposes of my statement it is sufficient to know that the Secretary of the Interior had the opportunity to present his suggestions for reductions; that the committee considered them and then made reductions in the items they found could best bear reduction.

The question before us now is not whether deficiency appropriations may become necessary. We have deficiency appropriations every year. I point out to the Senator from California that, during the present session of Congress, we have passed a deficiency appropriation bill carrying more than $100,000,000. The value of these reductions now, in spite of the fact that some deficiency appropriations may hereafter be made to cover them or parts of them, lies in the fact that the Congress retains control; that, if conditions make it imperative, Congress can fail to make appropriations that may be asked, or we can make them as the necessity rises and is made to appear. There is no escaping the fact that somewhere substantial reductions must be made; there is no escaping the fact that someone must take responsibility for advancing them. We can not forever go on saying that it is the business of the Executive to do it and to make recommendations, and have him say it is the business of a joint commission or a mixed commission to perform that duty. All the while the difficulties of the situation are increasing and gathering volume; and we are now at the point where we must determine whether we are going to make effective the resolution of the Senate, seriously taken after prolonged debate, that, in spite of the inconvenience that is inevitable, in spite of the embarrassment that may come to the administrative heads of the departments, the Government expenses must be reduced.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Utah. I am seeking information.

On page 68, line 11, the bill says:

Boise project, Idaho: For continuation of construction, Arrowrock division, $15,000.

There is no reduction in that.

For operation and maintenance, Payette division—

A reduction of $25,000 to $20,000; and in the following project—

Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works—

The appropriation is reduced from $65,000 to $55,000.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, may I ask from what document the Senator is reading?

Mr. BORAH. I am reading from the bill, page 68. What I was about to say is, that does not seem to me to relieve the taxpayers of the country at all, nor to meet the situation which we are undertaking to meet, because operation and maintenance are paid by the settlers. That does not come out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SMOOT. It comes out of the reclamation fund.

Mr. BORAH. Yes; it comes out of the reclamation fund, and it is supplied to the reclamation fund by the settlers themselves. They pay it, and they desire this amount.

Mr. SMOOT. But we have to appropriate every year for the reclamation fund, and there is carried in this bill the total amount of the appropriation for the reclamation fund; and we were instructed to take off 10 per cent, not as a whole, but where we thought it was of the least inconvenience to the administration of the department.

Mr. BORAH. If this decrease were within the spirit and purpose of the resolution of the Senate, I should not say a word in opposition to it; but the operation and maintenance which the committee have reduced are paid by the settlers themselves.

Mr. SMOOT. That is, over a number of years.

Mr. BORAH. Yes; over a number of years. It is essential to their welfare that they have it, however; and as they are paying it back to the Treasury of the United States, and the taxpayers are paying no part of it, I do not see why they should not have it.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator will notice that we have made just about the same cut through the other projects. The committee thought, at least, that they could get along, under the conditions existing to-day, with this cut without in any way, shape, or form hurting the project.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, that project was gone over with all these projects by the committee. We had proof as to it in the House hearings, and it was believed by the committee that that project could be operated and maintained for $35,000 virtually as well as for $40,000; and that is why that item was reduced $5,000.

While, of course, it is technically true that it is intended at some time that this shall be paid out of the Indian fund, actually that is not the case, because the money is appropriated out of the Treasury, and the Treasury is simply hopeful of getting it back hereafter. Some of it we will get back, and some of it we will not get back.

Mr. BORAH. If this reduction took place in the interest of economy in the operation of the project, I could understand the wisdom of making the reduction.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was what was thought by the committee.

Mr. BORAH. But certainly it is not a relief to the taxpayers of the United States generally to reduce the amount of the appropriation when the amount is to be paid altogether by the settlers.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not the testimony before me. That runs over a period of 20 years; but if the Senator will get the House hearings, he will find it stated that it can be operated for the $35,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, what amendment were we on?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That was the first amendment of the committee. The clerk will state the second amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of solicitor," on page 3, line 5, to strike out "$116,200" and insert "$111,200"; so as to read:

For personal services in the District of Columbia, $111,200.

Mr. KING gained the floor.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Couzens	Jones	Schall
Austin	Cutting	Kean	Sheppard
Bailey	Dale	Kendrick	Shipstead
Bankhead	Dickinson	Keyes	Shortridge
Barbour	Dill	King	Smoot
Bingham	Fess	Lewis	Steiwer
Black	Fletcher	Long	Thomas, Idaho
Blaine	Frazier	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	George	McKellar	Townsend
Bratton	Glass	McNary	Trammell
Brookhart	Glenn	Metcalf	Tydings
Bulkley	Goldsborough	Morrison	Vandenberg
Bulow	Gore	Neely	Wagner
Byrnes	Hale	Norbeck	Walcott
Capper	Harrison	Norris	Walsh, Mont.
Caraway	Hatfield	Nye	Watson
Carey	Hayden	Oddie	Wheeler
Connally	Hebert	Pittman	White
Coolidge	Howell	Reed	
Copeland	Hull	Robinson, Ark.	
Costigan	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	

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

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have heretofore discussed various items in the pending bill, particularly those relating to the Indian Bureau. Because I am profoundly interested in the welfare of the Indians and am convinced that their interests have not been properly guarded by the Government or the Indian Bureau and because I believe the pending measure fails to meet the present situation in so far as it deals with the Indians, I feel constrained to again challenge attention to some phases of the Indian problem and to some of the defects of the bill before us.

After the bill was recommitted to the Senate Appropriation Committee changes were made which undoubtedly improved it; but, in my opinion, further changes and modifications should have been made—not only in the interest of economy but in the interest of the Indians. Before proceeding to a discussion of the provisions directly and indirectly relating to the Indians I desire to submit a few observations concerning the attitude of the President and the so-called Economy Committee, as reported in the morning's press, toward suggested plans for the reduction of governmental expenditures.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope the Senator's censure does not apply to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, because I want to say to the Senator that, irrespective of politics or anything else, I believe that the committee has striven faithfully and well to carry out the resolution of the Senate.

Mr. KING. The committee, I have no doubt, endeavored to carry out the instructions of the Senate when it recommitted the bill with instructions to reduce the total appropriation 10 per cent; but after a careful examination of the bill as reported back to the Senate I can not help but believe that further reductions should have been made. I might add that the committee was not limited to a 10 per cent reduction in the total amount carried by the bill; and although the bill now reaches that level, there are still many items which, in my opinion, could have, with propriety and in the interest of proper economy, been eliminated or materially reduced.

(At this point Mr. KING yielded to Mr. LONG, who suggested the absence of a quorum, and the roll was called.)

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

Mr. KING. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. SMOOT. So that the Senate may know just what recommendations the Secretary did make about the Indian schools, I want to read the names of the six schools that he recommended to be discontinued:

Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Bismarck, N. Dak; Fort Totten, N. Dak.; Tahlequah, Okla.; Rapid City, S. Dak.; and Hayward, Wis.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. The Senator from Utah recalls the fact that the Secretary said that in those cases the Indian children could attend other schools.

Mr. SMOOT. In other words, school facilities better than they have had were provided in these particular districts.

Mr. KENDRICK. And at more economical cost.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I shall discuss that matter later; but in the light of the statement just made by the Senator from Wyoming and in the light of the recommendation of Secretary Wilbur, I can not understand why the committee did not follow that recommendation and close those schools, thus contributing something to the cause of economy to which we profess so much devotion.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further for a statement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield further to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. I think it ought to be said, in the interest of fairness, that the Secretary recommended the elimination of another million and a half of items in the bill for park roads and trails. He indicated that in his opinion construction might be delayed without serious inconvenience as well as not; and yet we, as members of the committee, failed to eliminate that million and a half also.

Mr. KING. Perhaps we should again return the bill to the committee, in order that further items might be eliminated, particularly some recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

I was about to observe, when interrupted by the quorum call, that I was disappointed at the reported action of the Economy Committee and the President, if we are to accept the published reports of the meeting recently held at the White House. These reports indicate that the President and the Economy Committee estimated that the total reductions in the appropriation bills were less than $220,000,000. I sincerely hope that upon further consideration an agreement will be reached by the President and the Economy Committee that there should be reductions of at least $500,000,000 in the Budget recommendations submitted by the President to Congress. I have repeatedly stated that in my opinion the President's recommendations exceeded by at least $500,000,000 the appropriations which should be made for the next fiscal year. When we recall that the entire expenses of the Government in 1916 were approximately $1,000,000,000, we can not, in my judgment, defend the enormous appropriations recommended by the various executive departments and also by the President of the United States.

I have heretofore called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the National Government and the executive departments have created scores of commissions, bureaus, and Federal agencies, which are manned by more than a million employees; that many of these organizations are wholly unnecessary; that some are engaged in activities beyond the authority of the Federal Government, and still others are engaged in parallel and duplicating activities; that the number of Federal employees is greatly in excess of any legitimate need; and that inefficiency, waste, and extravagant, reactionary, and archaic methods all have contributed to swell the mounting costs of the Government. There should be a thorough reorganization of all executive departments and administrative agencies, and proper business methods should be introduced into the administration of governmental affairs, and economies not now known and not heretofore supported by executive organizations should be compelled, in order that Government budgets shall be brought within reasonable bounds and the burdens upon the taxpayers materially lightened.

I repeat that if executive agencies were reorganized and consolidated and business methods employed, the expenditures of the Government would be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars; several hundred thousand employees would be separated from the public service, and scores of

Federal bureaus and agencies would be abolished. It is time that the Federal Government was checked in its mad career of waste and extravagance and that Federal agencies and executive departments are brought within constitutional limits, and the activities of the Government limited to those for which warrant is found in the fundamental law of the land. Of course, if the Federal Government is to engage in socialistic experiments; if it is to assume the rôle of business manager of the industries of the country and regard itself as the director of the activities of individuals; in other words, if the people and the sovereign States, voluntarily or otherwise, are to surrender to the Federal Government authority and liberty and rights which belong to them respectively, then the lives of all will be merged into a despotic paternalism in association with a pervasive bureaucracy.

Mr. President, I have no doubt that the appropriation bills could be reduced $500,000,000 without abridging the legitimate activities of the Government or interfering with a proper discharge of the obligations resting upon it. However, the moment it is suggested that some Federal agency or bureau be abolished or its functions limited or that executive agencies be consolidated or that duplication of work shall cease, a storm of opposition is aroused and a flood of propaganda in opposition sweeps over the land. Chambers of commerce and local organizations of various kinds and description are mobilized by interested parties and those who are drawing Federal salaries and whose positions might be jeopardized, and every effort is made to convince the public and Congress that such recommended changes would work irreparable harm if it did not shake the foundations of the Government. Congress is daily brought face to face with organized efforts directed against economies, consolidations, and changes in administrative methods and reforms imperatively required in the interest of the Government and all the people. It has become a part of the political thought of the people that all Government positions are permanent and that a person once lodged in Federal office can not be dislodged.

In my opinion the demanded appropriations for the Army and Navy for the next fiscal year could be reduced at least from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. The Budget recommendation calls for approximately $740,000,000 to meet the ordinary exenses of the Army and Navy for the coming year. The legitimate needs of the Army and Navy do not require the appropriation of a sum so stupendous. We are spending more for military purposes than any country in the world and yet we are at peace with all nations and occupy a strategic military and naval position which makes our country invulnerable to attack from any power or combination of powers. It is difficult to understand how a sum so large is required to meet the ordinary expenses of the Army and Navy. In my opinion the overhead in each of these departments is entirely too great. There are more than 60,000 civilian employees, as I recall, in these two departments. Economies should be compelled in both the Army and the Navy and the appropriations should be materially reduced. If all our military establishments were united under one department, there would be economical gains and at the same time the protection of our country would be better assured.

Several years ago I offered a bill to unite the two departments and to organize a Department of National Defense. This measure has been opposed, and similar measures now pending are opposed by naval and military officers. Notwithstanding such opposition, I believe that Congress should promptly enact a measure creating a Department of National Defense within which would be placed all activities relating to our military and naval concerns. In addition to the more than $700,000,000 demanded by the executive department for the Army and Navy for the next fiscal year, bills are pending approved by the President and the Budget Bureau calling for tens of millions of dollars for new naval construction.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] has for days been anxiously awaiting an opportunity to secure action by the Senate upon a measure which contemplates an expenditure of over $800,000,000 for new naval construction. It is true that this enormous sum is not to be expended during the next fiscal year, but is to cover the cost of certain war vessels that are to be built between now and 1936. While we are demanding hundreds of millions of dollars for war purposes our representatives are at Geneva participating in a disarmament conference. It seems to me that we would evince greater sincerity in our expressed desire for world peace and world disarmament if we would more sympathetically and constructively approach the problems before the Geneva conference and moderate our violent demands for authorized appropriations of hundreds of millions of dollars for new construction of war vessels and for military establishments. We loudly proclaim our desire for world unity, but by example encourage the development of a militaristic spirit and arouse the suspicions, if not the fears, of other nations.

The Post Office Department presents an enormous deficit, which, I believe, is not warranted, and which could be avoided by proper economies, reforms, and administrative methods. It is conceded that between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 could be saved in abolishing the present rural carrier system and adopting a just and fair contract system. Millions of dollars could be saved by abolishing useless boards, bureaus, and agencies. The Shipping Board and the Merchant Fleet Corporation should be abolished; the so-called Efficiency Bureau is a wholly unnecessary organization.

There are bureaus in the Agricultural Department which should be abolished and a number consolidated. The number of employees in the department is entirely too large and the overhead expenses can not be justified. The expenses of the Agricultural Department should be cut between $25,000,000 and $40,000,000.

The Department of Commerce has expanded beyond all reason. It has become top-heavy and thoroughly bureaucratic. The compensation paid to many employees is excessive and the number of employees should be reduced by at least 25 per cent.

The Bureau of Standards is engaged in activities that are not justified and its administrative force is greatly in excess of any legitimate requirements.

The Department of the Interior has exhibited an ambition for power that should be curbed and its demands for appropriations should be materially reduced.

A wise and economical administration of the Department of Labor would result in saving several million dollars.

The Treasury Department—particularly the internal revenue branch of the same—needs important changes and administrative reforms and a reduction in the number of employees. The cost of the Treasury Department is entirely too great. Proper economies and improved business methods would, in my opinion, result in a saving of many millions of dollars. There are other branches of the Government, Mr. President, where reforms are necessary and where material reductions in administration expenses should be compelled. It would be no difficult task to reduce the President's recommendations $500,000,000.

THE INDIAN BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

I come now, Mr. President, to a consideration of the various items in the pending bill relating to the Indian Bureau. May I say to the Senator from Tennessee, whose efforts to reduce the expenses of the Government should receive the commendation of all, that while I congratulate the committee upon the reductions made in the pending bill I am convinced that they did not reach bedrock. Certainly in dealing with the salaries of the Indian Bureau employees the committee failed to make reductions that justice requires. For instance—and I shall refer to the matter later—more than 50 per cent of the total appropriations is to pay the salaries of more than 8,000 employees in the Indian Bureau.

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

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. When the Senator said a moment ago that he approved my action, as far as I went, but that I did not go far enough, he reminded me of one of my constituents from my home city of Memphis writing me a few days ago, and speaking of the 10 per cent reduction. He said, "That is immaterial; it is insignificant; it ought not to be thought of. You ought to go a great deal farther than that."

I do not know whether he realized, and I do not know whether the Senator realizes, that if this plan of reduction of 10 per cent is carried out throughout the appropriation bills—as I have no doubt now that it will be carried out—there will be realized a saving—not a paper saving, but an actual saving—of something like $250,000,000. So I wrote to my friend that that might be a small matter with him, but even with the United States Government, as rich as it is supposed to be, $250,000,000 is really an important item of saving.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the question arises as to what is meant by "saving" when the term is used in connection with Federal Budgets and executive departmental demands. The Senator knows that it has been the habit of all executive departments, bureaus, Federal commissions, and so forth, in preparing their data to submit to Congress to demand appropriations greatly in excess of what they believed the Budget would approve or for which Congress would appropriate. It was common knowledge before the Budget law was passed that all executive organizations submitted to the various Appropriations Committees demands which in the aggregate were several hundred million dollars in excess of what Congress appropriated. In the true sense of the word, there was no saving to the Government, because Congress refused to appropriate to meet executive demands. It is also true that the executive agencies in preparing their demands to be presented to the Bureau of the Budget since its organization have uniformly asked for larger sums than the Budget recommended. Certainly it can not be said that there was a "saving" because the Budget failed to recommend as much as departments demanded.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield right there——

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to say to the Senator that the record shows that since the Budget law was passed, now a good many years ago, Congress has uniformly appropriated much less than the Budget has recommended, and just to show the Senator what the figures are, last year Congress appropriated $28,000,000 less than the Budget and the President recommended.

Mr. KING. My recollection is that since the passage of the Budget law the appropriations made by Congress, extravagant and unnecessary as many of them have been, aggregated some $440,000,000 less than the recommendations of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. I am making no criticism of these distinguished Executives; they relied, as they had a right to, upon the representations made to them by their cabinets and by the various executive agencies; but Congress, wasteful and extravagant as it has been and is, and yielding, as it does, too much to the importunities of constituents throughout the United States, has been unwilling, during the period to which I have just referred, to appropriate by more than $400,000,000 the amounts recommended in executive Budgets transmitted for the consideration and the guidance of the legislative branch of the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I think it is only fair to say that hundreds and thousands and millions of dollars have been added, either in the House or in the Senate, which never were estimated for by the Budget Bureau. Particularly that was the case when we were collecting so much money that the people thought we did not know what to do with it, and I admit that appropriations were not scanned as they might have been. That goes a long way to prove just exactly what my colleague has said as to the amount of appropriations over and above what the Budget has estimated for.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I compliment my colleague when I say that he has uniformly stood for economy, but I regret that Congress has been too ready to accept appropriation bills as reported without carefully considering the items therein contained. Not infrequently appropriation bills carrying hundreds of millions of dollars have been passed through the Senate within a few hours and oftentimes without discussion. Not infrequently I have protested against the celerity with which appropriation bills were considered and the unnecessarily large amounts which they carried. I have voted for but few of the general appropriation bills because I felt that most of them carried appropriations that were not justified. It was my opinion that the condition of the Treasury and the tremendous increase in Federal appropriations justified the charge that executive departments have been wasteful and extravagant and that Congress, though uniformly reducing the demands of executive agencies, nevertheless gave its support to appropriation bills that carried in the aggregate amounts in excess of what a wise and economical administration required.

When I have criticized Congress because of its support of policies that I deemed unsound or unwise and appropriations not required, I included, of course, Members of my own party as well as those upon the other side of the aisle. I have often criticized my colleagues because of their support of what I believed to be excessive appropriations. I have insisted that the Democratic Party was a party of economy; that it demanded that not a dollar should be taken from the pockets of the people under the guise of taxation except it was imperatively needed in the administration of the Government.

I think Democrats have yielded, as have Republicans, to the demands of the people for improper and unwarranted appropriations. This has contributed to the building up of a powerful bureaucracy which to-day exercises a dominating influence in the affairs of our country and dictates policies and appropriations, the extension of Federal authority, the creation of additional commissions and bureaus, and the enlargement of the Federal personnel. It is time that executive agencies be restrained and compelled to limit their activities exclusively to the duties imposed upon them by law; it is time that representatives of bureaus and departments should be required to attend to the duties of their respective offices instead of spending a portion of their time in propaganda, in traveling throughout the country addressing civic clubs and chambers of commerce and urging them to exert their influence to promote Federal activities, to increase the jurisdiction and authority of the Federal Government, and to demand larger Federal appropriations for executive agencies. Whenever any item of appropriation is under consideration which touches some bureau or some employee of the Government, immediately contacts are formed with other bureaus and with Federal employees, as well as with local and civic organizations throughout the country, and a flood of telegrams and letters follows for the purpose of influencing Congress and defeating measures not approved by executive agencies and their personnel. Too much of the legislation of Congress is inspired by executive agencies, by employees of the Government, and by those who would be beneficiaries of Federal appropriations.

Unfortunately both political parties have responded to this propaganda and to pressure from the sources mentioned, and the result has been that efforts to enforce economies have been nullified and plans and policies to effectuate reforms have been brought to naught. An army of a million employees is a powerful force and influence which is bound to have its effect. Senators have experienced the obstacles which have been interposed by Federal organizations and Federal bureaus when demands have been made to abolish boards and bureaus or to separate from the service any considerable number of Federal employees.

I repeat, Mr. President, that the time has come for a reorganization of the Federal departments and bureaus of the

Government and for the introduction of business methods and imperatively needed economies that will tend to lighten the intolerable burdens that now weigh down the taxpayers of the United States. There should be a demand from every part of the country for reforms in all branches of our Government, State and National. When it is brought to our attention that the appropriations of the Federal and State Governments, together with the political subdivisions of the latter, for the present fiscal year will aggregate over $14,000,000,000, it should be not only an admonition but an imperative command that the Federal Government must mend its ways, reduce its expenditures, and confine its activities to functions that are exclusively within its jurisdiction.

The entire earnings of all the people of the United States for the last calendar year will be less than $60,000,000,000. With at least 20 per cent of the earnings of all the people eaten up in the administration of Federal and State Governments, it is obvious that the return of prosperity will be indefinitely postponed. If the burdens of taxation are reduced to proper levels, if opportunities are afforded to develop our foreign trade and commerce, and if our credit structure is wisely devised and properly administered and adjusted to meet the needs of the people, then we may look with confidence to a revival of business and to a renaissance in our industrial development.

THE INDIAN SITUATION

Mr. President, I apologize to the Senate for further discussing the Indian question. Before the present bill was recommitted I discussed at some length various phases of this important subject and pointed out what I conceived to be the unjust treatment to which the Indians had been subjected not only by the Government and the Indian Bureau but by many of the American people. I am not a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, though I was for a short time soon after coming to the Senate; but I have for years been deeply interested in the welfare of the Indians and have done what little I could to protect them from the effects of policies which I believed were unjust and calculated to despoil them of their property rights and to retard, if not prevent, their advancement along the highway of education and moral and spiritual development.

In my opinion all fair-minded men who will acquaint themselves with the history of the Indians and the conduct of our Government toward them, will reach the conclusion that the Government has been an unfaithful guardian; that many of the Indian tribes have been robbed of lands and possessions, and not a few have been blotted out. They have been driven by the Government and by invading white forces from their homes; and where attempts have been made to provide lands upon which they might reside, their reservations, as a rule, consisted of waste and desert and mountainous lands which in the main were regarded as of but little value, and which white settlers at the time did not covet. Solemn treaties were entered into between Indian tribes and the Government, only to be broken by the latter, and sacred promises upon which the Indians relied were ignored, not only by Congress but by the executive department of the Government. I shall not take the time of the Senate to further discuss the cruel, if not brutal, treatment to which the Indians have been subjected; the broken treaties and violated agreements and the miseries and sorrows that have overwhelmed the Indians.

Mr. President, the laws which have been enacted by Congress relating to the Indians are almost without number and are so intricate and complicated, and, indeed, so contradictory that it is difficult to determine just what their effects are and what existing statutes are in force. Moreover, the situation is rendered still more uncertain by reason of various treaties with their indefinite provisions and conflicting statutes and changed conditions. The laws and treaties relating to and dealing with the Indians need overhauling. Many of them should be repealed, many modified, and a comprehensive measure in the nature of an Indian code should be enacted.

The policies of the Indian Bureau should be changed. They are archaic, reactionary, and saturated with that smug complacency that is satisfied with the status quo. There is too much concern about the machinery of the bureau and the perpetuation of an expensive bureaucratic organization with augmented autocratic powers. The number of employees should be materially reduced, the bureau reorganized, and vital and drastic changes made in every branch and agency of the bureau and in all of its administrative methods. Being archaic and reactionary, it fails to respond to the needs of the Indians and to the responsibilities placed upon it by treaties, statutes, and by Congress. There must be a change in the mental attitude of the Indian Bureau toward the Indians and toward the Indian problem and the responsibilities resting upon the bureau. The psychology of the bureau is wrong. Some of its employees are more concerned in holding their positions than they are in promoting the social and moral advancement of the Indians and preparing them for citizenship. There seems to be a lack of proper appreciation of the Indian problem and a predetermined view not to depart from old methods and from the paths that have led into the wilderness of inaction. The Indian Bureau should be shaken from top to bottom; some employees should be separated from the service; new policies and new methods should be adopted.

Upon a former occasion I called attention to the methods adopted in Canada in dealing with the Indians in that country. It is too much to expect the Indian Bureau to adopt any of the sound and progressive policies there prevailing, or some of the recent policies adopted by the Mexican Government in its efforts to educate and improve many of the Indian tribes in that country. For years, when I have appealed to the Indian Bureau for reforms and for policies that would improve the condition of the Indians and prepare them for citizenship, the only response made was that there must be more employees—more bureaucratic authority and higher salaries.

A few days ago I placed in the RECORD a statement signed by representatives of several score of Indian tribes and by a number of white persons more or less in the public eye—persons of character and ability—who are deeply concerned in the welfare and civilization of the Indians. The statement was a challenge to the bureau and a condemnation of its policies and of the treatment accorded by it to the Indians. The Secretary of the Interior attempted to reply to the statement but in my opinion utterly failed to traverse the material allegations contained therein or to meet the criticisms submitted. One would suppose that in the face of such an indictment the officials of the bureau would be glad to reexamine their policies and undertake reforms that would remove all ground for criticism; but from all that I can learn, the result has been a stronger determination by the bureau to persist in condemned policies and to ignore the complaints made by the Indians.

THE BUREAU'S INCORRIGIBLE POSITION

As evidence of the incorrigible attitude of the bureau toward reforms and proposed economies, I call attention to the fact that a few days ago, when the pending bill was under consideration by the Senate committee, I appeared before it and submitted incontrovertible facts showing that the bureau was adhering to unjust and unsound policies and was increasing the number of bureau employees and absorbing for their salaries more than 50 per cent of the very large appropriation carried in the bill to be expended by the bureau for the coming fiscal year. I pointed out the waste and extravagance of the bureau upon irrigation projects; the wrongs which were being done to the Indians by absorbing tribal funds (which were designed for per capita payments) in the construction of projects of no benefit to the Indians but largely for the benefit of the whites and in meeting the increased salary and administration expenses. I showed that competent engineers appointed by Secretary Work had condemned various irrigation projects superimposed upon the Indians against their will, and had recommended their abandonment. I showed that the expenses for the operation and maintenance of other irrigation projects were inordinately large and constituted an unjust drain and burden upon the Indians. I showed

that the Indian appropriation bill could be reduced several million dollars and that such reduction would not be injurious to the Indians but, upon the contrary, would be beneficial. The committee adopted some of the recommendations which I made but rejected some of the more important ones. The committee did report, however, a total reduction of $1,452,000 in the appropriation for the Indian Bureau.

Instead of the bureau cooperating with the committee or accepting the recommendations of the committee, it submitted a lengthy, labored, and unfair statement which demonstrated its reactionary policies and its determination not to effect economies or promote needed reforms. I think the statement referred to is one of the most defiant and unrepentant documents that has been brought to the attention of the Senate within my recollection.

A most extraordinary situation, however, developed in connection with this statement. The Secretary of the Interior had submitted a statement to the committee—which appears on page 122 of the Senate hearings—containing a number of recommendations. This statement was submitted in response to a request by the committee for suggestions as to reductions in the appropriation bill pursuant to the order of the Senate directing a cut of 10 per cent in the total of the bill. One of the recommendations was that six boarding schools should be closed. The total reductions in the Indian appropriation bill, as suggested by the Secretary, amounted to about $1,750,000. However, after this statement had been made by the Secretary, the Indian Bureau prepared the reactionary and rather defiant statement to which I have referred in which they refused to assent to any reduction and declared in effect that calamitous results would follow if Congress failed to appropriate the amounts which the bureau had demanded. It is remarkable that the Secretary of the Interior, in the face of his statement to the committee, should now join, as he has done, in promulgating this pugnacious and rather peremptory statement.

Mr. President, in my opinion $3,750,000 could be eliminated from the Indian appropriation bill without any injury whatever to the Indians; indeed, the result would be beneficial in some respects, because it would reduce their burdens and leave more of their tribal funds for per capita distribution or for use for new capital investment instead of for bureau salaries; it would mean perhaps that a number of the 1,000 additional regular employees recently added to the bureau would be separated from the service; it would mean that the recommendation closing a number of boarding schools could be carried into effect and day schools established in their stead; it would mean that several hundred thousand dollars wasted upon so-called irrigation projects would be saved. But the Indian Bureau is deaf to these suggestions and resistant toward the economies which should be carried into effect; and I regret to say that the committee failed to make the reductions which the situation calls for and which would best serve the interest of the Indians. In the appropriations for Indian schools there can be made a cumulative cut for the fiscal years 1933 and 1934 between three and five millions with benefit to the Indians.

I submit, however, there are other and more convincing justifications for attention by the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill at this time.

The Indian Bureau is not only extravagant in its use of appropriations but its methods are predicated upon a policy toward the use of Indian money which, unless changed, will result in the total bankruptcy of all Indian tribes. Perhaps it is futile to make this appeal in behalf of the Indians—a plea for the protection of their tribal funds and for a proper utilization of the same—for a policy that will put hooks into jaws of the Indian Bureau and prevent it from squandering Indian funds as well as moneys taken from the Treasury of the United States upon condemned irrigation projects and upon policies and programs wholly lacking in merit and of no advantage to the Indians. Many appeals have been made to Congress by Senators, as well as by able Representatives at the other end of the Capitol, in behalf of policies that would preserve the tribal funds of the Indians, protect their lands from being alienated and acquired by whites, and contribute to their material and moral advancement. But, in the face of these appeals, Congress has denied appropriate legislation and the Indian Bureau has pursued unhampered its archaic and unprogressive policies.

I think, Mr. President, that the bill before us is based on a policy which tolerates a defiance by the Executive of congressional enactments as expressed in the appropriation acts of preceding years. The future of the Indians is inextricably involved with the financial operations of the Government through the Indian Bureau, and the measure before us has an important bearing greater than the total amount of the money appropriated or the saving of the $1,400,000 or even $3,750,000.

It is my purpose to submit a few facts relevant to this matter, and which will incidentally throw into perspective some of the provisions of this bill. For more than a hundred years the United States has had the Indians under its tutelage. I should add, however, that while this is true in theory, there have been many Indians who have been deprived of their lands and have been cast out as vagabonds and wanderers, without supervision or aid or guardianship at the hands of the Federal Government. But, generally speaking, the majority of the Indians have been under the authority, supervision, and control of the Federal Government. It has expended more than $750,000,000 in carrying out its obligations and in attempting to discharge its duties as guardian of the Indians. The presumption through this long period has been that the Government was protecting the Indians against private exploitation and against their own lack of industry and lack of worldly wisdom until such time as the Indians would no longer require the guardianship of the Government. Such to-day is the presumption.

The fact, however, of which many are not aware, is that the Government has not been a faithful and benignant guardian of the Indians, but, as I stated in discussing the Indian question a year ago, it has often been a cruel and pitiless master. The results, when viewed in an historical perspective, are startling and, to many, shocking. Perhaps to those who will not accept this view they appear humiliating. Certainly it is demonstrated that unless fundamental changes are instituted at once, the Indians are a doomed race—doomed by their powerful guardian and by the policies enforced by the Indian Bureau.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO AND NOW

I have examined reports of Commissioners of Indian Affairs covering many years and they bring convincing evidence that the policies of the Government and the Indian Bureau have been injurious rather than beneficial to the Indians under the control of the Government. I have taken at random the reports of J. G. C. Atkins, who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1887. I wish Senators could find the time to read one of his reports—the one which I now hold in my hand. They would perceive that the Indians were better off in that year than they are to-day, notwithstanding the hundreds of millions of dollars expended allegedly in their behalf since then. This report could well serve as a model as well as a reproach to the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to the present Secretary of the Interior, as well as to Congress.

It is a careful, blunt, honest statement, and its narrative sections are supported by a mass of interesting statistics, tabulations, and comparative statements. The commissioner states that the total Indian lands in 1887 were 133,694,985 acres. I mention this because we are regaled by statements emanating from the Indian Bureau of the wonderful agricultural development of Indian lands and the excellent irrigation systems provided the Indians and the success achieved in teaching the Indians agricultural pursuits. The facts will show that their condition as agriculturists is worse than it was in 1887, before the Government had expended tens of millions of dollars for alleged agricultural development—expenditures which are to be continued in the present appropriation bill.

My information is that in 1931 the total area owned by the Indians was 72,000,000 acres. In other words, within a limited period their holdings have been reduced 47 per cent. Can it be contended that their interests were properly guarded when they suffered a loss so stupendous?

SHRINKAGE OF LANDS FROM 1887 TO 1932

However, the reduction in land values had been much greater in fact. The Indian landholdings outside the southwestern semidesert area in 1887 were approximately 116,000,000 acres; now, exclusive of the southwestern semidesert lands, their holdings have been reduced 64 per cent, or to a total of approximately 42,000,000 acres.

Since 1887 the landholding of the Indians in the fertile or arable regions have been enormously reduced, while new reservations totaling nearly 15,000,000 acres have been created within the semidesert areas. One who is familiar with Indian reservations will learn of the barren, arid, and desert quality of the greater part of the Indian lands, and of the limited area susceptible of reclamation. As I have heretofore stated, the total area irrigated by the Indians to-day is approximately 124,000 acres, and this notwithstanding the enormous sums expended by the Indian Bureau ostensibly to aid the Indians in reclaiming and cultivating lands owned and occupied by them. As shown by the Preston-Engle report, the Indian Bureau has wasted tribal funds aggregating millions of dollars and reimbursables paid from the Federal Treasury aggregating scores of millions in feeble and futile efforts to aid the Indians in improving and reclaiming portions of their reservations.

Senators may be interested in knowing why there has been so large a reduction in Indian landholdings. It has been supposed by some that this has solely resulted from the Indians having been given patents in fee from the Government, and that by reason of their thriftlessness title to the same has been lost. I think that view has been sedulously disseminated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The facts, however, as they are known to the bureau, are quite different.

The reduction of Indian landholdings has been due in part to acts of depredation, violations of treaties by the Government, and in part to the sales of Indian-allotted lands carried on by the Government itself as trustee without the consent of the Indians, and in part to the sale of fee-patented lands by Indians whose patents were forced upon them with the official knowledge that they would be unable because of their poverty, inexperience, lack of agricultural training and organization, and tools and capital to maintain themselves against the aggressive forces by which they were surrounded. Senators are familiar with the vicissitudes through which white settlers passed in their efforts to reclaim public lands of the West. The reclamation projects projected by the Government, and upon which white settlers were invited, show a record of failures and tragedies. Thousands of settlers seeking homes went upon these Government projects, and, notwithstanding the generous treatment accorded them by the Government, thousands of families passed through years of suffering and privation and were finally by a combination of circumstances forced from the lands which they had attempted to reclaim. It is known that upon many reclamation projects, in the language commonly employed, "several crops" of settlers came and went before the lands were reclaimed and the "final crop" was able to surmount the difficulties encountered; and yet it was expected that the Indians with their lack of training and without capital or credit could achieve success where white settlers had failed. Obviously, without proper training, without capital and tools and humane treatment, the efforts of many Indians to redeem the desert wastes and to convert rebellious soil into producing farms, were foredoomed to failure.

THE YUMA RESERVATION—AN EXAMPLE

I have referred to the loss of Indian lands by reason of the predatory course of the Government. One example is recorded in volume 21 of the hearings of the Frazier investigating committee at page 11459; it relates to the Yuma Reservation in California. I mention this case because it is a type of others, not identical in details but possessing the same general character so far as governmental action and consequences to the Indians are concerned. The Yuma Indians were ignorant of their rights under the allotment laws, and the Indian Bureau in 1893 informed them that if they would surrender to the Government approximately 50 per cent of their reservation the privilege would be granted them of having their lands allotted. They were entitled, as a matter of right, under the allotment act of 1887, to have their lands allotted, so that the statement of the bureau to the Indians to induce them to consent to the bureau's plan was deceptive and in a sense fraudulent. The Indians were also informed that they would receive in exchange for a surrender of their lands free water in perpetuity for all allotments. The Indians parted with their lands without compensation and because of their ignorance of their rights under the law. The Government, however, having secured the portion of their lands referred to, has failed to furnish them the promised free water for their remaining lands. This plan initiated by the bureau was later confirmed by Congress. The situation of the Yumas is at present a tragic situation, but I mention their case simply as an example.

DISINHERITANCE OF ALLOTTED INDIANS

Far more extensive in its effects has been the sale of Indian-allotted lands by the Government during the trust period and after the death of the trust-allotted Indians. Complete figures are not available; for the years 1925, 1929, and 1930 no published data exist; but it is known that between the years 1911 and 1926 the Government sold to the whites 2,000,000 acres of Indian-inherited land and 3,000,000 acres of trust-patented land for an average sales price of $16.66 an acre. This fact is shown by the Preston-Engle Report at page 2236. It is also known that between 1903 and 1911 the Government sold 1,166,245 acres of trust-patented land for an average of $14.50 an acre. (Report of Indian Commissioner for the fiscal year 1913.) On the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, during the years 1921, 1926, and 1931, the Government sold 52,040 acres in 288 allotments. In these three years 133,302 acres were sold on the Fort Peck, Kiowa, Rosebud, and Cheyenne Reservations—four of the approximately 100 allotted reservations. The Fort Peck Indians received for their allotted land so disposed of $11.44 an acre in 1921, $8.89 an acre in 1926, and $7.14 an acre in 1931. These facts are given on page 26 of the hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee on the 4th of this month.

From the examination which I have been permitted to make, I believe that the landholdings of the Indians are being dissipated at an increasingly rapid rate. They certainly are passing at an increasing rate into the heirship class, where they await disposal by sale to whites. Perhaps the reason is found in the general allotment act and in the amendments to that law enacted in 1910 (title 25, p. 10, secs. 371–379, U. S. C., 1926). These statutes, I submit, automatically will result in the holders of allotted lands being disinherited through the sale of the same held under trust, at auction by the Government, as the allotted Indian dies.

It is contended by the bureau that the land of a deceased allottee must be sold unless it is found practical to partition it equally among all the heirs. Moreover, it must be sold if there is a competent heir, under the construction and operation and application of the law. This is the position of the bureau and the construction given to the acts and amendments referred to.

So important, in my judgment, is the subject of the paralysis of Indian energies through the allotment system, and their disinheritance under the system, that at the expense of repetition I give some exact details of the operation of the system. Amendatory legislation is clearly called for.

ALLOTMENT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE DESTRUCTIVE

First, a word as to the peculiarity of the allotment system under our own laws affecting Indians. Allotment of lands is a measure of common sense and can be entirely beneficent. The pueblo tribal governments in New Mexico allot the communal lands to individuals and families as a matter of routine. Tenure is secure, and allotments may be sold

back and forth within the tribe or passed along through inheritance to offspring. When the allottee ceases to use his land it reverts to the common tribal estate for redistribution by the governor and his council.

The Canadian system in substance is identical with that of the pueblos of New Mexico, and it has resulted in a perfect balance between individual motivation and ambition on the one hand and a conservation of Indian landed areas on the other.

The Mexican system, through which lands are distributed by the Government to the communes of Indians, is again a system of allotment, with full emphasis on individual tenure but with an entailing of the land and with a reserve power vested in the Government, or in the communes which are its instrumentalities, to redistribute the land as changed circumstances may dictate.

The Indian allotment system in the United States, aside from the purely Indian-controlled allotment arrangements in the pueblos of New Mexico, is a different and opposite proposition.

The allotment system in the United States contemplates and requires, as a beginning, an equal distribution of land to every man, woman, and child, regardless of capacity or disposition to make use of the land.

It creates in the allottee a vested interest which is, in effect, inalienable, thus petrifying, so to say, the allotments which are made in the wholesale and blindfold fashion requisite under the law.

The Indian himself is given no option. If he does not consent to be allotted, the allotment act authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to proceed with compulsory allotment.

The allotment system was made a wholesale system in 1887, although the process of alloting some areas not yet allotted is still going forward.

When the original allottee dies, his allotment passes into the heirship land class, and is governed by provisions of sections 371-379 of title 25 of the United States General Code.

The impracticable situation created by the general allotment act is made indefinitely worse by the heirship amendments, which I have just referred to, and particularly by sections 372 and 373. Section 373 permits the Indian to make a will disposing of his estate, but declares that wills by Indians shall have no force or effect unless specifically approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Furthermore, this section empowers the Secretary of the Interior to set aside and nullify, entirely in his discretion, the Indian's will either before or after his death, and either with or without stated cause. The status of the Indians, as a race held in practical serfdom, is illustrated by this feature of the heirship laws.

THE HEIRSHIP AMENDMENT OF THE ALLOTMENT LAW

Section 372 insures the disinheritance of the allotted Indians. This section was adopted in 1910 and bore the name of Mr. Burke, who was subsequently to become the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Its language is so flexibly and resourcefully calculated to insure the alienation of Indian allotted lands to the whites, that I quote in full its relevant portions, as an example of the Indian property laws which would appear to have been deliberately framed with a view to the transfer of Indian land holdings to white ownership.

Title 25, section 372:

> When any Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made, dies before the expiration of the trust period and before the issuance of a fee simple patent, without having made a will disposing of said allotment as hereinafter provided, the Secretary of the Interior, upon notice and hearing, under such rules as he may prescribe, shall ascertain the legal heirs of such decedent, and his decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. If the Secretary of the Interior decides the heir or heirs of such decedent competent to manage their own affairs, he shall issue to such heir or heirs a patent in fee for the allotment of such decedent; if he shall decide one or more of the heirs to be incompetent he may, in his discretion, cause such lands to be sold: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall find that the lands of the decedent are capable of partition to the advantage of the heirs, he may cause the shares of such as are competent, upon their petition, to be set aside and patents in fee to be issued to them therefor. * * * *Provided*, That the proceeds of the sale of inherited lands shall be paid to such heir or heirs as may be competent and held in trust subject to use and expenditure during the trust period for such heir or heirs as may be incompetent, as their respective interests shall appear. * * *

Under this section 372, title 25, of the Code, the Secretary of the Interior, in dealing with heirship lands (and of necessity all allotted lands are, or will become, heirship lands) has the discretion to sell them under rules and regulations of his own making or to hold them in trust. He is free to sell the lands if even a single one of the Indian heirs is deemed by him to be noncompetent. If he finds that an allotment can be partitioned among the heirs to their advantage, he may—but he is not required to—permit those heirs who are competent to inherit their fragment of the allotment.

The act is so worded that it can be, as practically it has been, construed into a mandatory requirement that substantially all of Indian heirship land shall be sold. The situation was bluntly stated in 1929 by the superintendent of the Blackfeet Reservation of Montana, as follows:

> We must sell from 35,000 to 50,000 acres a year (of Indian heirship land) for the next 10 years if we expect to absorb the acreage we now have on hand and keep up with the new lands that are constantly running into estates. The situation is further complicated by the fact that all of the heirs do not inherit equally. We have instances where one Indian will inherit units of one five-hundredth of an allotment (including one five-hundredth of the rental or sales proceeds of the allotment). We are getting nowhere. I do not know how we can ever expect to continue as we have in the past.

The system, as will be apparent from the reading of the act which I have quoted, and still more apparent from a reading of the Indian Bureau's regulations, has the net effect that after an allottee dies his own children can not even continue to inhabit or to cultivate the parental allotment except as tenants paying rent to the Government, whereas if they desire to enter into possession of the parental homestead they must buy it at auction in competition with white purchasers. I shall later in these remarks explain the helplessness of the Indians in this particular, due to their status as wards which shuts them out from the ordinary sources of credit while the Government extends them no credit.

In 1929 the Blackfeet superintendent, whom I have quoted, stated:

> We are getting nowhere. I do not know how we can ever expect to continue as we have in the past.

Nevertheless, the laws stand unchanged, and Superintendent Stone's superior officers have made no proposals to Congress looking to the amendment of the allotment or heirship laws, and the stripping of the Indians of their property goes forward at a speed necessarily increasing with each year as increasing numbers of Indian allottees die.

In my opinion, the Government has failed to properly guard the rights of the Indians and to protect their property for the benefit of individual Indians and of members of the tribe. Under the policy of our Government and the Indian Bureau a hundred thousand Indians have been completely disinherited, and they are now landless and propertyless. The rest, in all the allotted areas, are doomed to the same end if the present policy is not changed. If it had been planned to dispossess them of their lands it would seem that no more effective scheme could have been devised than that which obtains in the United States. Instead of legislation to protect the land owned by the Indians, the Government has adopted a policy which inevitably results in the Indian lands soon falling into the hands of the whites.

The future of the Indians, Mr. President, under this policy, as well as other unwise policies, carried into effect by the Indian Bureau, is that of a race disinherited of its lands and of all its other property while left untrained for the struggles of the present day. It is not difficult to visualize the pitiful condition in which they find themselves. We know that many thousands of Indians who formerly possessed valuable lands in Oklahoma and in other States, by reason of the unwise, not to say cruel, policy pursued by the Government are now without property and without means of

support. Legislation and bureau policies and court decrees have resulted in their being disinherited and in bringing them to a condition of poverty and want.

I wish Congress could be convinced of the justice of immediately modifying and repealing many existing laws dealing with the Indians and their property, and of enacting just and humane legislation that would protect the Indians and save to them the remnants of the properties not yet passed beyond their control and the control of the Government. Reports have been made from time to time by congressional committees and by officials of the Government, challenging attention to the calamitous results to the Indians that inevitably will follow if no changes are made in the policies of the Government and the Indian Bureau in dealing with these helpless wards of the United States; but apparently these admonitions and warnings have been ignored and Congress and the bureau follow along in the old ruts and continue the injurious and destructive policies against which the Indians and those interested in their welfare are protesting.

REMEDIES FOR ALLOTMENT EVILS

Mr. President, I repeat that there is justification for the claim that no system could be more cynically devised to strip the helpless wards of the Government of their property under the shadowy form of law than the allotment system which Congress and the executive agencies have continued to maintain and enforce through successive decades. Earlier in the discussion of the pending measures I referred to the desire of many of the Indians to form tribal corporations.

There is a pending bill—S. 3558—offered by the senior Senator from Oregon, to accomplish that result. It has been pending for more than two years. As I am advised, the present Secretary of the Interior indorsed the tribal corporation plan at the beginning of his term of office, and the commissioner and his assistant also indorsed the same, as shown by letters to Congress in December, 1929. Notwithstanding these indorsements, neither the Interior Department nor the Indian Bureau has submitted to Congress any definite approval of the bill. In my opinion, Congress should no longer delay acting upon this bill, regardless of the equivocal position of the Indian Bureau and the Secretary of the Interior. I might say that this measure applies to one tribe only, namely the Klamath Tribe of Oregon. However, a coordinate bill applying to all Indian tribes has been introduced by the chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee [Mr. FRAZIER]. It authorizes the creation of Indian tribal councils and grants to the Indian tribes rights similar to but considerably less than those which have been long enjoyed by the Indian tribes of Canada and which are possessed by the freed Indian peons in Mexico with the aid of the Government of Mexico, who have organized themselves into ejidas. These tribal incorporation measures give expression to the policies necessary if we intend the Indians to have any future as Indians or as citizens of the United States. The Indians, as well as white citizens, can not effectively function except there be placed in their hands the instrumentalities of our industrial and economic life as well as the right to cooperate, to organize, to associate, and to make and enforce contracts.

It is obvious that the Indians, to succeed and to meet modern industrial and economic conditions, must have opportunity for self-development and to take upon themselves responsibilities which are involved in the evolutionary development of society. The bills referred to are preliminary steps toward establishing for the Indian an American policy, and yet they are conservative and maintain intact the guardianship authority and the obligation resting upon the United States.

APPROPRIATIONS IN 1887

Mr. President, I now return to the report for 1887 submitted by Indian Commissioner Atkins. He states that the estimates of appropriations required for the Indian Service had been made on a descending scale for the preceding years, and adds that the total reduction in the estimates from 1886 to 1889 had been $1,839,250, and the estimated expenditures for 1889 were $5,448,899. He then adds (p. 16):

> It is gratifying to note that the cost of the Indian Service is diminishing, notwithstanding the fact that a larger number of children are being cared for than ever before and the expenses of the allotment act (passed in 1887) are necessarily heavy.

It is refreshing to read a report so much at variance with the reports recently submitted by the present Indian Commissioner and his predecessor. Although the number of Indians under the protection of the Government when Commissioner Atkins was in charge exceeded by more than 25 per cent those in charge of the Federal Government at this time, nevertheless the Indians were making progress, and satisfactory conditions, generally speaking, existed. With an appropriation of something over $5,000,000, it is apparent that greater progress was being made among the Indians toward the goal of civilization and the standard of American citizenship than has been achieved under present and more recent bureau administrations. The Indian Bureau last year expended more than $30,000,000, though the number of Indians under the control of the Government was less than 194,000.

Commissioner Atkins in his report referred to the fact that the Government boarding schools were very much more expensive than the day schools, his facts indicating that the latter should be increased and the former diminished. Notwithstanding the superiority of the day-school system over the boarding-school system, the present administration has refused to change its policy, and maintains a large number of costly and highly expensive boarding schools. I have invited attention to the fact that Secretary Wilbur recommended that a number of the boarding schools should be closed, but Commissioner Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood refused to carry out the recommendation, and apparently the Secretary is accepting their view and abandoning his recommendation.

BOARDING SCHOOLS COSTLY AND UNSATISFACTORY

I presented to the Appropriations Committee a few days ago a statement showing that the costs of boarding schools had risen from $170 per child, as reported by Commissioner Atkins in his time, to more than $429 under the present commissioner. Commissioner Atkins reported that the day-school costs were but $53 for each child in attendance. Under the present Indian Commissioner the bureau salary cost in the case of boarding schools amounts to $194 for every child in attendance, and there is one full-time employee for every 8.2 children. The bureau is most prodigal in salaries for its employees and it reaches extravagant heights in the operation of boarding schools. In the nonreservation boarding schools, where 11,100 children are in attendance, there are employed 552 teachers, 48 doctors and nurses, and 980 full-time functionaries, not teachers or doctors or nurses.

POPULATION THEN AND NOW

Commissioner Atkins reports that the Indian population under Federal jurisdiction in 1887 was 243,229. To-day the Indian population under Federal jurisdiction is but 193,213. I emphasize what I have heretofore stated, that the Indian Bureau under Commissioner Atkins expended but a little more than $5,000,000 annually in caring for 243,229 Indians, while the present administration will expend approximately $34,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for the next fiscal year the bureau will expend approximately $25,000,000, the sum carried in the present bill, together with tribal funds which will doubtless exceed $3,000,000. Moreover, the bureau will undoubtedly create a deficit, as it has done for a number of years last past which Congress will be called upon to meet.

As shown by Commissioner Atkins, the acreage actually cultivated by the Indians in 1887 was 237,265 acres, but as I have indicated, notwithstanding the millions expended by the bureau allegedly for irrigation projects and in behalf of the Indians, they are now cultivating but approximately 124,000 acres under all the projects. The irrigation projects

initiated and carried forward by the bureau have cost more than $52,000,000 gross, and will require more than $30,000,000 for their completion. Later I shall discuss somewhat in detail the costs of these irrigation projects and the unsound and extravagant methods employed by the bureau in initiating, constructing, and maintaining the same.

Again referring to Commissioner Atkins's report, the excess of Indian births over deaths in 1887, as reported by the agency physicians, was 1.116 per cent. In the year 1926 the Indian deaths in the total registration area exceeded births by 200, an excess of deaths over births in the amount of six-tenths of 1 per cent. The Indian death rate is higher than the death rate of the general population at the present time in the amount of 10 to 20 per thousand of population, varying by reservations, which means that it is twice as large as the general death rate. The continuing death and disability rates among the Indians are fully discussed in the printed hearings held on Senate Resolution 341 on February 25, 1927, and in the chapter on health found in the report on Indian administration by the Institute for Government Research. This report, as Senators know, was made at the request of Secretary Work, by Mr. Meriam, Doctor Ryan, Doctor Edwards, and other persons of ability chosen because of their special qualifications. It was intended that the survey should deal particularly with the general conditions of the Indians, especially the conditions of their health, schools, and so forth. This report, which I have before me, consists of a large volume containing hundreds of printed pages and is a mine of information concerning the conditions of the Indians.

THE TRIBAL FUNDS CONSUMED SINCE 1887

Commissioner Atkins reports that in 1887 the tribal funds and Government cash liabilities to the Indians totaled $28,778,931. At that time the Indians were entirely free from debt to the Government or to any organization or individual.

Now, though the tribal funds in the intervening years have been replenished in the amount of at least $400,000,000, pursuant to treaties with the Government and through the lease and sale of tribal assets, the total amount of tribal funds to their credit is less than it was in 1887 and the Indians are owing, as claimed by the Indian Bureau, more than $35,000,000 to the Government. As I have just stated, during the intervening years there have been large accretions to the tribal funds which have gone into the general reservoir from which the bureau has annually drawn varying amounts, from five to ten million dollars, and, as I have stated, millions of dollars in addition have been appropriated each year from the Treasury of the United States, which the taxpayers were compelled to meet. The appropriations from the Treasury, together with tribal funds belonging to the Indians, have been expended by the Indian Bureau to an amount of more than $600,000,000 during the past 45 years. How little there is to show for this stupendous appropriation is manifest to those who have given even a superficial study to the condition of the Indians, over whom the Government is presumed to exercise a benign guardianship. I can only say that no inconsiderable part has been wasted and profligately expended. The results, to those who are interested in the Indians and in the good name of the Government and who desire to see it discharge its moral and legal obligations, must be exceedingly disappointing.

How different are the courses pursued by our Government and the Canadian Government in dealing with their respective wards. This difference I pointed out several weeks ago and showed that in Canada, where the Indians are permitted practically to incorporate and to develop their initiative, they are adjusting themselves to their environment and are making satisfactory progress along the lines of industrial development. There the tribes control their funds and income; their funds are not absorbed in the maintenance of thousands of white employees and an expensive and bureaucratic system. They are thrifty with their property; their capital and their cash assets increase with each year, as shown by the annual reports of the Canadian Indian bureau. Here, the tribal funds are controlled by Congress and by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In no case do the Indians control their own funds or their own incomes. Some part of the funds, such as per capita payments, are distributed to the Indians, but, as I have indicated, Indians under Federal jurisdiction are not permitted to enter into contracts or to employ proper or modern instrumentalities of business. They are so circumscribed by bureaucratic control that no matter how competent they may be to advance industrially or otherwise, they find it difficult, if not impossible. Where they have been released from governmental control they have been cast out unprepared to meet the economic and industrial conditions surrounding them. I challenged attention to the fact that, particularly during the past 20 years, the Government has diverted no inconsiderable part of the Indian tribal income and capital to meet increasing bureau costs, including salaries and the compensation of additional employees.

The accounting and bookkeeping system of the bureau is such as to make difficult of ascertainment the total amount of Indian tribal funds expended during the past 20 years for salaries and the expenses of the bureau. Only by a most searching investigation through the records of the bureau and the comptroller and the reports of the Budget can approximately correct results be ascertained. The total of the Indian tribal funds so diverted and expended, so far as I can discover, is nowhere available in print.

The total of tribal funds used for administration support in the fiscal year 1929 (exclusive of per capita payments to the Indians) was, so far as I can ascertain, $5,110,263, and that was a typical year. The policy of the bureau for 1933 is no different except in its demands for more employees and additional amounts for salaries; but because many of the tribal funds have become exhausted, the bureau will be restricted in the amount which it can divert from tribal funds to meet bureau expenses. The total of tribal funds used by the Indian Bureau for purposes other than per capita payments in the three fiscal years 1930–1932 was more than $12,750,000 according to the Budget and the tabulations of expenditures in the yearly appropriation hearings. Since Commissioner Atkins wrote the report to which I referred, not less than $400,000,000 of Indian tribal funds have passed through the Government's hands. It is my view that much of the capital of the Indians has been wasted and millions have been improperly employed in meeting improvident expenditures made by an inefficient bureau. As indicated, these tribal funds constitute Indian capital, but, as stated, they have been diverted to meet administrative expenditures. This is proven by the report of the Budget under the heading "Indefinite provisions to pay principal of moneys belonging to various tribes of Indians."

I may comment upon this matter later, but for the moment I continue the historical comparison with which I have been dealing. The total of Indian appropriations for 1900 were $8,413,641. In 1909 the total expenditures in connection with the Indian Service was $13,581,332. Of this amount $5,388,832 were expended for schools; $5,244,210 for agencies; $1,997,871 for irrigation, and for miscellaneous expenditures $1,618,000 were reported. The total of Indian Service expenditures in 1931 (which is the last year showing a completed record) was $25,123,946—exclusive of per capita payments. The total of Indian Service appropriations for 1932 (not including per capita payments) was, as stated in the 1933 Budget, $29,127,496. There is no certainty as to what the bureau will expend for the fiscal year 1933. Undoubtedly it will follow its former practice and expend more than appropriated and then ask Congress to meet deficiencies created. In addition it will expend a portion of the tribal funds derived from treaties, royalties, and other sources, to meet the increasing and unnecessarily large expenses of administration. The appropriations carried in the bill now before us will not cover the total expenditures of the bureau for the coming fiscal year, and there is no way of determining, under the budget system of the bureau and the general practice which it has fol-

lowed, the total amount which it will expend for salaries, administration costs, and other purposes.

HOW MANY INDIANS IN INDIAN BUREAU EMPLOY?

In the light of these increasing expenditures the question may properly be propounded, What benefits have the Indians derived therefrom? An excellent yardstick for determining at least some of the benefits is the number of Indian employees in the Indian Service. The present administration has loudly proclaimed that it has given employment to a large number of Indians and has increased the number of permanent Indian employees. The facts, all of which are of record, show that this propaganda is utterly without foundation.

During the hearings before the Appropriations Committee a few days ago, while I was submitting a statement as to the number of whole-time Indian employees, Mr. Scattergood, the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, insisted that 40 per cent of the employees of the bureau were Indians. I dissented from his statement. Since then I have made a further examination in order to determine whether I had been mistaken in the position which I then took.

As stated, the present bureau officials are boasting of a new policy in increasing the number of Indian employees; but, as stated, back in 1900 Indians regularly employed in the service numbered 2,094, practically one-half of the entire personnel of the bureau. In addition to the regular Indian employees there were a large number of Indians employed in irregular and part-time service. The number of regular, whole-time employees in the bureau in 1912 was 2,516. In 1919 the number had dropped to 2,263. (The facts just stated are set forth in the House investigation hearings, 1919, vol. 1, at p. 764.)

The number of regular employees in the Indian Bureau number at the present time 6,582. Forty per cent of that number is 2,773. On the same day that Mr. Scattergood made his claim before the Senate committee that 40 per cent of the regular employees of the bureau were Indians, a list of all its regular Indian employees was submitted to the committee. This can be found in the hearings just now printed. I have examined these hearings as well as the Budget for the purpose of ascertaining the facts. On page 33 of the printed hearings of the committee are found the names of all Indians presently employed, and they number but 2,084. Mr. Scattergood's claim of 40 per cent appears to be 32 per cent wrong. In this list submitted by the Indian Bureau I discover that 37 of the Indians are listed as receiving $140 a year or less; 225 of the Indians named in the statement receive $600 a year or less. I assume that common labor would be paid more than $600 a year. The number of Indians employed by the bureau receiving $600 or upward is only 1,759. Of course, now as in the past there are both Indians and whites irregularly and for but brief periods employed on roads or for other purposes.

Disregarding the question of rates of payment to Indians, and accepting the bureau's list, including its statement of employees receiving less than $140 a year and 434 listed employed as "laborers," it remains of record that the number of Indians employed in the Indian Service to-day is 25 per cent lower than the number of regular Indian employees in the Indian Service in 1912.

THE CONTRAST WITH THE PHILIPPINES

Being somewhat familiar with the conditions in the Philippine Islands, I could not refrain from contrasting our record in dealing with the Filipinos and our treatment, so far as unemployment is concerned, of Indians who are the wards of the Government. The Indian Bureau's list for the Klamath Reservation shows three Indians employed on that reservation with its large timber holdings, and two of these are assistant clerks and one performs the duties of a police private with a salary of $540 per year. On the Menominee Reservation the bureau conducts important timber operations, but the bureau's list shows only three Indians employed in the reservation mills—two scalers and one cost keeper. In the Philippines, with a forestry service larger than that of the Indian Bureau forestry service, and with technical operations dealing with tropical lumber equally or more difficult, the number of white Americans employed is less than 1 per cent of the total employed force. These facts are not stated as any reflection on the Indians. Col. George P. Ahern, who organized the Philippine Forestry Service and who also spent many years of his life among the American Indians, testified before Senator FRAZIER'S committee that the American Indian is by mentality and experience better qualified for forestry work, including its technical aspects, than is the Filipino. The difference in results is wholly due to a difference in policy.

In the Philippines we encouraged what was our duty to do—the employment of Filipinos for the development of their own country and its resources. There the Filipinos were afforded an opportunity to become technically familiar with forestry, but upon the Indian reservations and in dealing with their property, policy has been to control the Indians and their property by bureaucratic methods and to employ white persons to the exclusion of the Indians. The Philippine Forestry Service was organized for the Filipinos. The Indian Forestry Service was organized for and is maintained by whites, and the Indian is considered to be an undesirable factor in such service.

If time permitted I should be glad to present to the Senate facts showing how the timber properties of the Indians have been wasted and contracts entered into with the whites, which do not guard and protect the Indians. The fact is that the bureau has been more interested in white contractors and in furnishing employment to an army of white employees than in conserving the interests of the Indians in their timberlands.

Mr. President, in my opinion, the Indian Bureau has been unfaithful to the Indians in protecting their timber and grazing lands. The interests of the Indians would be better protected if their forests and forestry service were placed under the control of the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture. One of the most autocratic and inefficient agencies in the Indian Bureau is that which controls the Indian timberlands and has charge of the timber operations thereon.

I have stated that since 1887 the lands owned by the Indians have diminished in the amount of 47 per cent, while the area of their lands outside the semiarid region has shrunken 64 per cent. I have also pointed out the dissipation by Government action of tribal capital in the aggregate of more than $400,000,000 between 1887 and 1932. The whole story of the impoverishment of the Indians under the control and by the action of the Government as guardian has not yet been told.

INDIAN DEBTS FAITHLESSLY IMPOSED

In 1887 the Indians held their lands free from lien or encumbrance; there was not a dollar of indebtedness upon their property. In 1932 the reimbursable debt on Indian lands exceeds $37,000,000, while on June 30, 1928, totaled $34,310,037. These figures are based upon tabulations submitted by Mr. Rhoads in 1930, as shown in part 6 of the hearings before the Frazier committee. As to the amounts to which the Indians have been forced to repay, the records are somewhat conflicting, and silent where they should speak. Commissioner Rhoads reported to the Frazier committee on January 21, 1930, that the total repayments made by the Indians were only $1,445,214, but the total repayment prior to 1919 had been $8,234,000, according to the testimony of Mr. Frank Govern, assistant chief of the finance division of the Indian Bureau, given before the House Indian Investigation Committee in 1919 (p. 819).

Thus we have, under the Indian Bureau's management, a steady and progressive shrinkage of the Indian landed area, a disappearance of a half billion dollars of tribal capital, and the piling up of debt against the Indians in the amount of approximately $37,000,000. And it must not be overlooked that according to the testimony of Mr. Govern they

had already, before 1920, been required to pay back more than $8,000,000.

There has been a destruction of intangible assets no less striking. Most important among these has been the discouraging, indeed, the systematic repression and destruction, of tribal organization and tribal ambition. Individual initiative has been discouraging if not prohibited. The bureau has proceeded on the principle that the Indian should do nothing for himself which a paid employee of the Government conceivably might do for him. The Indian, though struggling to farm under irrigation projects, has been denied access to credit under conditions which would make success in agriculture impossible to any white man. This fact was recognized and clearly stated by Secretary Work in his annual report for 1927, but to the present date nothing has been done to remedy the situation. Neither the present Secretary of the Interior nor the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has suggested any plan to meet this situation. The Indian has been trained to expect to fail; a sense of inferiority has been forced on him by the multiform tutelage in which he has been held, by the failures due to artificial restrictions and handicaps to which he has been foredoomed. A sense of hopelessness has been created by the spectacle of the steady melting away of all his material wealth through actions by a guardian from whom he, an Indian ward, could not even take refuge in the courts.

THE INDIAN TRIBAL PROTEST JUSTIFIED

I referred in this discussion to the recent statement or declaration submitted signed by a number of Indian tribes. This declaration recited that the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner had entered office with many promises of reforms and with declarations which showed that they appreciated what the defects were in the Indian Service and the changes imperatively required.

The declaration further asserted that notwithstanding the promises of reforms no effort had been made to carry them into effect. One of the statements submitted by the tribes related to the appropriation bill now before us and called attention to the bill introduced by Senator FRAZIER, which provided a simplified accounting system dealing with Indian funds in which would be shown the sources and uses of moneys expended by the Indian Bureau, including expenditures for the various activities and functions of the tribes, as well as the amount expended in connection with each reservation. It was asserted in the statement that the Interior Department and the Indian Bureau had opposed this bill, and in my opinion the statement is supported by the departmental report dealing with this bill which is in the files of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

A BILL PROVIDING FOR AN ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Mr. President, appreciating the importance of legislation dealing with the question of accounting, I offered a bill on the 7th instant which provides for specific annual appropriations for expenditures under the Indian Service, and requiring Budget estimates of sources of funds, and a uniform system of accounts, and deals with other pertinent and cognate purposes. If this bill is enacted into law it will, I believe, cure some of the evils of which I have spoken. Without reading, I ask that the bill which I offered may be inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed, as follows:

S. 4338

A bill providing for specific annual appropriations for expenditures under the Indian Service requiring Budget estimates of sources of funds, providing for a uniform system of accounts, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That beginning with the fiscal year 1934 all expenditures under the Indian Service, including expenditures of tribal funds of all classes and payments under treaties and continuing authorizations, shall be specifically appropriated in the appropriation acts for the fiscal year during which said expenditures shall be made.

SEC. 2. That beginning with the fiscal year 1934, the Budget when presented to Congress shall exhibit, in addition to all estimates for expenditures under authority of acts of Congress and treaties, the sources of all funds estimated to be expended and the distribution of estimated expenditures stated by functions and by Indian reservations and jurisdictions. The estimate of expenditures by functions and by Indian reservations and jurisdictions shall clearly exhibit the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year in the District of Columbia and in each reservation or jurisdiction for Indian education, health, agricultural service, industrial advancement, irrigation and reclamation, care and sale of timber, and other reservation properties, reimbursable loans, relief of distress, and care of the aged and infirm, preservation of law and order, and other activities; and construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, and other structures; and shall exhibit payments for personal services at each reservation and jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. That the General Accounting Office is authorized and directed, by regulations, to prescribe a uniform system of accounts for all matters pertaining to Indian affairs and to prescribe the manner in which such accounts shall be kept, and the forms of accounts, records, and memoranda to be kept by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and by all officers and employees of the United States concerned in any manner with the administration of Indian affairs. The uniform system of accounts so prescribed shall be designed to show, among other things, the amounts received from every source from time to time by the United States for the benefit of Indian tribes or individual Indians, all sums due from the United States to each Indian tribe and to each individual Indian, the amounts expended for the benefit of Indian tribes or individual Indians from tribal or individual funds, respectively, and from appropriations made by Congress, the purpose and amount of each such expenditure and the time it was made, and the per capita cost of expenses for the administration of Indian affairs in each Indian reservation, itemized in such detail as the General Accounting Office may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and all officers and employees of the United States concerned in any manner with the administration of Indian affairs to comply with the regulations of the General Accounting Office made pursuant to this act.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior, on or before October 1 of each year beginning with the calendar year 1932, shall report to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the receipts of Indian tribal funds of all classes for the preceding fiscal year, along with the total of Indian tribal funds of all classes on deposit in the Treasury of the United States on June 30 of the preceding fiscal year, together with the expenditures made from all classes of Indian tribal funds during the preceding fiscal year, said expenditures to be exhibited by functions and reservations as prescribed with respect to the Budget estimates in section 2 of this act.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, repeating, this measure is designed to force an annual accounting of tribal funds, to bring all Indian Service expenditures under the direct control of Congress, and to compel the Interior Department to make its estimates in a form to indicate the actual uses to which appropriations are to be applied.

INDISCRIMINATE USE OF TRUST FUNDS

First, with respect to tribal funds, especially those amounting to millions of dollars annually, called "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," and which are derived from leases and sales of tribal lands, sales of timber, and other sources. The Comptroller General has referred to these matters in a report dated February 25, 1929, in the following language:

The absolute control and almost indiscriminate use of the tribal funds through authority delegated to the several Indian agents by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is causing complaint on the part of the Indians.

The comptroller in substance states that Indian agents have been constituted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be "appropriating agents" and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has likewise constituted himself an appropriating agent. Congress has authorized, or at least tolerated, the practice, and the sums of money involved amount to more than $1,000,000 annually. Until 1928 the Interior Department was required by law to report—

* * * estimates of the amounts of the receipts to tribal funds and expenditures which the Secretary of the Interior recognized to be made for the benefit of the Indians from all tribal funds of Indians for the ensuing year.

This requirement appears in title 25, section 142, of the United States Code, adopted in 1918. On May 29, 1928, an omnibus act was passed by Congress repealing various statutes which required reports of such matters as the exchange of typewriters and adding machines in the District of Columbia, publications received and distributed, names of consular officers, cost price of certain surplus war machine tools, and so forth. Among the acts so repealed, numbering 130, was included the above act requiring reports of Indian tribal funds. So far as I can ascertain, since 1928

the Interior Department has not submitted reports of Indian tribal funds in any publication, except the inadequate report incorporated in the hearing of the Senate Committee on Appropriations April 4 of this year. Whether intentional or otherwise, I submit that if there has not been a concealment there has been at least an evasion by the Indian Bureau of that publicity as to uses of the moneys to which the Indian tribes were entitled.

THE YEAR 1929 AS AN EXAMPLE

As a concrete example I refer to the fiscal year 1929.

The Budget estimates as submitted each year contain at the end of what is called the Indian Bureau section a covering total which is the entire amount of all Treasury appropriations and tribal funds, estimated to be spent in the ensuing fiscal year, including per capita payments to Indians. This total in the Budget estimates of 1929 was $35,614,009.

The Budget submits estimated expenditures from the Treasury as distinct from expenditures from tribal funds of all classes. The total estimated expenditures from the Treasury in the form of gratuities, reimbursables, and payment of treaty obligations, was stated in the Budget for the year just mentioned as $13,754,009.

In addition the bureau estimated an expenditure of tribal funds to be transferred to specific appropriation items, total amounting to $2,384,900. This transferred expenditure taken from tribal funds appeared in the appropriation bill for 1929 along with an increased transferred amount of $58,000, or a total of $2,442,900.

Each annual Budget contains information relating to tribal-fund expenditures under the head of "Indefinite appropriations." These so-called indefinite appropriations are considered to be authorized under continuing acts of Congress and are not contained in or referred to by any appropriation bill, with the exception, as I have stated above, that the amount transferred from the "indefinite appropriations" to the special appropriation items is contained in the appropriation bills. For the year 1929 the Budget estimated an expenditure of $1,654,100 under the head of "Indefinite appropriations," for purposes other than per capita payments to Indians.

Thus the total Budget estimate for 1929, for objects other than per capita payments authorized under indefinite appropriations, was $17,851,009.

In the regular appropriation bill for that year there were carried additional gratuities in the sum of $270,000, thus bringing the total specific and indefinite appropriations, always exclusive of per capita payments, to $18,121,009.

But that does not tell the whole story, as Congress was asked to and did pass two deficiency bills carrying a total increase for the Indian Bureau of $1,781,122, of which $1,476,684 was a Treasury appropriation and $304,438 was from tribal funds. This brought the total appropriation, including all gratuity reimbursable, and treaty appropriations, and all tribal funds for uses other than per capita payments, to a grand total of $19,901,231.

As I have stated, this amount of $19,901,231 did not appear in the appropriation bills, even when the deficiency appropriations were added to the regular bill. Of the total which I have given, an amount of $1,654,100 was shown in no appropriation bill but was estimated by the Budget to be drawn from tribal funds under continuing authorizations.

I now invite Senators' attention to the actual expenditures made by the bureau for the fiscal year 1929. They are subdivided into States and jurisdictions and their totals appear in the hearings of the House subcommittee on the Interior Appropriations for 1931, at pages 134 to 142, inclusive. The totals, however, appear at page 138. The bureau in that year expended $21,635,478, which was $1,734,247 in excess of the entire appropriation, regular and deficiency, for that year, including these indefinite appropriations for objects other than per capita payments, which are listed in the Budget for 1929, but which are not contained in the appropriation acts for that year. A summary of these items in tabular form is as follows:

Fiscal year 1929

Total appropriation in regular bill for 1929:		
From Treasury	$14,024,009	
From tribal funds	2,442,900	
Total		$16,466,009
Total deficiency appropriation for 1929:		
From Treasury	1,476,684	
From tribal funds	304,438	
Total		1,781,122
Total "indefinite appropriations," for purposes other than per capita payments, appropriated under continuing authorizations		1,654,100
Grand total of appropriations for other than per capita payments		19,901,231
Actual expenditure (other than per capita payments) in 1929, as reported by the Indian Bureau in the House hearings for 1931		21,635,478
Expenditure in excess of total of special and indefinite appropriations		1,734,247
Total tribal funds appropriated (special and indefinite) for other than per capita payments		4,401,438
Total actual expenditure of tribal funds (other than per capita)		5,110,263
Tribal funds expenditure (other than per capita payments) in excess of all appropriations		708,825
Per capita payments estimated for 1929, in the Budget for 1929		17,681,000
Per capita payments actually made in 1929, as stated in the Budget for 1931		10,952,626
Per capita payments were less than estimated per capita payments in amount of		6,728,374

Summary: For purposes other than per capita payments the bureau spent $1,734,247 more than the total of all appropriations.

It spent from tribal funds $708,823 more than all tribal-fund appropriations.

It paid in per capitas to the Indians $6,728,374 less than the Budget estimates of such payments.

Tribal revenue fell below estimates during the year. Hence per capitas were sharply reduced. But the amount spent for other than per capita payments was increased.

RECENT INCREASE IN BUREAU SALARIES

Mr. President, I now invite attention to the large increase in Indian Bureau salaries during the past few years. After the advent of the present administration there was an increase of 17.87 per cent in the salaries of the Indian Bureau for the fiscal year following 1930. There was an increase of 24.8 per cent from the fiscal year 1930 to the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1933, and I have already shown that the Budget estimates are substantially less than the actual expenditures year by year. In 1930 the total of all salaries paid was $9,944,812; in 1931, $11,664,057. The Budget estimates for personal services transmitted by the President for the fiscal year 1933 total $12,417,317. This is a corrected total, $78,843 larger than the total given in a tabulation which I later shall offer for the RECORD. When I appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee a few days ago I challenged attention to this enormous increase to meet Indian Bureau salaries and insisted that an expenditure of more than 50 per cent of all appropriations for the Indians, to pay the salaries of bureau employees, could not be justified and was manifestly unfair to the Indians; and I also referred to the fact that the personnel had been materially increased under the present administration, as well as the salaries of employees. As I have stated, notwithstanding the professions of economy and reform made by responsible officials of the Government under the present administration, salaries were increased 17.87 per cent in the first fiscal year and 24.8 per cent in the Budget estimates for 1933, with a certainty that the estimates will be exceeded and appeals will be made for deficiency appropriations and resort had to tribal funds to aid in meeting deficits.

The expenses and transportation costs for Indian Bureau employees increased 33.7 per cent in one year—that is, from 1930 to 1931—and 46.9 per cent of the total expenditures for that year was consumed in the payment of salaries and wages of bureau employees. Of the total appropriations asked for the year 1933, based upon the Budget estimates and the data available, 52.4 per cent of all expenditures will be required to meet the salaries and wages and personal expenses

of Indian Bureau employees. The increase from 1930 to the estimates for 1933 represents an increase in bureau salaries and wages, exclusive of personal expenses, of $2,472,505. This amount, in large part, is transferred from other uses, principally from per capita payments. While the salaries of the employees of the Indian Bureau are being augmented and the list of employees increased, many of the Indians are starving and thousands are suffering for lack of food and shelter. The tragic condition of some of the Indian tribes has been dramatically brought to the attention of the Senate during the past few weeks by Senators from a number of States in which Indian tribes are located. The senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] upon several occasions has, in striking language, portrayed the serious situation of the Indians and established beyond dispute that unless immediate relief is granted thousands will die of starvation and a considerable percentage of their cattle and sheep will be entirely lost. Congress appears to be willing to increase the salaries of bureau employees, many of whom are wholly unnecessary, 25 per cent above the inflated salary total of 1930, and for that purpose under the pending bill appears to be willing to absorb more than one-half of all appropriations for the Indians to meet the demands of its large army of bureau employees. The Indians may starve; their cattle and sheep may be destroyed by the cruel blasts of winter and for want of food, but the number of Indian employees must be increased and their salaries materially augmented.

Mr. President, I protest against this course and denounce a policy that is deaf to the piteous appeals of the Indians but quickly responsive to the demands of bureau chiefs for larger sums and more white employees. It seems to me a shocking proposition to appropriate millions of tribal funds belonging to the Indians, capital held in trust, and millions from the Treasury of the United States, to create a large fund of nearly $25,000,000 in order that more than 50 per cent of the same may be eaten up by an increasing army of bureau employees. No wonder the Indians feel aggrieved when they perceive their diminishing tribal funds and their increased indebtedness to the Government, resulting from the enormous sums taken from the Treasury and from their tribal funds in order that thousands of employees of an inefficient bureau may have increased salaries and the total number of employees may be increased.

BUREAU SALARIES RISE WHILE TRUST FUNDS SHRINK

I emphasize the fact that the income from tribal funds and property has been shrinking while salaries and bureau expenses have been increasing. For the fiscal year 1930 the per capita payments to the Indians from income or principal of their estate amounted to $8,801,332. I should add, however, that a considerable part of that amount was due to the sale of oil found upon the Osage Reservation. In 1931 the amount of per capita payments to the Indians from the sources just indicated was $6,834,335, and the estimated amount that will be paid in 1933 is $5,828,466. In other words, in three years the per capita payments to the Indians have diminished more than one-third, but the salaries of the Indian Bureau have increased 24.8 per cent.

FACTS AS TO THE 1933 ESTIMATES

Mr. President, tribal funds will be used and deficiences created by the bureau unless specific provisions are inserted in the bill, limiting the number of employees and the amount to be paid for salaries and the purposes for which appropriations may be used. The Indian Bureau, with its more than 8,200 employees, consuming more than 50 per cent of the total Indian appropriation, will, without positive restrictions in the bill, pursue unchallenged and unafraid the course which in the past has been adopted by it.

Mr. President, I ask to have inserted in the RECORD without reading a tabulation showing the actual proposed reductions in salary totals made by the House and by the Senate Committee.

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

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1932. TOTAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE USE, OTHER THAN PER CAPITA PAYMENTS TO INDIANS. TOTAL ESTIMATES FOR PERSONAL SERVICES AND RATIO BETWEEN PERSONAL SERVICES TOTAL AND GRAND TOTAL

Treasury appropriations (Budget for 1933, p. 336, column 1)	$22,162,839
Less Alaskan appropriation	1,008,200
Treasury appropriations, Indian service, in the United States	21,171,039
Transferred to specific appropriations from interest on Indian trust funds	380,000
Transferred to specific appropriations from miscellaneous trust funds (p. 336, column 2)	825,500
Transferred to specific appropriations from Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (p. 337, column 1)	1,154,280
Budgeted under interest on Indian trust funds, for personal services and miscellaneous, other than per capita payments	9,000
Budgeted under miscellaneous trust funds, for personal services and miscellaneous, other than per capita payments	825,800
Budgeted under Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, for personal services and miscellaneous, other than per capita payments	145,720
Grand total, Treasury and tribal appropriations, special and indefinite, for purposes other than per capita payments to Indians	24,504,439
The total for personal services estimated in the Budget for 1933 (after deducting repayments to the Government on the irrigation projects) is	$12,472,317
Personal services are the following percentage of total appropriation	50.9
Personal expenses, estimated in the 1933 Budget	$273,094
Total, personal services plus personal expenses	$12,745,094
Personal services plus expenses are the following percentage of total appropriations	52.4
Number of Indians under jurisdiction of the United States	193,213
Number of regular employees of the Indian Bureau	6,586
Number of irregular employees if calculated on a whole-time basis	1,630
Total employees of Indian Bureau on whole-time estimate	8,216

2. TOTAL REDUCTIONS AND SALARY REDUCTIONS FOR 1933 WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO DATE BY THE HOUSE AND BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE

The House cut out (Reference: Cong. Rec., p. 8167.)	$389,500
The Senate Appropriations Committee has cut out (Reference: Cong Rec., p. 8167.)	$1,452,400
Total reduction to date	$1,841,900
The balance left for all Indian Service uses, including per capita payments but exclusive of Alaskan Services, is	$27,382,739
The balance left (for uses other than per capita payments to Indians) for the Indian Service in the United States is	$22,662,535
The total salary cut made by the House, assuming that the cut be applied to personal services in the same ratio as that between personal services and all other expenditures (except per capitas) in the Budget estimates, is	$198,255
The number of employees who must be dropped, according to the Indian Bureau's statement (Cong. Rec., pp. 8167–8176), is	260
If the above 260 employees receive on the average $1,800 a year pay, the salary saving will be	$468,000
The total of salary cuts to date (House and Senate) therefore is	$666,255
The balance remaining for personal services therefore is	$11,806,062
The total paid for personal services in the fiscal year 1930 was	$9,944,812
The amount remaining for personal services for 1933 therefore exceeds the total actual expenditure for personal services in 1930 by	$1,861,250

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN THE PENDING BILL

Mr. KING. The Indian Bureau has indulged in bitter criticism of the suggested modest cuts in the Budget made by the House and Senate Appropriations Committee and has loudly declared that if approved, disaster will overtake the bureau and prevent it from efficiently operating. In my opinion, the claim of the bureau is untrue and highly improper; that instead of clamoring for larger appropriations, it ought to support Congress in its efforts to balance the Budget. The employed forces in the bureau, as I have shown, as esti-

mated in the 1933 Budget, number 6,322 whole-time regular employees, while a large force of irregular employees are paid from an appropriation of $1,956,000.46. This sum for irregular employees would hire on a whole-time basis 1,630 employees at $1,200 per year. Accordingly the total number of employees for 1933, as estimated in the Budget, would be 8,216, or 1 employee for every 23.5 Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States. But as I have already illustrated by the analysis of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1929, all Budget estimates are uniformly materially below actual expenditures. Large sums are taken from tribal funds in excess of the Budget estimates, and deficiency appropriations totaling millions are obtained from Congress to meet expenditures in excess of regular appropriations. Such is the practice of the Indian Bureau and of Congress. The pay roll for the bureau in the fiscal year 1931 exceeded the budget estimate for that year in an amount of nearly $270,000.

After all the reductions made by the House and proposed by the Senate committee are subtracted from the appropriation bill as introduced, the balance remaining designated for personal services, in accordance with Budget estimates, is $11,806,062, or $142,005 in excess of the actual expenditures for bureau salaries for the fiscal year 1931, and $1,861,-250 in excess of the bureau's actual expenditures for salaries in the fiscal year 1930.

Mr. President, I assert that the experience in successive years in the Budget estimates as submitted by the Director of the Budget, and as incorporated in the regular appropriation bills, as formulated, are invariably below the sum actually expended and are necessarily framed with the knowledge upon the part of the executive departments that the expenditures in fact will largely exceed the estimates as well as the amounts carried in the regular appropriation bills.

NEEDED PROVISO FOR SALARY REDUCTION

The bureau, as I understand, is now asserting that it will be required to discharge 260 employees by reason of the proposed reductions made by the Senate committee. The bureau has during the past two years without reason added many hundreds of employees to its already unnecessary large roster. However, the evidence of past years controverts the announcement made by the bureau. One may wish that it were true or that so modest a reduction as 3 per cent in the army of bureau employees was to be secured through cuts recommended by the committee. But all the facts and experience declare that such a wish would be in vain. Congress will be able to reduce the more than 50 per cent of the enormous sum carried in the appropriation bill for salaries in the Indian Bureau only by expressly declaring in the appropriation bill that a specified percentage of reduction be made in the total of moneys to be paid to employees, a specified reduction below the actual total expenditures for salaries in the last completed fiscal year, namely, 1931. In other words, following the practice of securing deficiency appropriations and using tribal funds for administration expenses, including the payment of bureau employees, it is reasonably certain that the army of bureau employees, which as I have indicated has been increased by more than a thousand during the past two years, will not be reduced by any action taken by the House or the Senate in dealing with the pending bill. A proviso in the bill such as suggested, if the percentage of reduction was fixed at 7 per cent, would provide a total salary of $10,847,-574, or $902,762 above the actual salary total for the fiscal year 1930. Without further limitations in the bill, I think I can safely predict that there will be no salary reductions and no diminution in the number of employees, other perhaps than Mr. Hagerman, whose position is abolished by provisions in the bill over the violent protest and long-continued fight upon the part of the Indian Bureau.

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIES IMMEDIATELY PRACTICABLE

I have pointed out that between 1930 and 1931 the total of Indian Bureau salaries and wages increased 17.8 per cent an dthat from 1930 to the present Budget they have increased 24.8 per cent, or $2,525,505. The travel expenses of employees increased from $273,094 in 1930 to $364,844 in 1931. The President's Budget for 1933 calls for an appropriation of $12,472,317 for personal services alone. It provides for a minimum of 8,216 employees on a whole-time basis though there are but 193,213 Indians under Federal jurisdiction and many of them obtain but little service from the bureau and its employees. The Indians have cause for complaint when more than 52 per cent of appropriations are eaten up by an army of Federal employees.

The facts which I have submitted show that between two and three million dollars could be saved through a change from boarding schools to day schools; and even if a 7 per cent deduction in the salary total of more than the 1931 total were made, or an equivalent saving by reducing the unnecessary large army of employees, the pay roll would still be higher than it was in 1930 in an amount of $902,762, or 9.3 per cent. The total of savings just indicated, together with others which I have suggested, with respect to boarding schools, irrigation and reclamation and tribal funds, would amount to several million dollars.

There is no reason why the interest of the Indians should be subordinated to the demands of the bureau and that tribal funds should be wasted and the taxpayers of the United States be further burdened in order that the follies of the Indian Bureau should be continued and its unwise and injurious policies should be indefinitely perpetuated.

THE HUGE COSTS OF BOARDING SCHOOLS

The school system maintained by the Indian Bureau has proven unsatisfactory and unnecessarily expensive. I presented facts to the Appropriations Committee, which have not been disputed, showing that the ratio of employees in the Indian schools to the number of children in the schools is 1 to 8.2; that is, for every eight children there is one Government employee on whole-time salary and a large number of persons not continuously in service. The per capita cost of the Government boarding school, as estimated by the bureau for 1933, is $429, and the per capita cost of salaries alone amounts to $194. The increase in salaries of those employed in the bureau schools has been 27.2 per cent since 1930, although the number of Indian children in the schools has continued substantially the same. The Indian Bureau boarding-school costs, on a per capita basis, are five times the public-school costs of the State of Utah, and I may add in passing that there are no better public schools anywhere than those in that State. The Indian Bureau costs on a per capita basis are nine times the public school costs in the State of Oklahoma and three times those in the State of California. I should add that these figures for the States include the capital investment for the schools in these States. Figured on a per capita basis of children in attendance, the bureau's expenditures for salaries alone in those schools is four times the per capita cost in the elementary and high schools of Oklahoma, including salary, current expenses, transportation of children, building maintenance, and capital outlay, and 2.3 times greater than the expenditures in Utah, including salaries, building maintenance, current expenses, transportation of pupils, and capital outlay.

On the 17th of last month, when addressing the Senate, I referred to the indefensibly enormous educational costs of the bureau and pointed to the fact that they were largely due to the boarding-school system and the inefficiency and the wasteful and extravagant administration of the same. I repeat that Commissioner Atkins pointed out the excessive costs of the boarding-school system, while Doctor Ryan, in the Meriam report, condemned the educational results of that system. Secretary Wilbur himself has stated that the Indian boarding-school system was unsatisfactory. Commissioner Rhoads has failed to approve of this system, as indicated in his annual report for 1931. The educational results of the Indian boarding schools are far inferior to the results obtained where Indian children are placed in day schools.

Mr. President, in my opinion, economies of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 are easily to be obtained if the boarding-school system be changed to the day-school system. Of course that can not be accomplished in a day or in a year, but the superior results that flow from the day-school system ought to compel the adoption of that policy at the earliest practicable date.

The Senate has amended the present bill by providing that $500,000 carried in the bill for schools be transferred from the boarding-school category for use in Indian day schools. This amendment did not change the total amount provided in the bill for schools. I shall suggest an amendment reducing the total amount for schools $500,000.

If this amendment be adopted it would not mean that fewer children would be afforded school facilities, but it contemplates that a number of the boarding schools, with their waste, extravagance, and unsatisfactory results, be closed, and the Indian pupils transferred to day schools. This proposal, I am advised, was not objectionable to Doctor Ryan and the educational staff of the Indian Bureau, when they were considering the estimates for the bureau for the coming fiscal year. Indeed, I am advised that they were prepared to recommend it. For some reason, however, the proposal was not transmitted to Congress.

THE BOARDING SCHOOLS CONDEMNED AS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I referred a few minutes ago to the report known as the Meriam report, prepared by Doctor Meriam, Doctor Ryan, and other eminent specialists at the request of Doctor Work when Secretary of the Interior. Doctor Ryan, as I understand, wrote the section of the book dealing with education. I might add that there were eight members of the survey staff and all concurred in the report. In the report Doctor Ryan discusses the undesirable effects of "routinization," and states that—

the whole machinery of the boarding school and agency life works against the kind of initiative and independence the development of which should be the chief concern of Indian education in and out of school.

The report, I submit, is a criticism of the boarding-school system.

Mr. President, I shall not take the time to read from the report, but ask that a number of excerpts from pages 351, 403, and 407 be inserted in the RECORD without reading.

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

Undesirable effects of routinization: The whole machinery of routinized boarding-school and agency life works against the kind of initiative and independence the development of which should be the chief concern of Indian education in and out of school. What all wish for is Indians who can take their place as independent citizens. The routinization characteristic of the boarding schools, with everything scheduled, no time left to be used at one's own initiative, every movement determined by a signal or an order, leads just the other way. It symbolizes a manner of treating Indians which will have to be abandoned if Indians, children and adults alike, are ever to become self-reliant members of the American community. (Page 351.)

Place of the non-reservation school: Whatever the necessity may once have been, the philosophy underlying the establishment of Indian boarding schools, that the way to "civilize" the Indian is to take Indian children, even very young children, as completely as possible away from their home and family life, is at variance with modern views of education and social work, which regard home and family as essential social institutions from which it is generally undesirable to uproot children. "One who has observed the devasting effect of the large congregate institution or of the crowded classroom upon the personality of children," says a leading authority on social case work, "begins to understand somewhat better the relation of natural ties, of affection and undivided attention to the normal development of the human being." This is particularly true of the nonreservation boarding school. (Page 403.)

Reservation boarding schools: Many of the statements just made with regard to the nonreservation boarding schools apply to the boarding schools on the reservation, except that not quite such large numbers are involved, and the schools are somewhat nearer to the homes of the Indians. Both of these advantages are offset, however, by the fact that recently the reservation boarding schools have become in some cases as large and unwieldy as many of the nonreservation schools, with even greater lacks in trained teachers and other workers, especially because of their isolation, and the children are often so far away from their homes that there is almost as little opportunity for maintaining family life as in the nonreservation school. A Navajo pupil at Keams Canyon or Tuba City, for example, is, for all practical purposes if not actually, farther away from his home than if he were a Chippewa or a Sioux Indian at Pipestone, Flandreau, or any one of the smaller nonreservation schools in Minnesota or the Dakotas. (P. 407.)

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I desire to read a few lines from Commissioner Rhoads's annual report for the last fiscal year:

The basic Indian Service educational problem is to work over from a more or less conventional institutional conception of education to one that is local and individual. It means abandoning boarding schools wherever possible, eliminating small children from the larger boarding schools, setting up day schools, or making arrangements with local public schools to receive these children, providing the necessary family follow-up for such children.

Mr. President, the views expressed by Commissioner Rhoads are critical of the boarding-school system and support Doctor Ryan's position. The Indian boarding-school system has largely failed in its object. It has not educated the Indians or prepared them for the responsibilities of life or equipped them for citizenship. It has atrophied rather than developed initiative, and has left the Indian children undeveloped, unschooled, unprepared for life, and filled with apprehensions and uncertainties. The day schools have proven more satisfactory, and in many places where Indian children have attended public schools controlled by the whites my information is that they made excellent progress and demonstrated capacity to adapt themselves to their environment and also showed qualities for development and for the assumption of the duties and responsibilities of our industrial life. Commissioner Rhoads further states that:

The same sum of money that is required for 100 children of elementary-school age in a boarding school will provide an adequate educational program, including necessary food, clothing, and follow-up service, for at least half as many more if expended in the local community, and with better ultimate results. * * * It is both better economy and better education to leave the children in their own homes.

Mr. President, in the light of these statements by Doctor Ryan and Commissioner Rhoads, I insist that the Indian Bureau is not discharging its duty to the Indians when it demands the continuation of all boarding schools and refuses to adopt a policy which it is conceded will secure the best results to the Indians.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. Can the Senator give us any information about the number of boarding schools, the number of attendants, where the schools are located, and what they cost?

Mr. KING. The bill carries appropriations in excess of $10,000,000 for boarding schools, 75 per cent of which are Government boarding schools and the remainder private boarding schools subsidized by the bureau. There are 6,268 Indian children in boarding schools operated by missionary societies and 21,258 in the Indian boarding schools operated by the bureau. Accepting the statement of Commissioner Rhoads, if the boarding schools were abolished, all Indian children could be cared for and better results obtained, and there would be a saving of at least $3,000,000 a year. Secretary Wilbur suggested to the Senate committee, as I have before stated, that six boarding schools be eliminated and the 1,355 children placed in day schools. This would result in a gross saving of at least $551,730 per annum, and a net saving of $348,480 would be effected, allowing $150 per capita to meet the costs in the day schools. On examining the Budget for 1933 I find that in the 29 nonreservation boarding schools as distinct from more than 40 boarding schools on reservations, there is an attendance of 11,100 children. These 29 nonreservation boarding schools have, or will have in 1933, according to the bureau's plans as revealed in the Budget, 552 teachers, 48 doctors and nurses, and 887 other full-time employees who are not teachers, doctors, or nurses. The Budget also indicates that $115,732 is required for temporary employees, which would represent the whole-time employment of 100 noneducational

employees. This means that the total of noneducational employees in the 29 boarding schools would be 987.

COMPARISON WITH PUBLIC-SCHOOL COSTS

I presented to the Appropriations Committee a statement of the educational costs in three States—Oklahoma, Utah, and California—the data being supplied by the United States Bureau of Education. I ask consent to insert in the RECORD a portion of the statement which I made before the committee.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

PER CAPITA COSTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CERTAIN STATES

The next is per capita costs of public schools in certain States as furnished by the United States Bureau of Education. The expenditures include all public, elementary, and high schools, current investment and capital outlay for the fiscal year 1929–30.

OKLAHOMA	
Total expenditure	$32,802,115
Number of children	682,650
Per capita expenditure	$48.05
UTAH	
Total expenditure	$11,606,332
Number of children	138,046
Per capita expenditure	$84.08
CALIFORNIA	
Total expenditure	$146,942,836
Number of children	1,068,583
Per capita expenditure	$137.49

The Indian Bureau boarding-school costs are nine times the public-school cost of Oklahoma, five times the public-school costs of Utah, and three times the public-school costs of California.

The Indian Bureau salary costs in the Government schools apart from food, clothing, heat, light, transportation of children, maintenance of structures, and capital outlay, are, on a per capita basis, four times the total costs in Oklahoma for salaries, transportation, current expenses, and capital outlay of all elementary and high schools, and are 2.3 times greater than the expenditures of Utah, including building maintenance, transportation, and capital outlay; and are 9 per cent greater than the expenditures of California for salaries, capital outlay, etc.

Mr. KING. I ask permission to insert in the RECORD at this point a tabulation of costs and personnel in the Indian Bureau schools.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order is made.

The table referred to is as follows:

Indian Bureau schools—Statistics of costs and of employed forces—Comparison of Indian Bureau school costs with public-school costs in Oklahoma, Utah, and California

I

Total Indian Bureau school costs on a per capita basis of Indian children in the schools (exclusive of tuition paid to public schools and mission schools); salary costs on per capita basis of school attendance; ratio of Government employees to children in schools:	
Average per capita cost of boarding schools as per the 1933 Budget estimates	$429
Total salaries, fiscal year 1930	$3,983,688
Total salaries, fiscal year 1931	$4,328,852
Salary estimates, fiscal year 1933	$4,838,178
School employees in 1930	2,600
School employees provided for in estimate for 1933	3,033
Number of children in Government boarding and day schools (1931 report of commissioner)	24,981
Salary costs, 1933 estimates, on per capita basis of school attendance	$194
Ratio of Government employees to children in schools	1 to 8.2
(1 Government employee for every 8.2 children.)	
Percentage of salary increase, fiscal year 1930 to the estimates for fiscal year 1933	21.23
Percentage increase in the number of school employees, fiscal year 1931, to the estimates for fiscal year 1933	16.6

Mr. KING. Mr. President, as shown by the foregoing, the total average per capita cost of the boarding schools for 1933, according to the Budget estimates, is $429; and the total salaries in 1930 for the bureau's school employees was $3,983,688. With substantially the same number of pupils, the salaries for the year 1933 are raised to $4,838,178, or nearly $1,000,000. The number of school employees in the same schools in 1930 was 2,600, but for the coming fiscal year there will be 3,033, an increase of more than 400. Further replying to the Senator from Nebraska, for I have not fully answered his question, the number of Indian children in the Government boarding schools and day schools, according to the Indian Commissioner's report for 1931, was 24,981. According to the estimates for 1933, the salary cost will amount to $194 for each Indian pupil. As heretofore stated, the ratio of Government employees to the children in these schools is 1 to 8.2; that is, 1 employee to every 8 children. The percentage of salary increase in connection with the boarding schools, from 1930 to 1931, is 21.23 per cent and the percentage of increase in the number of school employees during the same period is 16.6 per cent.

It now becomes apparent what disposition is made of the greater part of the appropriations made ostensibly for the benefit of the Indians. I want to emphasize the fact—at the expense of being charged with repetition—that the bureau seems to be more concerned in finding jobs for its army of employees and increasing their salaries than in wisely and economically expending the huge sums appropriated by Congress in the interest of and for the advancement of the wards of the Government.

KIDNAPING FOR BOARDING SCHOOLS CONTINUES

While on the subject of Indian boarding schools I invite attention to the continued coercive methods, including the kidnaping of children, employed to fill the boarding schools. In discussing the Indian appropriation bill a year ago I denounced the cruel, not to say wicked, course pursued by bureau officials in seizing and carrying away by force Indian children pupils in boarding schools hundreds of miles distant from the homes of their parents. The kidnaping of Indian children in order to place them in boarding schools, and the use of other illegal and inhuman methods of coercion to crowd these schools beyond their physical capacity, was established by incontrovertible evidence and detailed by Dane Coolidge, the author, and placed in the record of the Senate Indian investigating committee on January 30, 1931, during the investigation of Herbert J. Hagerman. I also placed some of these facts and the statement of Mr. Coolidge in the RECORD during the course of my remarks on the Indian appropriation bill a year ago.

Accompanying Mr. Coolidge's affidavit was a memorandum by Chauncey S. Goodrich, of San Francisco, an authority on Indian law, citing the act of Congress and the opinion of the United States court construing it, the act and the court's decision constituting a direct and sweeping prohibition against the use of coercion in order to place Indian children in boarding schools away from their reservations. So far as I can learn, there has been no denial of the statement of Mr. Coolidge or the statement which I made in the Senate by Mr. Hagerman or Commissioner Rhoads or any other person. After the exposures before the Frazier committee Commissioner Rhoads notified the Indian Bureau officials that they were to refrain from kidnaping Indian children. His communication was dated February 7, 1931. The general public and those interested in the Indians were reassured by this very proper position taken by the commissioner. I regret to state, however, that the commissioner's direction has not been followed. Mr. Roy Nash, field representative of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitted a report dated February 27 of this year which states that at a meeting at the Leupp School in Arizona on February 20 last a Navajo woman appeared and declared that she had been two weeks or more on the trail coming from her home. I might add that this was in the midst of the series of blizzards which visited the Navajo Reservation during the past winter. She stated to Mr. Nash that she had sought her daughter—7 years of age—who had been kidnaped and taken to some boarding school. In the report made by Mr. Nash he states:

> * * * she had been struck on the head by a gun or a revolver of a stockman of Tuba City * * *

I have a copy of the report of Mr. Nash but do not ask to have it inserted in the RECORD. The report, however, in substance states that Mr. Nash found through investigation that this Indian woman is the mother of four children and

the owner of 2,000 sheep and goats; that she resisted the taking of her children to Government boarding schools, whereupon Superintendent Chester L. Walker, of the Western Navajo Agency, sent an Indian assistant farmer, a delegate to the Navajo Tribal Council, to secure two of the children. The mother refused to surrender them, and thereupon Superintendent Walker directed a white stockman named Church, employed on the reservation, to go with Begay, an Indian, to secure the children and take them to the place ordered. These Government officials went to the home of the mother and found the children hiding out. However, an aged aunt was caught and placed in an automobile by force. The children's grandmother was then forcibly placed in the automobile and the mother of the children secured by force and also taken to the automobile. The mother struggled and cried out, asking why they did not shoot her at once. These women were then taken to the headquarters of Superintendent Walker at Tuba City and locked up. The following day Mr. Church returned to the mother's home, where the children were then found. He seized one of the children, aged 7, and carried her to Tuba City. Superintendent Walker then shipped the child to the Fort Apache Boarding School, 250 miles away—a school, using the language of Mr. Nash—

* * * which seems to be cordially hated by most Navajos.

The mother and grandmother were kept in jail a week, then released and driven part way home by the stockman, and dumped out into the snow. Quoting from Mr. Nash's report, I read as follows:

Having successfully captured the baby, Superintendent Walker renewed his efforts to bring in the (older) boy. Somewhere about February 1, the boy being in hiding and the mother having gone south to find her (younger) child, the stockman ordered the grandmother and the mother's brother to report at the agency. They came in and were arrested as hostages until such time as the boy should be delivered up. The old woman was confined in the hospital and the man put at compulsory labor. They were under arrest when I arrived at Tuba City.

Mr. Nash summarizes:

There never was a clearer issue. The 7-year-old kidnaped and sent to the Fort Apache school against her mother's consent and while her mother was in jail.

In order to compel the surrender of her son, an uncle and grandmother were placed under arrest. Do not forget that these old people were taken from their hogan in the middle of the worst winter in the history of the Navajo country, leaving their 2,000 head of sheep and goats to be cared for by two girls and a decrepit aunt, aged 67.

The actions of his stockman and policeman are defended, justified, and were ordered by Superintendent Walker.

Such was Inspector Nash's report forwarded to Commissioner Rhoads February 27.

THE ACTION BY COMMISSIONER RHOADS

On March 1 Commissioner Rhoads took action. What action did he take?

I submit a copy of the commissioner's telegram in order that Senators may be apprised of the course which he pursued. Instead of reprimanding and then discharging Mr. Walker for his cruel and inhuman course, the commissioner, it would seem, condoned the same. His telegram is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 1, 1932.*

WALKER,
Superintendent, Tuba City, Ariz.:

Re Nash report and your letter 23d, you know our wish to leave responsibility in hands local superintendent wherever possible. In this instance, however, you have apparently overlooked present policy as represented letter of February 7, 1931, and page 11, commissioner's 1931 report, which is specifically opposed to dragging-in method of enrollment. Recent interest of Navajos themselves in education of their children seems to indicate best results can be obtained without undue compulsion. We wish Navajos to think of schooling as opportunity rather than punishment. You are, therefore, instructed to free adults held as hostages in this case, return them safely to their homes, and to return the girl Guy from Fort Apache to her mother. If you wish to announce this as your own decision following new instructions on policy from the office rather than as Washington's decision, you are at liberty to do so. Take action immediately.

RHOADS.

Senators will observe that there is no reprimand, no condemnation, no disciplinary action. The commissioner used this gentle language:

* * * In this instance, however, you have apparently overlooked present policy. * * *

And the superintendent was given full authority to conceal the commissioner's telegram and to declare to the world that he, the superintendent, in the plenitude of his own mercy, released from jail two helpless women and returned the girl who had been kidnaped from Fort Apache Boarding School, 250 miles away, to her mother's home.

OTHER FORMS OF COERCION USED

The record discloses that there are other methods aside from kidnaping employed to force Indian children into boarding schools—methods which have been forbidden by Congress and condemned by courts. An affidavit by one of the Paiute Indians of Oregon, made on October 20 last, refers to the withholding of rations due sick and crippled parents as a means of forcing their children into boarding schools. This affidavit was transmitted by Rev. Peter Hemel, of Burns, Oreg., to the Frazier Committee. It states that the superintendent of a certain reservation, as well as the local teacher, promised rations to an Indian and his family if their children were sent to the Warm Springs School, 200 miles away. The affidavit further states that rations were refused to a certain Indian and his family, and he was told that they might starve unless his children were sent to a boarding school. The affidavit further states that "we are forced to send our children away from home," and then the affiant asks, "Are we treated like free citizens of this country?"

PROPOSED CUTS IN TRIBAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. President, I call attention to the proposed cuts in the tribal fund appropriations. By way of introduction in this matter I refer to the report submitted by the Frazier investigating committee dated December 21, 1931, which deals with the Mescalero-Apache Reservation, and particularly to the tabulation on page 5 showing per capita costs at reservations where tribal funds were used for agency maintenance, which includes, of course, the payment of salaries of bureau employees. This report refers to reservations where the per capita expenditure is more than $300 a year as at the Mescalero-Apache Reservation and also shows what gratuities were expended in addition to tribal funds. It proves that on those reservations where tribal funds were paid, the per capita cost was greatly in excess of the per capita costs upon reservations where the Indian agency received no tribal funds but obtained gratuities alone.

As stated, the tribal appropriations might be eliminated from the bill or greatly reduced and still the reservations in question would receive gratuitous service on a per capita basis in excess of the average for the reservations as a whole. This report, as well as other available facts, demonstrates that tribal funds are absorbed by the bureau in meeting its expenses, and, in addition, it obtains gratuities from the Treasury of the United States, and the record thus shows that where there are large tribal funds the expenses of the bureau, with respect to some reservations, are many times greater than the expenses at reservations having no tribal funds and depending entirely upon gratuities. An analysis of the expenditures of the bureau for the fiscal year 1931, which is one year later than the analysis published by the Frazier investigating committee in the report just mentioned, shows large and, indeed, extravagant expenditures upon those reservations where not only tribal funds but gratuity appropriations are utilized. These data are found in a tabulation appearing in the House hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1933, showing the total expenditures of the bureau for the fiscal year 1931.

In making a comparison between bureau costs at various reservations it is necessary to deduct the overhead cost

which is service in behalf of all reservations. Allowing for this deduction, the total expenditures, gratuities plus reimbursables but exclusive of tribal funds, for 1931, amounted to $18,385,675, which on a basis of 193,213 Indians under Federal jurisdiction gives a per capita expenditure of $95.

In determining the per capita expenditures of the reservations whose names I shall give, and where tribal funds are used in addition to gratuities, I have taken the financial figures from the department's tabulation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. The population totals are those given in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It states the total number of Indians residing upon the various reservations in 1931.

BUREAU EXTRAVAGANCES WITH TRIBAL FUNDS

Fort Apache, Ariz., total expenditure was $375,875, of which $141,636 were from the tribal funds; the per capita total therefore was $141.

The total expenditure for the San Carlos, Ariz., reservation was $276,701, of which $111,787 were obtained from tribal funds. The total per capita was $113.

On the Mescalero Apache Reservation the total expenditure was $206,596, of which $63,813 was taken from the tribal funds. Here the per capita expenditure was $304.

Jicarilla Apache, N. Mex.: Total expenditure, $212,040; taken from tribal fund, $113,895; total per capita, $329.

Fort Hall, Idaho: Total expenditure, $246,106; taken from tribal fund, $62,688; total per capita, $154.

Flathead, Mont.: Total expenditure, $521,741; taken from tribal fund, $103,362; total per capita, $145.

Osage, Okla.: Total expenditure, $342,970; taken from tribal fund, $342,723; total per capita, $192.

Klamath, Oreg.: Total expenditure, $268,337; taken from tribal fund, $261,750; total per capita, $254.

Cheyenne River, S. Dak.: Total expenditure, $295,202; taken from tribal fund, $188,792, and expended under treaty, $52,702; total per capita, $111.

Yakima, Wash.: Total expenditure, $500,682; taken from tribal fund, $291,738; total per capita, $214.

To show the contrast where tribal funds are used, I call attention to the per capita expenditures at some reservations where only gratuities are available. The figures relate to the fiscal year 1930 and are taken from the Frazier report on the Mescalero Reservation and on tribal funds. The New Mexico pueblo per capita total is $37.40, and the total for California Indians, outside of Yuma, amounts to $24.55. Upon the Pima Reservation, Ariz. (exclusive of the costs of the San Carlos irrigation system), the per capita expenditures amount to $42.50. The per capita expenditures for the Papagoes of Arizona are but $16.21. These and other figures which might be submitted conclusively establish the inequalities and the extravagances resulting from the use of tribal funds for agency support at various reservations; they show that upon those reservations where there are large tribal funds the per capita expenditures in connection with bureau administration are very much greater than the expenditures upon those reservations where the bureau costs are met out of the Treasury of the United States. It appears that the per capita expenditures at reservations where large tribal funds are used are in every case much higher than the average expenditures for the service as a whole, and in some cases more than three times as high. As a matter of fact, comparing the expenditures upon the Jicarilla Reservation with those upon the Papago Reservation, the expenditures are twenty times as great. On certain of the reservations where large timber sales were being conducted a per capita somewhat higher than the average was justified in 1931; but this factor did not even contribute to the excessive cost at the San Carlos, Fort Hall, and Osage Reservations, or, indeed, in any substantial measure except at Klamath, although even at the latter reservation timber sales have now practically ceased.

From these facts it is clear that large reductions are not only possible but should be made at these reservations. Unless the Budget estimates and the bill before us are to be reconstructed in their entirety, it will be impossible to provide in the bill before us the specific economies in gratuity items, owing to the fact that the gratuities are not segregated by reservations. Hence, I suggest that economies would be achieved by amending the bill in the following particulars: Reduce the appropriations of tribal funds to agencies 25 per cent; the amendments to be made beginning at page 55, line 12, through page 57, line 23; likewise 25 per cent of the $75,000 item appearing on page 58, line 3, with a coordinate reduction of the $45,000 reduction on page 58, line 9, thus reducing the item to $33,000. Also deduct $25,000 from the item of $150,000 appropriated for the Osage Agency, page 59, line 18.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Mr. President, it would consume too much time of the Senate to properly present the facts relating to the irrigation and reclamation projects controlled by the Indian Bureau. Perhaps the most glaring and inexcusable wastes in the Indian Bureau are those in its irrigation and reclamation divisions, and the Indians are compelled to bear the burden resulting from the bureau's maladministration and inefficiency. I presented to the Appropriation Committee a few days ago some facts relating to this subject, and I am glad to know that the committee accepted in part at least some amendments suggested by me and reduced the total appropriations carried for irrigation and reclamation approximately $425,000. My recommended reductions totaled $926,323. A year ago when the Indian appropriation bill was under consideration I discussed at some length this question and quoted from the Preston-Engle report in support of the criticisms which I made of the inexcusable waste and the unsound policies of the bureau.

Senators will recall that when Doctor Work was Secretary of the Interior he appointed a commission, consisting of Porter J. Preston, engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation; C. A. Engle, supervising engineer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Mr. Ray P. Teele, economist of the Department of Agriculture, to make a survey of the irrigation projects on Indian reservations. The commission was deprived of the services of Mr. Teele on account of his death. The commission was required to study and report upon construction costs, operation and maintenance cost, and returns, failure to make repayments to the Government of invested capital, the utilization being made of lands by the Indians and purchases of Indian allotments, and receipts of money from the sale of Indian allotments, the water supply, soil fertility, and all other questions involving the feasibility of reclaiming lands on Indian projects. The instructions given the commission will be found in part 6 of the hearings of the Frazier committee, beginning at page 2241.

The two engineers made an exhaustive study of all the matters referred to them by Doctor Work and submitted a voluminous report, consisting of more than 500 pages of closely printed matter. No one has questioned the fairness or accuracy of the report; and, so far as I can learn, the engineers were temperate in their criticisms of the bureau's activities in connection with these projects. They made many recommendations which should have been promptly followed, condemning various projects as wholly unfeasible and urging their abandonment, and recommending with respect to a number of the projects that they should be transferred to the control of the Reclamation Bureau of the Interior Department.

It is not creditable to the Department of the Interior and the Indian Bureau that this report was locked up and was not brought to the light of day until the Frazier committee secured possession of the same. It was then published as a part of the hearings of the Indian investigating committee, volume 6. This report, of course, should have been promptly submitted to Congress to aid it in dealing with the matters to which it referred, but as stated, it was withheld from Congress until the Frazier committee published it; but in the meantime the Indian Bureau continued to request and obtain large appropriations which it expended upon projects which should have been abandoned, and upon other irrigation and reclamation schemes that were unsound and that should have been reorganized and brought

within proper limits. The Indian Bureau ignored the report and continued its wasteful and unsound policy which resulted in the expenditure of millions of dollars upon irrigation schemes many of which were of no value to the Indians, and others which, if they possessed any merit, were of but little or no value to the Indians but were rather for the benefit of white settlers.

It is unfortunate that the Preston-Engle report has received so little attention at the hands of Congress; and the conduct of the Indian Bureau in withholding the report and practically ignoring its recommendations can not be approved. If time permitted I should be glad to examine in some detail this report and the recommendations made and the criticisms offered concerning the irrigation projects to which it is directed. I shall, however, submit some facts as shown by the report, and also elaborated and brought up to date as a result of the hearings before the Appropriations Committees of Congress and the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as well as the printed hearings of the Frazier investigation committee. I shall not attempt to deal with all of the projects for which appropriations are carried in this bill, but with a limited number of those which are typical of other projects and reveal the policies and operations of the Indian Bureau, and for that purpose.

I shall trespass upon the time of the Senate to present some facts appearing in the report as well as in the hearings before the House and Senate committees. The House hearings on the entire bill for 1933 (pp. 321–333) contain tables of costs and other data relating to this matter. I have summarized these tabulations and prefaced the summary with a statement that the Indian Bureau, by omitting costs of leveling and preparing the land, greatly understates the total of the gross and of the net cost of the irrigation projects; further, that the bureau, in its statement of the values of land not irrigated, has continued to inflate its figures regardless of the errors and exaggerations pointed out by the Preston-Engle Commission. These tables also show that the bureau claims credit for anciently built irrigation systems of the Pueblos which the Indians themselves not only constructed but continue to operate and maintain, and which are shown to be the most successful of the Indian irrigation systems. I submit the following tabulation:

Total result of Indian Bureau reclamation

1. Total cost of the bureau's irrigation projects, exclusive of overhead, to June 30, 1931		$49,793,954.00
2. Administrative overhead, computed at 5.3 per cent of the total of costs other than overhead, in accordance with the actual percentage in the fiscal year 1931, as stated on page 22 of the commissioner's report for 1931		$2,639,079.00
Grand total, irrigation costs		$52,434,033.00
3. Total repayments on construction and on operation and maintenance		$5,774,282.00
4. Net cost to the United States		$46,639,751.00
5. Total of above net cost charged against the land under the projects	$44,944,753.00	
Less the remission of debt on the Gila River lands in Arizona, under act of Mar. 4, 1931	1,370,000.00	
Total outstanding charge		$43,574,753.00
6. Total repayment on construction	$1,556,524.00	
Total repayment on operation and maintenance	4,187,558.00	
Total of all repayments to the Government		$5,744,262.00
7. Net Government investment remaining above all repayments		$46,687,751.00
8. Percentage of construction cost which has been repaid		4
9. Percentage of operation and maintenance cost which has been repaid		36
10. Percentage total investment which has been repaid		11.5
11. Gross increase in investment, 1931	$2,577,419.00	
Collections (from construction and O. & M.) in 1931	574,000	
Net increase of investment in 1931		$2,003,419.00
12. Total acreage irrigated in 1931		421,528
Net cost to the Government for each irrigated acre	$110.70	
Private cost for clearing, leveling, etc., for each irrigated acre	30.00	
Total cost for each irrigated acre		$140.70
13. Average value of each acre when irrigated		$75.00
(This value is speculative. The bureau claims a value for the Flathead irrigated land, $30; for Crow irrigated land, $50; for Uintah irrigated land, $55; for Shoshone irrigated land, $50. Higher values are claimed for the irrigated land in the southwestern projects. For example, Pueblo irrigated land is stated to be worth $114 on the average, a figure much higher than the appraised value as found by the board of appraisers of the Pueblo Lands Board. The estimate of $75 as the average value of irrigated acres in all projects is generous.)		
14. Value created by the Government's investment (as distinct from private investment in leveling, clearing, etc.)		$18,968,760.00
15. Cost to the Government above the value created by the Government investment		$27,720,991.00

THE BLACKFEET PROJECT, MONTANA

I call the Senate's attention to the Blackfeet project not because it is the worst example among the bureau's projects but because it exemplifies, from the year 1907, when it was fully launched, to the present year, the determination of the bureau to ignore the wishes of the Indians and to persuade Congress to support the bureau's schemes. This project has already cost the Government more than one and one-half million dollars. The net construction costs to June 30, 1931, aggregated $1,131,661. Construction was commenced in 1908, but to date only $28,103 of the construction cost has been repaid to the Government. Net operation and maintenance costs on the date just mentioned totaled $305,422, which represented delinquent operation and maintenance charges. In 20 years only $94,698 were repaid the Government on account of operation and maintenance. The net cost therefore of the project was $1,437,083, which was increased during the fiscal year 1932 by more than $78,000, making the net cost to June 30, 1932, $1,515,083. On June 30, 1931, the estimated cost for the completion of the project was $1,566,226, and the bureau proposed to expend that huge sum for the completion of the project. The total irrigated acreage for the fiscal year 1931 was but 6,694 acres, and of this total the Indians irrigated but 35 acres. The net cost to the Government for each irrigated acre amounted to $215 in 1931, and the value of each acre, when irrigated, as stated by the Indian Bureau, was $60. In other words, each irrigated acre represented an irrigation cost three and six-tenths times greater than the total value of such acre. The bureau reported for the fiscal year 1925 an irrigated acreage upon this project of 6,019 acres, which was 89 per cent of the entire acreage irrigated in 1931. (House appropriation hearings, Interior Department, 1927, p. 138.)

The net cost to the Government in 1925 stood at $1,294,912 as shown on page 133 of the hearings just mentioned. The bureau had increased the irrigated acreage by a total of 229 acres by spending an additional sum of $142,173, at a cost of $621 for each new acre brought under irrigation. The acreage cultivated by the Indians was reduced from 226 acres in 1925 to 35 acres in 1931, as stated.

I should add that dry farming under the project increased upon this as well as other Indian projects. Mr. Dodd, the Budget officer of the bureau, stated to the House Committee on Appropriations, December 21, 1931 (p. 386):

> * * * Considerable difficulty has been encountered in getting the landowners to operate their farms, as cumulative charges made the financing an impossible burden in many cases. * * *

As I have pointed out, the total collections for construction amounted to but $94,698 during the entire life of the project down to 1931, and the entire collections for operation and maintenance were only $28,103. In other words, collections on account of construction plus operation and maintenance for 23 years totaled but 7.9 per cent of the investment. This indicates that the $122,801, being the amount

actually paid by the water users and landowners, was so great a burden as to materially reduce the area irrigated. Such is the statement of the bureau through Mr. Dodds.

Notwithstanding these incontestible facts as to the failure of this project, and the burdens placed upon the Indians and the taxpayers of the United States, the bureau still stubbornly persists in its injurious and foolish course. The bureau officials now ask Congress for $86,000 to be expended upon this project for the year 1933. Unfortunately the House has acceded to the bureau's demands. I am glad to note that the Senate committee has reduced this amount to $41,000, but the bureau has protested violently against the reduction, claiming "that it will not only postpone the final completion and use of the project but will result in voiding some of the work already done."

Mr. President, I protest against the course of the bureau in dealing with this project. It is unfair to the Indians and unjust to the taxpayers of the United States. Congress is, in my opinion, being imposed upon by the bureau. Yet in the face of the Preston-Engle report and the obvious facts showing the project to have been unsound, the bureau still persists in squandering money which the Indians, the taxpayers, or both, will be compelled to meet.

The facts which I have presented have assumed more important significance in the light of the history of this project. The main Blackfeet project, as stated, was launched by the bureau in 1907, and it secured in the act of March 1 of that year an appropriation of $300,000, $100,000 of which was made immediately available for the beginning of the construction work.

The bureau had urged this project for a number of years prior to 1907, but Congress declined to yield to its importunities until it spoke in the act of March 1, 1907. The record in regard to this project is shown in the Preston-Engle report at page 2323. The bureau through its chief engineer informed the Indians that the irrigation system could be constructed and completed "at the modest expenditure of approximately $4 per irrigated acre." By 1931 the irrigation structures had cost $170 per irrigated acre (omitting operation and maintenance costs), or forty-two times the amount which the bureau told the Indians would be the actual cost. The Indians, however, were not convinced by the bureau's representatives. They insisted that their territory, including that which was within the proposed irrigation project, was a cattle country and not a farming country.

Mr. Cody, the bureau engineer, admitted that the physical conditions were "unfavorable," and he reported that the "sentiment was strongly against the proposed canal system." He further stated in his report that—

> There were some 17 speeches made (at the tribal gatherings), out of which there were only 4 favoring the project, the great majority being adverse to having tribal funds so invested. In this council the Indians contended that the Blackfeet Reservation was simply a grass country and sufficient wild hay could be put up each year for winter feeding.

In order to abate the opposition of the Indians to the project, representatives of the bureau stated that if the project were built, they could obtain work in its construction for which they would be paid. These inducements secured the assent of some of the Indians, but the record does not show that the tribe, as an organization, ever withdrew its protest, and from that time up to the present the tribe has continued its protest and is now protesting against the further squandering of money upon this project.

The protest made by the Indians, and the manifest unsoundness of the project resulted in an investigation by a commission appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1914. Mr. W. S. Hanna, who was then and is now a supervising engineer of the bureau, was a member of the commission, but it was a bureau commission investigating the bureau. The zenith of enthusiasm which the commission was able to work up to secure an indorsement of a scheme to continue the enlargement of the project was stated in the following words:

> It is our opinion that in any ordinary season a fairly good crop of hay may be grown on the irrigated land covered by the constructed and projected irrigation work.

Nevertheless the bureau plunged on in the Blackfeet adventure. In 1927, owing to the protests of the Indians as well as others against the irrigation policy of the Indian Bureau, Secretary Work appointed, as I have stated, the Preston-Engle Commission to make a searching investigation of the Indian irrigation projects and of the bureau's general system of reclamation. As above stated, the report was not only critical of the bureau but was a general condemnation of its policy and a specific condemnation of a number of projects upon which it had expended millions of dollars and upon which it was determined to expend tens of millions of dollars more. This report has not only been ignored but treated with contempt by the bureau.

With respect to the Blackfeet project, this commission, as shown on page 2317 of their report, stated:

> In view of the conditions described in our report on this project, particularly in sections 2 and 18 thereof, wherein it is shown, in the judgment of the advisers, that this project presents a hopeless situation for which there is no feasible remedy, and since the continuance of the project can serve only to increase the large loss that eventually will have to be met, it is recommended:
>
> 1. That this project be abandoned at the close of this irrigation season (1928), making such arrangements with lessees and white landowners now on the project as may be equitable.
>
> 2. That in view of the above recommendation none of the money available, or made available for the coming fiscal year, be expended in making permanent improvements until this project shall have received further study by Congress.

Notwithstanding that the project was condemned as hopeless, the present commissioner and his assistant, so far as the record shows, refused to follow the findings. In addition to the Preston-Engle report, the commissioner and his assistant when they took office had before them a report of Mr. John R. Reeves, solicitor of the Indian Bureau, as well as a report by Mr. M. D. Reed, supervising engineer at large of the bureau. These reports are quoted in the House appropriation hearings for 1931 at page 362, and are also given in full in the House appropriation hearings for 1930, pages 1910 to 1916. Mr. Reeves recommended that existing conditions be laid frankly before Congress with a statement to the effect that under present conditions further appropriations for these projects could not be fully justified from an economic standpoint. Mr. Reed, the supervising engineer, stated:

> I believe there is a possibility of rescuing this project from the list of complete failures.

Senators will keep in mind the fact that both Mr. Reed and Mr. Reeves were members of the bureau staff, as well as Mr. Engle, who at the time of making the investigation and in preparing the Preston-Engle report was supervising engineer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The report of Mr. Reed in substance stated this "possibility" had nothing to do with engineering, but with the ownership of land. He stated further:

> If the land is to remain in its present ownership, I can see nothing but failure—the loss of the money already expended and the loss of more that would be appropriated to settle claims.

In other words, his position was that the Indians and whites then owning the land must be removed from the land and a new population placed therein, or otherwise the project must continue to be a failure.

Thus the judgments submitted by the bureau and Interior Department officials who investigated the project are practically unanimous in condemning it and urging its abandonment. It seems incredible in the face of these reports that the present commissioner and his assistant could have demanded of Congress appropriations for additional construction at a cost of approximately $225,000,000. Yet such a proposal was submitted, and Congress, relying upon their statements, adopted it. The only technical support, if any, of this unsound, unfair proposition was supplied by the same Mr. W. H. Hanna, a bureau official who examined the project in 1914 and stated that in his opinion "wild hay in favorable seasons might be successfully raised on the Blackfeet project." But Mr. Hanna made no recommendations that additional money be appropriated or spent. His position is stated on page 364 of the House hearings

for 1931, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to his position I quote:

Mr. CRAMTON. As I understand it * * * Mr. Hanna was not passing on the question as to the wisdom of continuing the projetc but was making a recommendation as to the best course to follow if we were to continue it.

Mr. HANNA. That was my object.

The Indian Commissioner has continued to ask for appropriations for this project, and, as stated, the Senate Appropriations Committee has now recommended that the $45,000 item for new construction be eliminated from the bill. This action of the committee has incurred the disapproval of the Indian Bureau and apparently is condemned by the Interior Department. Secretary Wilbur had recommended that no cut be made in the Blackfeet appropriation. On the 8th instant he transmitted to Congress the bureau statement to which I have referred, predicting dire results if the new construction at the Blackfeet Reservation should be interrupted. The bureau statement of that date is found at page 7919 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the 11th instant, and in it these words appear:

Based upon definite recommendations of engineers who made a thorough study of the project * * * a 3-year construction program was initiated on the Blackfeet Reservation in the fiscal year 1931.

Mr. President, this statement, I submit, is not supported by the facts, which show that the bureau is reactionary and is not protecting the Indians and conserving their rights. This seems to indicate that the bureau is chiefly concerned in strengthening and extending its authority and in increasing the number of its employees and adding to their salaries. The so-called new construction program was adopted in 1929, five months after Commissioner Rhoads took office, not on the basis of "definite" recommendations of engineers who made a thorough study of the project but against the recommendations of the engineers. Thus the bureau, which began this project in 1907 by making misleading promises to the Indians and to Congress as to what the Blackfeet project would cost—that is, $4 per acre—now shows a $170 per acre fulfillment; it also continues the improper course in 1932 by making unwarranted statements as to the nature of the engineer's reports, on the basis of which the latest plunge into extravagance and waste on the Blackfeet project was undertaken by the present commissioner.

THE FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

I have given the record and present facts with regard to the Blackfeet project. I now direct attention to the Fort Peck project, which was condemned by the Preston-Engle committee, by the solicitor of the Indian Office and its chief engineer, and by former Assistant Commissioner Merritt, and which was ordered abandoned by Secretary Work and Commissioner Burke in their last year of office.

Commissioner Rhoads and his assistant disregarded these unanimous verdicts of the engineers, reversed the decision of Commissioner Burke and Assistant Commissioner Merritt, and launched into a new construction program on the Fort Peck Reservation during their first year of office.

By way of introduction to this project I quote from the Preston-Engle report, page 2528:

It would be difficult to conceive a more hopeless situation than that presented by the Fort Peck Reservation project. It is the opinion of the advisers that the only possible function this project can serve is that of a monument to the futility of attempting to build an irrigation project without a water supply, and in a country where the necessity for irrigation at all is questionable. The inconsequential results attained as compared with the large expenditures, nearly $1,000,000, present a spectacle that is really appalling and humiliating. The most that can be said in palliation of the mistake of those responsible for this scheme is that this project had its inception in the boom days of western land reclamation, when every tract of desert land was considered a potential Garden of Eden by the land-hungering tide of immigration, and when sound, sober sense and business judgment were temporarily swept aside by unreasoning optimism and enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000 ($941,029.17 to June 30, 1927), there was utilized during the last irrigation season (1927) only 2,730 acres of land, and it is complained that the water supply was insufficient for even this small area, although 1927 is rated as a wet year.

This project, like the Blackfeet project, was bitterly resisted by the Indians, and, as in the case of the Blackfeet Reservation, the Indian Bureau ignored the tribe and treated it with contumely.

The first appropriation for irrigation at Fort Peck was made May 30, 1908. In 1914 the evidence of failure had become so impressive that the Indian Bureau appointed a commission of its own subordinates to investigate. This commission consisted of three reservation superintendents and three Indian Bureau irrigation engineers. It met with 30 Fort Peck Indians, whom it thus characterized:

They can hardly be considered fair representatives of the tribe.

Why the commission did not meet with the whole tribe, which has long been accustomed to gather in regular assemblies, the report does not explain.

The commission proceeds—page 2519:

Some of these Indians objected to initiating construction on new units until it has been demonstrated that those constructed or in course of construction are successful.

Their principal objection to the present policy was that it hypothecated the proceeds from the sale of surplus lands in the construction of irrigation units and leaves no funds with which to meet the necessary expenses incidental to beginning farm operations on a self-supporting basis.

This commission evidently had the same general point of view as that which was voiced by Mr. Code, chief engineer of the Indian Bureau, on October 30, 1909. Mr. Code stated—page 2729:

Justification for expending so large a sum in reclaiming their (Fort Peck Indians) lands could only be on the grounds that it was much better for the Indians and the country at large that their (the Indians') money should be spent in reclaiming the deserts of the West * * * rather than that it should be subsequently doled out to them in cash payment. This, in my opinion, is a strong argument. * * *

At this point I pause to dispose of a favorite Indian Bureau alibi with respect to the Fort Peck and some other projects. This alibi, often quoted in reports and hearings, is to the effect that the Reclamation Service of the Interior Department, not the Indian Office, has been to blame for indefensible extravagances on these Indian projects.

The alibi is destroyed by the report of the Preston-Engle committee, which recites the exact history of the Fort Peck project. In a few words I summarize the facts of record as there exhibited:

(1) The Indian Office, not the Reclamation Service, conceived the project, sponsored it, and got Congress to authorize it.

(2) The Reclamation Service, in this as in a number of projects, acted (until 1924) as construction agent for the Indian Office. Commissioner Burke stated as follows to the House Appropriations Committee (appropriations hearings for 1923, p. 167): "We have our own irrigation service headed by a chief engineer on irrigation, and the only instance in which the Reclamation Service is doing any work on Indian reservations is in the nature of contractors."

Even the presentation to Congress of the Budget requests and Budget justifications was a task of the Indian Bureau, not of the Reclamation Service.

I now pass to the conclusions and recommendations of the Preston-Engle committee, transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior June 8, 1928 (p. 2511):

It is the conclusion of the advisers that the Fort Peck Reservation project presents a hopeless situation because of the inadequacy of the water supply. The streams supplying the various units of the project are small and occasionally are dry at times during the irrigation season. There are no feasible storage sites. The storage already provided is inadequate, unsafe, and excessive in cost.

Although this project represents an expenditure to June 30, 1927, of $941,029.17, there was irrigated during the season of 1927 only 2,730 acres, and it is complained that the water supply was inadequate even for this small acreage, and the Government is confronted by a claim alleging damage to crops as the result of insufficient water.

For the period 1921 to 1927, inclusive, it cost the Government $91,711.71 to operate and maintain this project, and of this amount only $6,775.85, or about 7 per cent, was repaid by water users.

We are firmly convinced that there is no hope for the recovery of any part of the Government's investment in this project, and that any further expenditures will simply be adding to the loss that eventually must be sustained.

It is recommended—

1. That the project be abandoned at the earliest opportunity, and that no further Government funds be expended either in construction or operation and maintenance.

2. That whatever adjustments are equitably required by the terms of existing contracts with lessees and purchasers of Indian lands, and with homesteaders, be made.

3. That all construction repayments heretofore collected from individuals be credited to accrued operation and maintenance charges due from such individuals, or in the event no such operation and maintenance charges are due, that amounts collected on construction assessments be refunded.

4. That, if they desire to do so, the farmers on each of the various units be allowed to operate and maintain the units for their own use and at their own expense.

5. That all equipment and material now carried on the irrigation project inventory, including building and telephone line, be turned over to the superintendent of the reservation for such use as he may have for it.

Following the Preston-Engle findings came two reports in 1928, one by Mr. John R. T. Reeves, solicitor of the Indian Office, and the other by Mr. W. M. Reed, supervising engineer at large of the Indian Office. They are found in the House hearings on the Interior appropriation bill for 1930 (pp. 910–916). Both reports condemn the Fort Peck project without measure and call for its abandonment. The psychology of the whites in the local community is thus characterized by Mr. Reeves:

Apparently they proceed on the theory that the more money spent by the Government the better it will be for the merchants, traders, etc.

Mr. Reeves states in his report that the rainfall at Fort Peck is ample to mature grain under dry-farming methods. Mr. Reeves found that less than 2,000 acres of the project were being irrigated, 1,220 by white owners and 630 by Indian owners. The project to that date had cost the Government and the Indians $954,132.

Mr. Reeves expressly condemned any future construction expenditure. "A million-dollar plant, operated at less than 10 per cent capacity," he stated, "is practically idle."

Chief Engineer Reed was equally decisive in his recommendations. He stated, after a detailed description of the situation at Fort Peck:

My conclusions are that the money already spent by the Government can not be reimbursed and that any more that is spent will also not be reimbursed. * * * The land ownership (at Fort Peck) is 95 per cent against (hostile to) the irrigation project. * * * Congress ought to be informed of the true condition of affairs, that it may take such action as it sees fit.

Thereafter Assistant Commissioner Meritt appeared before the House Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations to make a "definite recommendation." He stated, November 19, 1928:

It has been my view for some years that the Fort Peck irrigation project was not a success and that it never would be a success. * * * I believe that project should be abandoned by the Government, and I have so recommended * * * after that the landowners under the project could * * * form a water-users' association and operate the project as best they can under the circumstances. (House hearings, appropriation bill for 1930, p. 917.)

As I have stated, the new commissioner, taking office in 1929, ignored all of the technical advisers and reversed the policy which his predecessors in office had tardily adopted. He did not even wait to get an appropriation for renewed construction into the regular appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1931 but rushed it into the deficiency bill of March 26, 1930. The appropriation which was secured was $63,000, which included $55,000 for new construction.

Nothing which I might add could have any strengthening effect upon the statements which I have quoted, from the technical committees and from Assistant Commissioner Meritt. I need only add that on June 30, 1931, the net cost of the Fort Peck project stood at $1,006,065. The total repayments on construction, plus operation and maintenance, in 21 years since the project was commenced, had been $34,834. The total irrigated acreage was 3,434, and the net cost to the Government for each irrigated acre amounted to $296.

There is much evidence before the Frazier committee, as well as before other committees of the House and Senate, that appropriations have often been recommended by the bureau and made by Congress, at the request of white communities, when it was clear that the appropriations were not in the interest of the Indians but were in part designed to furnish employment to white communities. A number of schools have been maintained because of the pressure of commercial and other organizations, based upon the view that spending large sums of money by the Government for boarding schools and for Indian activities would be beneficial to white communities upon or near Indian reservations or Indian boarding schools. The statement concerning the Fort Peck irrigation project made by Mr. Reeves, solicitor of the Indian Office, conclusively supports this view. Let me repeat his statement, because it throws light upon the propaganda and pressure in behalf of appropriations for the alleged benefit of the Indians:

Apparently they (the white local communities) proceed on the theory that the more money spent by the Government the better it will be for the merchants.

THE CROW PROJECT, MONTANA

Mr. President, I shall briefly refer to the Crow irrigation project. I have selected this project because it is one of the projects where the costs have been chiefly met from Indian tribal funds, not from the Treasury of the United States. There are other examples such as the Uintah Reservation, the Klamath, the Shoshone, and the San Carlos Apache projects. The net cost of the Crow project down to and including the year 1931 amounted to $2,826,218. At that date the irrigated acreage had been reduced from 35,298 acres in 1928 to 20,602 acres, though the net cost in these three years had increased $62,221. The cost of each irrigated acre owned by an Indian, whether farmed by the Indian himself or leased to white persons, amounted to $220. These figures are exclusive of private investment in clearing and leveling lands. All moneys expended for this project, both for construction and for operation and maintenance, prior to June 30, 1923, were taken from the Crow tribal fund. This project has been described as one which was tantamount to a raid upon the tribal funds of the Crow Indians. The Preston-Engle committee, at page 2381 of their report, states that the greater part of the money taken from the tribal fund is not even theoretically collectible. In other words, the Crow Tribe has been deprived of considerably more than one and one-half million dollars.

It is conceded by all that white landowners upon the Crow project, as well as other Indian irrigation projects, have been beneficiaries of tribal-fund expenditures as well as gratuities paid from the Treasury of the United States. As evidence of the indifference if not carelessness of Congress, as well as of the Indian Bureau, in dealing with tribal funds and protecting the rights of the Indians, I call attention to the act of Congress of May 26, 1926, which canceled the indebtedness of land owners under this project, to the Crow tribe, amounting to $1,978,934. As I have indicated, the Crow irrigation system was built from moneys taken from the Crow tribal fund. There was waste and extravagance in connection with this project. As a basis for action by the Indian Bureau a form of consent had been obtained from the tribe, through an agreement between it and the Government, which received congressional approval by law enacted March 3, 1891. (26 Stat. 104.) This agreement, dealing with the cession of the Crow lands to the United States, provided that $200,000 of the purchase price paid to the Government was to be used for irrigation. Thereafter, Crow tribal funds were taken in connection with this project until nearly $2,000,000 had been expended on construction and more than $600,000 for operation and maintenance. Congress in appropriating Crow funds prior to 1918 made no provision for reimbursement to the tribe, but the appropriations subsequent to May 28, 1918, were made reimbursable to it.

Mr. President, in my opinion the Crow Indians were not fairly dealt with in this transaction, and I do not understand the representations made by the Government or the consequences of the agreement to which I have referred. In 1926 a delegation from the Crow tribe visited Washington, and through some influence it was persuaded to accept and

support a bill the language of which was obscure and peculiar, but whose effects, as subsequently construed by the Interior Department, resulted in the cancellation of the debt to the tribe in the amount stated by $1,978,934. However the Government did not make provision for reimbursement and assumed no liability to repay the tribe for money which had been taken from their funds.

My information is that recently a measure has been prepared by the Interior Department and is now being considered, calling for an indorsement by the Crow tribe of the transactions referred to, which, if enacted into law, would cancel all operation and maintenance charges which have been paid from tribal funds, amounting to more than $600,000. This proposition, Mr. President, I consider unjust to the Indians. These cancellations would be justifiable only if the Indians were to receive reimbursements from the United States or from other sources, on account of the large sums of which they have been deprived. It is claimed, however, that the act of May 26, 1926, was an unconditional cancellation, and that the proposed bill affecting operation and maintenance is an unconditional cancellation. As a result, the Crow Indians, believing that they have been unjustly treated, are seeking redress from the United States and, as I am informed, are preparing to enter suit in the Court of Claims to recover approximately $2,000,000, the amount taken from their tribal fund for irrigation construction. It is to be expected that these Indians whose lands are thus oppressed with debt, which they allege was without their consent and in violation of trust patents, should desire relief from the burden imposed upon them. In my opinion the United States should not insist upon a course which has proven so injurious and has deprived them of more than $2,000,000 of their tribal funds.

I should add that the total reimbursements on account of construction, from the beginning of the project through 1931, is only $10,026. The Preston-Engle report states that the crop yield when irrigation is employed does not average in excess of $2 an acre more than when the lands are not irrigated. This fact shows the unsoundness of this project and the unjustifiable burden placed upon the Indian tribe. This same report describes the waste and extravagance of the Indian Bureau in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Indian projects, and the use of padded statistics by the bureau to bolster up its claims and fortify its demands for continued expenditures. Without reading I ask permission to insert in the RECORD as part of my remarks a few paragraphs from the Preston-Engle report.

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

Wasteful construction: Money for the construction and for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation works on the Crow Indian Reservation has been taken almost entirely from the Crow tribal fund, the appropriation from the fund being authorized by Congress. It seems apparent that whoever is responsible for the construction and maintenance of this project must have considered that the Crow tribal fund is inexhaustible, as money has been spent with a lavish hand, and seemingly with no thought as to whether the investment in irrigation works can ever be repaid by the lands included in the project. The most noticeable and regrettable feature of this project is the large number and great variety of unnecessarily complicated and excessively expensive concrete structures, many of which in our judgment are unnecessary and only add to the difficulties and expense of operating and maintaining the project. The cost of some of these structures, as given by the project engineer, is so appalling and amazing as to be almost unbelievable. In certain instances it is inconceivable, even after making every possible allowance for complicated designs involving intricate and difficult form work, long haul of materials, high-priced labor, and unsatisfactory weather conditions, how so much money could have been spent on some of these canal structures. As indicating the excessive cost of some of these structures, attention might be called to those on the Lodge Grass Canals. The cost of several concrete drops that were examined on this canal, as given us by the project engineer, much to our surprise, is slightly over $1,100 each. Ordinarily such structures are built for $150 to $300 each.

In many instances, in our judgment, as on the Lodge Grass and other small canals, many massive concrete structures have been built where there is no need for them, particularly if the canals and laterals had been properly located and the work adapted to local topographic and geologic conditions.

In many instances, the design of concrete structures is unnecessarily complicated, involving much difficult and expensive form work. Simple and approved styles and types have, in many cases, been discarded for the complicated and unusual, regardless of cost. As an example, the ordinary foot plank has in some cases been displaced by the more artistic and much more expensive reinforced concrete archtype footbridge.

* * * Several water users charge there has been criminally wasteful expenditure of funds in building many useless and unnecessary structures. * * *

FORT BELKNAP PROJECT, MONTANA

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I shall briefly refer to another Indian irrigation project, known as the Fort Belknap project. The Preston-Engle committee condemned in vigorous language the extravagant operation and maintenance costs of this project; yet the bureau demands further appropriations for operation and maintenance. The Preston-Engle committee charged on page 37 of its report that in order to justify appropriations, the statistics for the project had been grossly padded by the Indian Bureau. On page 2315 of the report the committee states:

The value of the principal crop (at Fort Belknap)—wild hay—is but little more than the actual cost of harvesting and stacking. Not only on this reservation but on most of the reservations considered in this study, it was noted that there was an almost universal tendency on the part of employees, in the compilation and preparation of reports and justifications, to be extremely optimistic.

* * * The Fort Belknap project is burdened with an overhead charge for regular employees out of all proportions to the results attained. Four regular employees—a chief foreman, foreman, and two ditch riders—are all on the pay roll for the entire year. Their salaries aggregate over $6,500 and, added to this, the value of perquisites, house rents, fuel, lights, etc., supplied by the Government.

The committee then adds:

The Indians complain that in the winter these ditch riders "loaf" and draw their pay.

The committee then submits its opinion, that such employment of useless employees, if not an oversight, amounts to "criminal negligence on the part of whoever is responsible."

Notwithstanding this report and other facts brought to the attention of the Indian Bureau, condemning the policy of the bureau with respect to the project, the bureau now demands appropriations and submits budget estimates for additional employees for the coming year. The conditions on the Fort Belknap project are similar to conditions existing on many other Indian Bureau reclamation projects. A reading of the Preston-Engle report in parallel column with the Budget estimates for 1933 will, I believe, convince fair-minded persons that economies demanded by common sense and by a proper regard for the rights of the Indians have been entirely ignored by the bureau and that its demands for appropriations are unfair and unjust to the Indians.

THE MODOC POINT PROJECT, OREGON

Mr. President, this project at the Klamath Reservation is one of the crowning absurdities of the Indian Bureau's reclamation service. The facts relating to this project are found on page 2730, part 6, of the Senate Indian investigation hearings and are more fully presented in the Preston-Engle report, beginning at page 2497. The Preston-Engle committee recommended that all appropriations for operation and maintenance of this project should cease, beginning with the calendar year 1929. The Klamath Tribe have consistently opposed the continued use of their tribal funds for the operation and maintenance of this defunct project. The committee, at page 2293, stated:

On the Klamath Reservation the area reported as being farmed by Indians is many times the area they are actually farming.

The fact is that the Indian Bureau has adopted policies with respect to the Klamath Reservation injurious to the Indians. In dealing with the timber upon this reservation I submit that the rights of the Indians have not always been guarded and that the demands of white contractors have been too readily acceded to. Indeed, grazing lands on the reservation have been the prize of the white sheep and cattle men to the great disadvantage of the Indians, and with respect to the irrigation project the interests of the Indians have been ignored.

SHOSHONE OR WIND RIVER PROJECT, WYOMING

The Preston-Engle Committee severely condemned what it considered to be the continued waste of money upon the Shoshone project. At page 2552 the committee said: "Only one-third of the land said to be irrigable on this project is being utilized."

Notwithstanding the limited area irrigated and the large unused area already available for irrigation, the Indian Bureau has demanded continued appropriations for construction. On page 2553, the Preston-Engle committee strongly condemned the determination of the Indian Bureau to enlarge the construction, a determination, I might add, which is now being translated into action. The committee said:

> The advisers [meaning the Preston-Engle committee] are unable to understand why—when with less than one-third of the land now under the irrigation system being utilized there is an occasional water shortage, and when it seems certain that when greater areas are put in cultivation it will become necessary to construct storage in reservoirs at numerous points, and when apparently it is not known whether suitable sites can be found—this project has been extended to its present limits, and why it is proposed to extend it still further to take in an additional area of over 22,000 acres.
>
> In view of the conditions it would seem to be an inexcusable blunder to make any further extensions to this project until there has been made the most searching study and investigation of the water supply.

Mr. President, here is an illustration of the folly, extravagance, and gross incompetency of the Indian Bureau. It takes enormous sums taken from the Indian Tribes, or in part from the Treasury of the United States, and enters upon the construction of irrigation projects which in many instances are not feasible and are not desired by the Indians and which are doomed to failure. The record in this project, as well as others, conclusively shows waste and extravagance, unwise expenditures, incompetent employees, and a most inefficient bureaucratic system. And the Indians are the victims. The policies of the bureau have made heavy inroads upon tribal funds and have imposed upon the Indians enormous burdens, too heavy for them to bear.

Continuing, the Preston-Engle committee after denouncing inefficient and wasteful methods of operation and maintenance state:

> As on other projects in the Northwest, where the growing seasons are short and the winters correspondingly long and severe, it is the judgment of the advisers that the employment of ditch riders during the entire year is not justified and should be discontinued.

In spite of these findings by these competent engineers, the bureau has continued its wasteful and foolish policy, and the construction and maintenance costs have increased and new construction has been launched under the present administration. The Indians, as stated in the Preston-Engle report (p. 2554) have accumulative grievance against this irrigation system. They not only complain that $800,000 of their tribal funds were poured into it; but they point out that before the bureau started the project, the Indians already were irrigating their land "in a manner perfectly satisfactory to them," and that their own irrigation system was in part destroyed and in part incorporated into the bureau project for which they were compelled to pay. They were forced to pay first out of tribal funds and now out of their individual moneys. Their statement concerning this matter is found on page 2554 of part 6 of the Senate subcommittee's hearings. It is evident from the hearings and from the known facts that the bureau descended upon the Shoshone Indians as a sort of a plague, consumed their tribal funds, destroyed their irrigation system, loaded them with individual debt, and still continues an extravagant operation and maintenance expenditure, and prosecutes new construction wholly unnecessary and condemned by the officials assigned to investigate the matter. I might add that the area of constructed canals in 1931, was 57,442 acres, or two and one-half times the irrigated area farmed by the white owners, white lessees and by the Indians themselves.

THE FLATHEAD IRRIGATION PROJECT

Mr. President, I regret that the unsound and injurious policy of the Indian Bureau in projecting Indian irrigation projects and squandering money upon the same is not more fully understood by the Senate as well as by the public. I have consumed perhaps too much time in discussing a number of these projects (but all deserve consideration), and I shall further trespass upon the time of the Senate in presenting some facts connected with the Flathead irrigation project.

This project represented a net cost to the Government of $6,426,819 in 1931. The net cost to the Government had increased between 1925 and 1931 in the amount of $1,422,623, though the acreage under the project susceptible of irrigation had remained stationary. The acreage susceptible of irrigation in 1925 was 113,000 acres, but in 1931 only 112,000 acres. The area of lands irrigated under the project has been practically stationary during these and many preceding years, and only upon about one-third of the irrigable lands was water for irrigation purposes applied. During these same years, however, dry farming within the project steadily increased, the area in 1925 being nearly double the irrigated acreage. The Indian Bureau, for reasons best known to its officials, has not in recent years furnished statistics of the acreage dry farmed, but witnesses who testified before the Frazier investigating committee in 1930 were in agreement that the acreage devoted to dry farming had steadily increased, whereas the irrigated area was practically stationary.

In spite of these facts the bureau in 1931 estimated a further expenditure of $2,619,000 for new construction, and now, notwithstanding the facts stated, it insists upon an expenditure of $422,000 for new construction in the fiscal year 1933. I regret to state that the House of Representatives yielded to this demand.

When this bill was before the Senate Appropriations Committee, I presented to the committee facts showing that no part of the money for new construction was needed or should be appropriated. I regret that the committee did not accept my views, although it did reduce the item $155,000, leaving $262,000 for new construction in the pending measure.

Mr. President, I think that the entire amount should be stricken from the bill. To impose upon the Indians this additional burden seems to me unjust, and in view of the established facts new construction should be halted. Much of the land under existing ditches is not farmed, and it is manifest that for an indefinite period the surplus and unused water in canals and laterals already built will suffice to meet all irrigation requirements. The amount of $155,000, stricken from the bill by the Senate committee, included an item of $100,000 for a pumping system for irrigation, and another item of $55,000 for continuing the construction of a power-distribution system. The insistence by the Indian Bureau for an appropriation covering these two items is illustrative of its stubborn determination to continue the wasting of Government money, reimbursably charged to the Indians and to the whites, under the several irrigation projects, for useless and wholly impracticable enlargements of irrigation projects already overexpanded and more or less, and in some instances entirely, bankrupt. The absurdity of constructing a pumping system for irrigation when lands already under gravity ditches lie fallow must be apparent to all. The junior Senator from Montana stated when the Frazier investigating committee was conducting hearings at the Flathead Reservation on July 29, 1930, that—

> * * * The records show that but 33,000 acres are irrigated. They (the Indian Bureau officials) admit that they have a gravity supply for 80,000 acres, or twice the acreage now in irrigation, yet for the past 15 years they have advocated a large addition to the system * * *. They propose to pump water to an elevation of 325 feet for irrigation * * *.
>
> (See pt. 10, committee hearings, p. 3268.)

The Preston-Engle committee reported unreservedly against the expenditure of money for this pumping scheme,

not only when the report was submitted, but at any probable future date. (See page 2401, part 6, of the Frazier committee hearings.) The Montana State Public Service Commission joined in the protest against expenditures for the bureau's foolish and impracticable pumping project. The commission wired to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Interior on April 7, 1927—

the pumping project would entail a load on the tribe and the white owners beyond hope of discharge in a reasonable time.

Apparently these protests from Indians and from others had no effect upon the Indian Bureau officials. They have stubbornly persisted in their purpose to carry into effect a plan unsound and impracticable. The furnishing of jobs to a swollen bureaucratic organization apparently was of higher importance. May I add that the facts show that the irrigable area of this project is 112,000 acres, according to bureau statistics, and the acreage now capable of being served by gravity flow is in excess of 80,000 acres, though the total irrigated acreage does not exceed 40,000 acres, and the increase of irrigated acreage has been inconsequential during the past 10 years. At the present rate of increase an irrigated acreage of 80,000 acres would not be reached for at least 50 years.

As stated, $55,000 is demanded by the bureau for a "power-distribution system." The sole argument in favor of this system, to be built by the Government on the Flathead Reservation, rests on a contract between the United States and the Rocky Mountain Power Co. which provides that when the Flathead power site is constructed and put into service, 15,000 horsepower will be sold to the Government at a low rate representing approximately the cost of production at the switchboard. But the Flathead power site has not been constructed and the power company is now petitioning the Federal Power Commission for authority to postpone construction, which means that in any event the cheap power which was to be furnished will not be available for many years to come. In the meantime the electric energy which the company has contracted to furnish the Government is 500 horsepower—a negligible supply not justifying an expenditure of $55,000, or even $10,000, for a power-distribution system.

At this time, when there is a conceded deficit for this fiscal year of two and one-half billion dollars and a certain deficit for the next fiscal year of a stupendous sum, unless important economies are effected and increased taxes are imposed upon the people, the Indian Bureau demands enormous appropriations to pay increased salaries to thousands of employees, many of whom have been added to the pay roll under the present administration and within two years. Many of its demands show lack of appreciation of the needs of the Government and of the responsibilities resting upon executive agencies. They are sheer, unmitigated extravagances, and if granted will only add to the waste which has characterized too often the administrative activities of the Indian Bureau. It is my deliberate judgment that the expenditure of $262,000 for new construction which is carried in this bill is scarcely more defensible than the two items for a pumping plant and power-distribution system—items which the committee has stricken from the bill.

Mr. President, if time permitted I should be glad to read from the hearings, a copy of which I have before me, conducted by the Frazier committee at Polson, Mont., on the Flathead Reservation, Tuesday, July 30, 1929. These hearings appear in part 10 of the printed testimony, beginning at page 3267, and confirm all that I have stated; indeed they reveal a shocking situation of waste, extravagance, and incompetency upon the part of the Indian Bureau and its officials. They furnish incontestable evidence that the Indians have been unjustly treated, and that the white settlers also have been unfairly dealt with, and that if this project is to attain any possible measure of success it must be taken out of the hands of the Indian Bureau and placed in the hands of competent engineers who would materially modify existing plans and reduce the limits of the project to reasonable proportions.

Representatives of the tribe testified at the hearings referred to and asserted that they possessed a satisfactory irrigation system before the Indian Bureau launched this unwise scheme, which has cost to date more than $6,000,000. The representatives of the bureau did not controvert, but indeed corroborated, the testimony showing the unsatisfactory condition of the project. The assistant commissioner was present but did not controvert the facts presented. Notwithstanding the conclusive evidence of the failure of this project, or at least of the extravagant and inefficient methods which have obtained, the bureau officials are demanding larger appropriations for construction work, and offer no suggestions whatever, so far as the records show, of changes or modifications or reforms. Of course I can not expect Senators to read this testimony and the volumes of hearings submitted by the Frazier committee, but I commend the same to their attention as well as to the attention of those who desire the welfare of the Indians.

DENIAL OF CREDIT TO INDIANS ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Mr. President, it is recognized that agriculturists must have financial credit. This has been particularly true during the past decade. It becomes imperative where farming operations are conducted under irrigation projects. This fact is evident to all who are familiar with the arid and semiarid regions of the United States. Often dams and canals are built, after which the lands must be cleared and leveled at no small cost; and to bring the raw rebellious soil to a productive stage several years of work are necessary. One of the causes contributing to the failure of many Indians as agriculturists is the denial to them of financial credit. This fact has been officially known through all the years since the allotted Indians have been undergoing disinheritance. In 1914 Frederick H. Abbott was the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He had previously investigated the Canadian system of dealing with the Indians. In the discussion, since this bill has been before the Senate, I have referred to Mr. Abbott's findings, and I now quote from his testimony given before the Senate Appropriations Committee on May 8, 1913 (hearings on the Indian appropriation bill for 1913, p. 136):

You can appropriate money enough to build in one year all of the ditches that are needed, and you can hire all of the efficient farmers we need, and still if the individual Indian has not got to his credit enough funds to buy equipment and to level his land and get it ready for cultivation we do not get anywhere so far as the Indian is concerned. So I want to impress upon this committee the very great importance, from the standpoint of the Indian, of providing a reimbursable sum in connection with every one of these items for irrigation that is to go to the Indian himself.

Beginning in 1914 the Government made small loans to the Indians, but failed to develop an adequate credit system. It should be said to the credit of the Indians that the loans made were promptly paid. The record was phenomenal. From 1909 to 1931, as shown at page 295 of the House hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1933, reimbursable loans totaling $6,068,804 were made. This represented a per capita loan of substantially $1.50 per year, or about five or six dollars per family. By June 30, 1931, the Indians had repaid $4,437,265, a record which I submit will favorably compare with the record of repayments made by white agriculturists to whom credits have been extended by the Government. The delinquencies totaled $442,471, and the balance of loans not yet due on June 30, 1931, was $1,278,974. The Indian delinquencies totaled only 9 per cent of the loans made. I should add, however, that the loans made to the Indians for 1909 to 1931 were not of the character urged by Commissioner Abbott. These loans were for various purposes, including the support of the aged and infirm, and generally they were advanced to the Indians not in cash but in goods, although the Indians made their repayments in cash. Commissioner Abbott's statement made in 1914, to which I have referred, was not heeded, and Secretary Work's statement of 1927, to which

I shall later refer, was ignored, with the result that in the fiscal year 1931 the total of all reimbursable credit for all the Indians of the United States, excluding the Pimas of Arizona, was only $458,388, and of this amount only $142,670 was applied to the reservations having irrigation systems. In the case of the Pimas, as the result of the vigorous efforts of the two able Senators from Arizona, the necessity of credit for allotted Indians farming under irrigation projects was recognized, and in 1931 these Indians were loaned $175,000.

But the advances to other tribes struggling to make good as irrigation farmers were pitifully meager. For example, the total loaned to the Fort Peck Indians was $2,002, entirely from their own tribal funds. The total loaned to the Indians of my own State was $2,170, but the entire amount was likewise taken from their tribal funds. The Yakimas were loaned $3,500, which was a reimbursable loan from the Treasury. The Yumas received a total loan of $8,000, and the Flatheads $5,000. The totals just presented represent the entire credit extended to the large tribes during the fiscal year 1931, including loans for the building of homes, for the care of the aged and infirm, and for the schooling of boys and girls in professional schools. The amount actually loaned for the development of irrigation allotments in the fiscal year 1931 was $5,950 and $22,448 of reimbursable money from the Treasury, or a total of $28,398. The number of Indian irrigationists benefiting was only 57.

The figures just given appear in the hearings of the House Appropriations Committee on the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1932, pages 824–846, and in the Senate hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill on pages 291–301.

The official statistics demonstrate that the credit system for the Indians under the present régime is more niggardly than it was when Secretary Work called attention to this important subject in 1927. In 1926, according to Secretary Work, 6,000 Indians who were living on irrigated lands received an average assistance of $30, but in 1931, as shown in the hearings of the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1933, to which I have just referred, the Indian farmers, numbering 5,930, who used water for irrigation, received a total credit of approximately $142,670, or $24.40 for each farmer.

Mr. President, this subject of financial credit is important because it will be recognized that the failure to provide an adequate system is equivalent to a continued policy which dooms the Indians to failure as agriculturists, and, certainly in the case of Indians under irrigation projects, it is an insuperable obstacle to success. So far as I can learn from the records, the responsible officials in charge of the Indian Bureau have paid but little attention to the subject of Indian credits, except in the case of the Pima Indians, and it is believed that in this instance the Senators from Arizona should receive the credit for the loans extended.

The bill before us provides a total of $475,000 of credit to all the Indians. When the bill was recommitted to the appropriations committee it carried $500,000, but the committee has reduced it by $25,000.

ILLEGAL AND UNCOLLECTIBLE REIMBURSABLE DEBTS ON INDIAN IRRIGATION LANDS

Mr. President, I shall briefly discuss one phase of the irrigation system which I regard as not creditable to the Indian Bureau or to Congress. A general allotment act was passed in 1887, and thereafter numerous special allotment acts were passed, all of them containing the guarantee that the lands allotted should be, at the end of the trust period, discharged to the allottee free from lien or incumbrance. The same language transposed from the acts was written into the trust patents of all Indians allotted lands. In 1867 money was first appropriated for the irrigation of Indian lands. Thereafter until 1914 irrigation appropriations were made as gratuities. Congress recognized the covenants in the act referred to, that the Indians were to receive their allotments free from liens or incumbrances at the end of the trust period. These moneys, I repeat, were appropriated as gratuities; that is, they were drafts upon the Treasury of the United States and not upon tribal funds, and were not obligations to be met in the future by the Indians. By indirection, however, in some instances, Congress circumvented the guarantees of these allotment acts by paying for the irrigation projects from the proceeds of the sales of Indian tribal lands.

In 1909 Congress reaffirmed its policy in definite language. The construction work on various Indian Service projects was in that year transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation, the transfer being continued for a term of years. The act of March 3, 1909, authorizing these transfers carried a proviso "that no lien or charge for construction, operation, or maintenance shall thereby be created against any such (Indian) lands."

In 1914 the total of gratuities for irrigation (in excess of tribal funds used by or repaid to the Government for irrigation) was $3,048,855 (House Indian Investigating Committee, 1919, Vol. I, p. 800).

On February 9, 1914, the Board of Indian Commissioners transmitted to Congress a proposal that in those cases where tribal funds had been used for irrigation, and the land had been subsequently allotted, the allotted land should be charged with the pro rata share of the expense and the allottee would thus become a debtor to the tribe (Preston-Engle report, p. 2264).

On March 12, 1914, the Indian Bureau proposed an amendment to the appropriation bill, making all moneys, "heretofore or hereafter expended for Indian irrigation, reimbursable." (Senate appropriation hearings, Interior Department bill for 1915.)

This language was adopted by Congress (act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 583), and thus, through a retrospective act, the $3,048,855 of expenditure on allotted lands to that date was transformed into a liability on the Indians. Not only was the act retrospective, but, as I have explained, it was in violation of the allotment act and of the guarantees of the trust patents.

From 1914 until now all irrigation expenditures have been made reimbursable except in those cases where they were taken immediately from tribal funds.

It is worthy of note that the liability for these reimbursable loans, in the case of allotted lands, is a personal liability of the Indian allottee in addition to being a lien on his land. Senator WHEELER, during the hearings at the Yuma Reservation, April 16, 1931, when reference was made to evidence that the trust funds of Indian orphans were being used to pay irrigation charges which rested on the allotted land of the Indians, protested against the course of the bureau upon the ground that it was a violation of the guarantees and covenants made by the Government as to the character of the title which the Indians received to their allotted lands. It appears, however, that the Attorney General, in an opinion given September 2, 1921, had taken the position that—

> The proviso in question (the reimbursable debt, August 1, 1914) is to be construed as substantive and effective legislation imposing an individual liability on Indians for irrigable allotments.

Thus the Government loan is not only secured by the land but is secured by any funds in the possession of the Indians. Per capita shares of tribal funds are subject to seizure for payments of a reimbursable debt on allotted land. Income from allotments leased for grazing purposes is subject to seizure to pay the reimbursable debt on any allotted land which the Indian may at the same time possess.

WHAT IS THE DEBT TOTAL?

I am unable to state the exact amount of the present reimbursable debt, but Commissioner Rhoads stated to the Senate Indian Investigating Committee on June 30, 1928, that it was $34,310,037. Since then, several millions have been added to this amount. There are conflicts in statements emanating from the bureau as to the amount which has been repaid, which of course would affect the amount yet outstanding. As I have pointed out earlier in my remarks, Commissioner Rhoads in his tabulation to the Frazier investigating committee on January 21, 1930, gave the total of the repayments as $1,445,214. The earliest of these re-

payments, as shown in his tabulation, was dated 1911; however, in 1919 the financial officer of the bureau, Mr. Frank McGovern, testified that $8,234,000 had prior to 1919 been collected from the Indians on their debts. (Hearings House Indian Investigating Committee, vol. 1, p. 819.)

Mr. Homer P. Snyder, chairman of the House Indian Investigating Committee in 1919, stated that the books of the bureau "have never been in shape so that any correct information could be obtained from them." From my investigations I am inclined to believe that the situation then described by him has undergone no material improvement. Although more than $8,000,000 had been repaid by the Indians before 1919, the present commissioner in 1930 reported that the payment to 1928 had been but $1,445,214.

The reimbursable loans, as I have indicated, are collected under the claim that the reimbursable lien on allotted lands is in addition a personal liability against the Indian, so that the bureau attempts collection either under the lien or by requiring the Indian to pay the same from his per capita allotments of money or other sources of income. Congressman Snyder contended that a remission should be made of these obligations, much of which he considered illegal, and in 1920 he insisted that the debt was being paid and would be paid by the Indians through deductions made by the Government from the purchase price of their lands when sold to the whites.

FORCIBLE COLLECTIONS FROM THE INDIANS

Mr. W. S. Hanna, who testified before the House Appropriations Committee on the 1933 bill, stated:

> The (white) purchaser (of Indian allottee land) must either pay the department the delinquent water charges or it (the indebtedness) must be held out of the price received for the land before we are free to give water.

And on page 391 of the same hearings the assistant commissioner states that—

> The chances are that all these accumulated charges will be taken out of the Indian money, and he (the Indian) gets nothing.

Earlier in this discussion I stated that millions of acres of Indian allotted land had been sold by the bureau during the trust period, and that the sales are proceeding automatically and with increasing speed under the allotment act, the only check being due to the absence of purchasers. It is claimed that a part of the land is sold during the lifetime of the allottees in order that the aged and infirm allottees may be cared for. But after the death of the allottees, pursuant to the harsh features of the law, disposition is made of the Indian lands. The bureau at various times has stated the amount of money received from white purchasers of allotted lands. It has not, in any publication that I have been able to find, stated what part of this money received from the purchaser of the land was retained by the Government and applied to the reimbursable lien on the land, what part was retained by the Indian Bureau and administered for the supposed benefit of the allotted Indian, and what part actually found its way to the Indian. Information so elementary and so important ought to be given by the Indian Bureau in its annual reports and in its testimony before the Appropriations Committee; but so far as I can discover, it has failed to do so.

There is now considerable discussion with regard to the reimbursable debts arising by reason of the irrigation projects. It is admitted that these debts are in a large part uncollectible, and, as I believe, no successful attempt has been made to prove that in the case of allotted lands these debts are a legal charge against the Indians. The bureau, I think, confesses this to be true because it has, as I am advised, asked authority by legislation "to adjust reimbursable charges of the Government existing as debts against Indians * * * in such a way as to him (the Secretary of the Interior) seem equitable and just in consideration of all the circumstances under which such charges were made."

Undoubtedly this question should be settled once and for all; but with my present views I am unwilling to confer upon the Secretary such unrestricted power. It is urged that if the Indians are not legally or morally responsible for these obligations they should promptly, by appropriate legislation if necessary, be relieved. It would seem that retrospective effort to impose debts upon allotted lands is unconstitutional, and therefore the Indians should be free from any obligation to meet these charges. As I have stated, a part of this indebtedness has already been paid by the allotted Indians; and if the debts were illegally imposed. it is manifest these Indians are entitled to restitution by the Government. Some part of the construction indebtedness on allotted land has been passed, as a lien on the land, to white purchasers, and there are portions of the total reimbursable obligation to the Government which have from the beginning been liens on land owned by whites at the time when the irrigation construction was carried out or when the unpaid operation and maintenance charges accumulated.

Mr. President, this situation is pregnant with difficulties, and results in distrust and fears so far as the Indians are concerned and is provocative of controversies and prolonged litigation. It is a disturbing factor in the relations between the Government and the Indians and also between the Indians and the whites. It seems to me, Mr. President, that a full and complete report dealing with the reimbursable debts of Indian tribes and allotted Indians should be made by the proper committee charged to investigate Indian matters.

HOW THE PRESENT SITUATION CAME ABOUT

Mr. President, the contention is made that some of the irrigation projects originated as enterprises for the whites, including land speculators. When the Government entered upon these irrigation projects, it had before it the example of many Indian tribes in New Mexico who had employed irrigation for hundreds of years in their farming operations. They were self-supporting through their irrigation farming and were meeting the cost of new construction as well as the operation and maintenance costs. Many Indian tribes had been moved from their original habitats to regions in the West where farming on any considerable scale required irrigation. Various tribes had also been concentrated on reservations limited in extent, whereas previously they had, upon lands in their undisputed possession, lived by hunting, fruit, roots, and so forth, and profited by the sale of hides and furs. When the Government moved them to different lands or limited the lands which they were permitted to occupy, the changed condition called for new policies.

The allotment act, it would seem, rested upon erroneous assumptions and a disregard of practical considerations. There was an assumption that all Indians would promptly become agriculturists and successful farmers merely by virtue of having individual titles thrust upon them. The exact reverse proved to be the fact.

Prior to and immediately following 1900 there was great enthusiasm for the construction of large irrigation and reclamation projects in the public-lands States. The Government under the so-called Newlands Act gave support to some of these projects. Without due consideration, as I have heretofore stated, and without appreciating the condition of the Indians, their needs, their capacity, plans were devised to spend millions of dollars in the construction of irrigation works, ostensibly for their benefit.

Information was lacking as to the sources of water supply; data were not available to determine the feasibility of projects which were initiated and upon which work was commenced. It was inevitable that failure would attend some of these ventures and that the Indians would be the sufferers. It was unfortunate and indeed unjust to impose many of these irrigation projects upon the Indians and to take from their tribal funds millions of dollars for that purpose. At that early period there were large tribal funds in the Treasury, and it is quite likely they constituted a temptation to the Indian Office to embark upon unwise and unnecessary irrigation experiments. It was also known that the workings of the allotment law tended to a transfer of Indian lands to whites at low prices. This was understood by many speculators prior to 1900. There was

evidence at that time to show that the allotment act, whatever it was intended to achieve, actually was an instrument for dispossessing the Indians of valuable lands.

Conceding the highest motives and purposes in the projection of these schemes and in the adoption of the land allotment policy, it must have been evident, to those who were deeply concerned in the welfare of the Indians and who sought their protection, that the Indians would be the victims of these policies, and that sooner or later they would be disinherited and without means of support or training to meet the conditions of our industrial life.

After these projects were devised, demands were made for their completion at as early a date as possible. It is a just criticism against the Indian Bureau, not that as a result of these influences and factors it found itself after a stock-taking investigation in 1914 far advanced in scores of irrigation projects which had cost approximately $10,000,000 and most of which were demonstrated failures, but that after 1914 it pushed forward with blind zeal the completion of projects entered upon, and inaugurated others. Instead of correcting manifest evils and modifying plans which were proven to be defective, the bureau closed its eyes to the ruinous course which it was pursuing and pushed violently forward new projects as well as work upon existing ones. The records present incontestable evidence that the facts were known to the Indian Bureau through the years from 1914 forward.

I have referred to the House Indian Investigating Committee hearings for 1919, printed in two large volumes, and whose results were summarized in a powerful speech in the House by Congressman Snyder, chairman of the House Indian Affairs Committee in 1921. That committee had before it the results of an earlier investigation, by the so-called Lane Investigating Committee of the Senate in 1912. Congressman Snyder gave voice to the unanimous opinions of the committee and expressed the general knowledge of the committee when he declared in his speech of January 6, 1920, that the Indian irrigation projects represented a gigantic waste and had entailed an unfair and in part a demonstrably illegal charge and overcharge of debt against the Indians. He also condemned the Indian Bureau's system of bookkeeping and its statistical record in language of of unmeasured emphasis.

An examination of the appropriation acts through the years established that there hardly has been a year since 1914 when members of congressional committees were not endeavoring to check the flood of reclamation extravagance and endeavoring to force the Indian Office to an intelligible accounting of costs and of results. Though the Indian Office knew of the unwise schemes upon which it had entered, instead of advising Congress and rectifying its own course it went forward in the execution of plans which have resulted in injuries and indeed in calamities to the Indians. The bureau continued to take from tribes and from the Government an ever-increasing sum for the expenses of projects known to be defective or having exceeded all reasonable limits. To fortify its attempts against the Federal Treasury, the bureau proposed and Congress affirmatively enacted the provisions in the act of August, 1914, making all expenditures reimbursable against the allotted lands of the Indians, even though the expenditures had been originally regarded as gratuities and even though in practically all cases the imposition of the liens violated the guaranties of the trust patents and of the allotment acts and invaded a vested right of the allotted Indians.

Mr. President, Congress should compel the Indian Bureau to change its policies with respect to these irrigation projects. The irrigation-project reductions reported in the pending bill are inadequate, and it seems to me that a failure to make further reductions will be regarded by the bureau as a condonation of its unjust and unsound policies.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING IRRIGATION REORGANIZATION

Mr. President, it is manifest to those who are acquainted with the Indian Bureau's irrigation projects and policies, that radical and immediate changes must be made if further squandering of money is to be avoided and further injuries to the Indians as well as to the whites are to be prevented.

I have pointed out in this discussion through repeated examples that the Indian Bureau between 1900 and 1915 initiated several score of irrigation projects and planned them in many instances without proper investigation as to water supply, without soil surveys, without reference to the economic practicability of the same, and without consulting the wishes of the Indians and often against their protests. Projects were hastily determined upon without considering the needs of or benefits to the Indians. Projects were mapped out on a gigantic and grandiose scale, and extensive maps and department plans became the Government's announcement and undertaking with respect to the ultimate development of the projects.

On the basis of these official plans thus recklessly promulgated, white settlers in large numbers were notified by the Government and by the promoters who based their promises on the bureau's official plans and representations to come and settle within the outside boundaries of these projects. Settlers purchased land from the Indians and from other whites and from the Government. The bureau's plans which rested upon unsound and unjust foundations required the Indians and the white settlers alike to pay for construction costs and for the costs of operation and maintenance not on a basis of benefits, and without regard to the superior and primary rights of the Indians. The plan called for charges by an arithmetical division; that is, each acre within a given irrigation unit was charged with its mathematical proportion of the total construction, operation, and maintenance indebtedness.

The principle of taxation in accordance with the benefits was wholly ignored. Some of these projects called for the construction of costly irrigation works, many miles of laterals and canals when a study of the situation and an adequate survey of all the factors involved would have demonstrated that the water supply in many cases was insufficient, that climatic conditions were adverse to the success of the project; and that the costs of the projects would be so excessive as to bring bankruptcy to the Indians as well as to the settlers who sought to acquire lands and water rights thereunder. In some instances white settlers were induced to enter upon the lands under the promise that within a limited period canals and laterals would be constructed and water for irrigation would be available.

As I have indicated the record shows that in some cases an adequate water supply was not possible, and in other instances years went by while the settlers waited in vain for the promised construction of canals and laterals, and for water for the lands for which they had contracted. Many of these projects present most serious problems and the attempts to develop them are replete with tragedies. The bureau insists that to fulfill contracts with white settlers $30,000,000 or more must still be expended, notwithstanding that less than one-half of the acreage within existing irrigable areas is using water for irrigation. To carry out the bureau's program will result in further squandering of money and increasing the burdens and debts of the Indians as well as of many white settlers. It likewise means the waste of tens of millions of dollars taken from the Government or from tribal funds or both. The recommendations of the Preston-Engle report which have been ignored should be given consideration, as well as the data which have accumulated since such report was made. Some of the projects should be abandoned, others modified, and in every case plans should be made to conform to economic needs. Due consideration should be given as to the water supply, soil conditions, climatological conditions, and present economic factors.

The settlers who have been misled by the bureau may not be ignored, and they should receive such compensation as equitably may be due them, or they should be enabled and assisted to transfer their holdings from outlying areas of the project to lands within the reduced limits of the projects.

Indian Bureau statistics and available records show that a large part of the acreage within the completed portions of

these projects is now being "dry farmed" or grazed, or is uncultivated or not used, so that there would be but little, if any difficulty, except the financial one, in relocating settlers who have not received the lands and waters promised them by the Government on equally suitable lands within the reduced project limitations. The scaling down of the irrigation debts to collectible amounts and the charging off of illegal indebtedness, which I have already discussed, would materially aid in accomplishing what I have suggested and in easing the situation. It would seem that there can be no advantage to anyone in holding over the heads of white settlers a debt larger than the total value of their lands, and obviously uncollectible. Certainly there is no ultimate advantage to the Government in forcing payment of confiscatory liens against the allotted Indians, thus depriving the Government wards of their lands and of the cash derived from the sale of the same.

It would seem that the situation demands the application of a differential in the matter of payments. The question of benefits should be considered in fixing payments. My information is that the bureau does not approve of such a measurement of indebtedness, contending that this plan is impracticable. I think that it is generally recognized that the rule of benefits applies in private irrigation districts, and also in municipalities and taxing agencies of the Government, in levying taxes on real property.

I regret that the present administration, with its three years of experience, and with the record left by its predecessors, has inaugurated no changes nor proposed any remedial measures but seems determined to plunge forward along the same path that can only end in further calamities.

THE PENDING BILL DOES NOT MEET THE SITUATION

Mr. President, the importance of the Indian problem is my apology for having devoted so much time to the discussion of this bill. As Senators know, for years I had before the Senate resolutions calling for a thorough study of the Indian situation and an examination of existing treaties and laws affecting the Indians. I believed that such investigation was necessary in order that legislation might be enacted that would bring about reforms in the Indian service and afford greater protection to the Indians. The Indian Bureau opposed such an investigation, but finally a resolution which I offered was passed and the Frazier committee for several years has been engaged in a study of the Indian problem with a view to making recommendations for legislation and changes in the plans and policies of the Indian Bureau. I hope that the committee will submit in due season its final report with such recommendations for legislation and for administrative reforms as will contribute to the advancement and protection of the Indians.

The bill before us in my opinion does not meet the situation. It carries appropriations unwise and in my opinion unjust—appropriations which will be an additional burden upon the Indians and contribute to the further depletion of their funds. It does not sufficiently strike at the evils existing in the Indian Bureau. It condones its maladministration by making appropriations to enable it to continue activities injurious to the Indians and condemned by the Preston-Engle committee as well as by testimony taken at the various hearings before committees as well as before the Frazier committee. I appreciate, however, that the appropriation committees are subject to limitations; they may not originate legislation or incorporate within bills which they submit provisions repealing existing laws or changing policies based upon existing statutes. The bill, however, should be further amended and a number of appropriations carried in the bill should be materially reduced along the lines hereinbefore indicated.

I sincerely hope that appropriate committees will report legislation so imperatively required to preserve and protect the Indians and to abrogate policies now being carried into execution by the Indian Bureau—policies injurious to the Indians and which if persisted in will culminate in the destruction of their tribal funds, the alienation of their property, and their reduction to a condition of penury and want.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 3, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," on page 4, line 2, after the word "of," to strike out "one" and insert "two"; in line 3, before the word "and," where it occurs the first time, to strike out "vehicle" and insert "vehicles"; in line 16, after the word "for," to strike out "$94,500" and insert "$90,000"; and on page 5, line 2, before the word "the," to strike out "$94,500" and insert "$90,000," so as to make the paragraph read:

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the department; furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of temporary or emergency telephone operators; street-car fares for use of messengers not exceeding $150; expressage, diagrams, awnings, filing devices, typewriters, adding and addressing machines and other labor-saving devices, including the repair, exchange, and maintenance thereof; constructing model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign mail and for special delivery and air mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling expenses, including necessary expenses of inspectors; fuel and light; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the department; not exceeding $500 shall be available for the payment of damages caused to private property by department motor vehicles; purchase and exchange of motor trucks, motor cycles, and bicycles, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motor trucks, motor cycles, and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; rent of department garage; expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the department, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding $1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding $700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the department and its several bureaus and offices, and other absolutely necessary expenses not hereinbefore provided for, $90,000; and, in addition thereto, sums amounting to $34,800 for stationery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year 1933, as follows: General Land Office, $5,500; Geological Survey, $6,000; Freedmen's Hospital, $1,000; St. Elizabeths Hospital, $2,800; National Park Service, $7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, $12,000, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; and said sums so deducted shall be credited to and constitute, together with the first-named sum of $90,000, the total appropriation for contingent expenses for the department and its several bureaus and offices for the fiscal year 1933.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 12, after the designation "Office of Education," to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$1,800," and in line 13, after the name "Bureau of Reclamation," to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$1,800," so as to read:

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the department, $500, and in addition there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for any bureau or office of the department not to exceed the following respective sums: Indian Service, $500; Office of Education, $1,800; Bureau of Reclamation, $1,800; Geological Survey, $3,000; National Park Service, $1,000; General Land Office, $500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "Printing and binding," on page 5, line 20, after the designation "Bureau of Reclamation," to strike out "$172,000" and insert "$125,000," in the same line, after the word "which," to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$35,000," and in line 21, after the word "and," to strike out "$62,000" and insert "$40,000," so as to read:

For printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Alaska Railroad, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Reclamation, $125,000, of which $35,000 shall be for the National Park Service and $40,000 for the Office of Education, no part of which shall be available for correspondence instruction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the heading "General Land Office, salaries," on page 6, line 8, after the designation

"District of Columbia," to strike out "$725,000" and insert "$700,000," so as to read:

For Commissioner of the General Land Office and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $700,000, including one clerk of grade 1, clerical, administrative, and fiscal service, who shall be designated by the President, to sign land patents.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 8, after the word "hereunder," to strike out "$450,000" and insert "$400,000," so as to read:

Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp-land indemnity: For protecting timber on the public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands; and traveling expenses of agents and others employed hereunder, $400,000, including not exceeding $35,000 for the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles and motor boats for the use of agents and others employed in the field service, and including $60,000 for prevention and fighting of forest and other fires on the public lands, to be available for this and no other purpose, and to be expended under the direction of the commissioner.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs, salaries," on page 10, line 4, after the name "District of Columbia," to strike out "$472,900" and insert $400,000," so as to read:

For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $400,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs, general expenses," on page 11, line 3, to strike out "$23,000" and insert "$20,000," so as to read:

For salaries, traveling, and incidental expenses of field representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, does the Senator intend to try to conclude the bill to-night?

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to conclude the consideration of the bill, Mr. President. To-morrow I shall be at the hearing before the Finance Committee. In fact, I ought to be there this afternoon.

Mr. KING. I know that both of us should be in the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMOOT. These amendments are all reductions, and conform to the directions of the Senate.

Mr. KING. May I say to my colleague that I desire to offer several amendments—one to the Fort Hall appropriation item?

Mr. SMOOT. Will the Senator allow us to proceed with the items? If there is any objection to any one of them, I will ask that it go over.

Mr. KING. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will continue the reading of the bill.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 6, after the designation "Commissioner of Indian Affairs," to strike out "$18,000" and insert "$15,000," so as to read:

For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 11, to strike out "$163,000" and insert "$150,000," so as to read:

For pay of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed $70 per month each and privates at not to exceed $50 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, and for purchase of equipments and supplies, $150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 19, after the word "therewith," to strike out "$225,000" and insert "$165,000," and in line 21, after the word "hospitals," to strike out "$50,000; in all $275,000," and insert "$30,000; in all, $195,000," so as to read:

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of agency buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, $165,000; for construction of physical improvements, exclusive of hospitals, $30,000; in all, $195,000.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, later in the bill comes the appropriation for education. I have always opposed the creation of a department of education, but the activities that have been carried on under the item involved here are regarded by many of my constituents as of very vital importance.

I was not aware in the committee of just exactly what cut had been made in these figures, but I find it is a very considerable amount, found on page 100. The expense account was cut $20,000, which, of course, was very much in excess of the required 10 per cent cut. Then there is a study going on in the Interior Department relative to school finance which was entirely omitted. An effort is being made to find out how the schools of the country might reduce costs of operation.

I have no disposition to follow this matter, because, as a member of the committee, I recognize how necessary it is to make radical reductions; but I do want to call attention to a letter I have from the director of the Teachers College in New York, Doctor Mort. It refers to the item on page 101 of the bill. Beginning with line 4, it will be observed that all that paragraph has been cut out.

Doctor Mort came to see me the other day. He was very much distressed over what has happened in this appropriation. Likewise the professor of education at Cornell University, Dr. R. H. Jordan, has written me, and I have telegrams from the superintendent of schools at Ithaca, Mr. Kulp, and an educator, John Robert Gregg, of New York City. I ask that these letters and telegrams be printed in connection with my remarks.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
New York, April 9, 1932.

Hon. ROYAL S. COPELAND,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR COPELAND: I am writing in response to your suggestion in our conversation last evening that I indicate some of the points which might be dealt with in an appeal to restore the budget of the Office of Education when the Interior Department bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

According to our present understanding, the responsibility for the control of a large degree of the financing of education is left with the individual States. It is, however, a matter of grave national concern. It is becoming more so as distances are eliminated by rapid communication and interchange of population and as the necessity for harmoniously working together is forced upon us by the disappearance of the frontier and by the domination of the industrial revolution. Those who have been denied education are unhappily not kept to the areas which denied it. They become a part of the cultural pattern of communities which are utilizing the best educational efforts and which can not protect themselves against the influx of the products of inferior communities. Regardless of their place of living, they affect the growth and development of the country as a whole, both economically and spiritually. The present depression has shown already most serious reductions in educational offerings, and these more often than not are in the communities and States which had failed to attain a satisfactory level under the best of conditions.

Through some strange chance the time when wise guidance and expert assistance is most needed by the communities and States in facing a serious financial problem, we have in the United States Office of Education a commissioner to whose leadership the educational forces of the country have responded. Universities, State departments of education, and State and county school systems have responded with complete cooperation in the carrying out of major surveys designed to provide guidance for the communities and States in the adaptation of their educational programs to present-day demands. He has been able to obtain part-time directors for these surveys in return for remunerations which are considerably lower than these men are accustomed to receive for expert service. The secondary survey is being completed this year. The survey of the education of our million of teachers is to be completed next year, but in the recent cut $20,000 was eliminated from the $70,000 which they were to have for the completion of this study and the publication of results.

The National Finance Survey, an investigation of the economical ways of expending funds in operating the schools, of the reorganization of rural area into more economical and effective units of control, the highly technical work involved in the study of sources and distribution of revenues for schools, can be of incalculable service to the communities and States at this time. This survey got under way on July 1, 1931, on a program planned for four years and with a budget of $350,000. The necessary basic work has been done in this period. Detailed plans for the 4-year period have been laid out and problems are being attacked at this time which will be of great help to the legislatures and communities next year. In the laying out of the program for this study, the finest cooperation has been received from an incomparable board of consultants, from the State departments of education, and from communities. To keep the survey staff in direct contact with the problems of the individual States, a committee of educators and laymen has been appointed for each State.

In spite of the fact that we have the most promising set-up for a fundamental survey into what education should cost, what we can afford to spend, how we should spend it, that we have ever had, this survey was first cut from the original $100,000 to $50,000, and then entirely eliminated from the work of the Office of Education. In addition to these major projects, more than 10 per cent is cut from the all too meager regular budget of the office.

The results of this series of cuts from the original budget of the Office of Education was first a 10 per cent cut and then a 25 per cent cut. It means the crippling of the Office of Education at a time when the services it can perform are of the utmost value. It means tying the hands of the Office of Education at a time when it has at its head a man with ideas and with the confidence and respect of the educational profession. It means untold harm to public education, for it sets a pace for less-favored bodies than the Senate of the United States to likewise blindly cut at a vital spot in the life of our Government.

In addition to the positive harm that can be measured only in terms of many times the $105,000 which this cut for the Office of Education will mean, the fact of having the most highly selected body of public officials in the United States—the United States Senate—fail to recognize the place of education in American democracy in times like these is one which will set the pace for less-favored bodies and will seriously affect the morale of the educational group.

In the State of Pennsylvania in 1833 Thaddeus Stevens, in a speech before the hostile legislature, changed the whole tenor of that legislature in favor of free public education. In spite of the positions which he took later in life that made him detested by a large percentage of our population, Thaddeus Stevens is remembered to-day in the State of Pennsylvania for the incalculable good which he brought about by his brave stand for the fundamental place which education should take in our democracy. In that period a century ago we experienced the leadership of Horace Mann in Massachusetts, Caleb Mills in Indiana, Thaddeus Stevens in Pennsylvania, Samuel Lewis in Ohio, David Pierce in Michigan, and Gideon Hawley in New York. The advantages of the work of these men were reaped by the gentlemen sitting in the Senate of the United States to-day. The educational systems developed in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio became the patterns for the newer States. Many of the men sitting in the Senate to-day would never have emerged from their own communities had it not been for the stand taken by these men in a critical time a century ago.

We are to-day faced with no less a serious time. Where it stretched the imagination to see the problems of education as State or even community problems a century ago, a man who took the position of the State's place in aiding and assisting the communities was going against the tradition, but was determining the course of the time. These men set the pace. To-day, with all our erudition, with all our wisdom, must we admit that in the United States Senate there is not a David Pierce or a Horace Mann or a Gideon Hawley or a Caleb Mills? Must we say that the task has become so complex that we have lost track of the fact that education in a democracy must be classed along with food, clothing, and shelter?

Since the beginning of this century education has been moving away from a traditional, somewhat ineffective position toward one that promises more and more to approximate what the founders of our Government expected. Many of the present-day older generation do not understand this coming of age of education. But if democracy is to prevail, this new education must not be hindered. I am persuaded that statesmen must even take a hand. I can not describe this new education better than it is truly described by the writings of our post-Revolutionary thinkers. The quotations I left with you last night sound its very keynote.

This is the appeal which I am making to you, Senator COPELAND, the appeal for a champion of education in this critical time. The restoration of the budgeted amount for the Office of Education is far more important than I am able to say in words. But the need of a champion of education at this time is absolutely vital to the health and safety of American democracy.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL R. MORT, *Director.*

(Memorandum)

NATIONAL SCHOOL FINANCE SURVEY

(A 4-year study authorized by the 71st Cong. to cost not to exceed $350,000.)

Reasons for restoring the $50,000 appropriation for the study of school finances. (H. R. 8397, p. 100, lines 4–16.)

1. This investigation will point the way to the introduction of economies and to the increase of returns for money spent in State and local school administration.

Next year the subjects for special study and recommendation are:

(a) Places where, and where not, to reduce costs.

(b) How to obtain better equalization of costs among various districts in the States so as to reduce taxes on unfairly burdened taxpayers.

(c) How to modify school districts as to size, type, and organization so as to improve schools and reduce costs.

(d) Accounting and budgeting methods to promote better financial administration.

2. School boards and school officers are looking to this study for needed guidance in the present emergency.

It was urged by their national organizations (including the organization of State superintendents). A number of State school financial surveys were not ordered by the State legislatures last year, largely because Congress had approved this 4-year study, to which they are now looking for help in the highly technical job of improving the State-aid systems.

3. An exceptional group of men have made an excellent beginning. Members of State tax commissions, specialists in taxation and government, and business men of national prominence are on the advisory board. School men are in the minority. This is not a paid board.

4. Provision has been made for continuous cooperation with key people in each State. A State advisory committee of from 20 to 40 members has been appointed for each State. These committees consist of State financial officers, members of the legislature, educators, and other prominent citizens. Members are not paid and are not reimbursed for expenses.

5. If the work is abandoned now it will make valueless much of the work which has been done to date. If at all possible, the amount allowed for the next fiscal year should be restored to the $100,000 originally provided in the Budget. On no account should it be reduced below the $50,000 originally approved by the House and Senate Appropriation Committees. Abandonment of this investigation would destroy the value of the greater part of the work that has been done to date.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y., April 9, 1932.

Hon. ROYAL S. COPELAND,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: With no personal interest at stake but in the interest of the Nation at large, I wish to protest most vehemently against the proposed cuts in the budget of the United States office of education. In a time of national crisis there is one field of public effort which should have added support, and that is the work of public education. In times of depression it is the rule that enrollment in schools is tremendously increased and that the most difficult and perplexing problems are met. The Nation is now facing just such a condition. Added support is imperative rather than decreased support. The poorest economy is that which starves the educational forces at the very time when the demands for instruction are most urgent.

The office of education has, with the generous support of Congress, inaugurated in the last two years the most important series of educational studies undertaken in its history. School and college administrators and instructors all over the United States are anxiously awaiting especially the reports on the study of finance, particularly important just at this time, and if this important work be interrupted it is fair to say that our whole school program will be set back at least a decade. It is the belief of many of us that the President and the legislators will not fail to recognize this critical situation and will exempt the office of education from the Budget cuts, which seem so imperative in all directions. The proposed cut of some one hundred and eighty thousands is a mere trifle in the light of the amounts which should be properly cut from many relatively nonproductive budgets, and yet this cut amounts to about one-third of the already inadequate budget of the office and will have the most far-reaching and disastrous consequences. May we look for your support in exempting this office from the general decrease?

Yours very cordially,

R. H. JORDAN,
Director of Summer Session and Professor of Education.

ITHACA, N. Y., *April 9, 1932.*

The Hon. ROYAL S. COPELAND,
United States Senate, Washington:

Greatly disturbed over threatened cut in office of education appropriation. If indicated reduction is made, present program of public-school education will be seriously handicapped. To insure adequate educational leadership original amount provided should be appropriated. Anything you can do to maintain appropriation will be appreciated.

C. L. KULP,
Superintendent of Schools.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *April 11, 1932.*

Hon. ROYAL S. COPELAND,
United States Senate, Washington:

May I respectfully call your attention to the extraordinary discrimination against education proposed in the House bill. In the schedule of suggested reductions the appropriations for Bureau

of Education have been reduced in extremely drastic manner as compared with other departments. This is discouraging to all interested in the continuance of the great work done by the bureau on behalf of national education. I earnestly hope you will use your influence to limit reductions for education to an amount equal to reductions in other departments. By so doing you will earn the gratitude of countless thousands of those engaged in educational work and at the same time render a great service to the youth of the Nation.

JOHN ROBERT GREGG.

Mr. COPELAND. I am impressed with the thought that undoubtedly, before we finish our activities in this session, there will be passed a general joint resolution permitting the head of each one of the executive departments to take the total amount of money appropriated for his department and distribute it in the way to make the best possible use of it. I have expressed the hope that that probably will be done. It would seem a reasonable thing to do, and I observe that the committee which met the President the other day apparently adopted some such plan. So it is my hope that ultimately, whatever the total sum is that is appropriated for the Interior Department, it may be used in such a manner as to preserve activities which are really useful.

On that account, therefore, I shall not press the matter at this moment.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. KING. When the bill was before the Senate I moved to strike out, on page 101 of the original bill, this provision:

To make a study of the sources and apportionment of school revenues and their expenditure.

They had obtained an authorization of $350,000, and this was a $50,000 appropriation pursuant to that authorization. It seemed to me, I will say very frankly and with all due respect to my friend, most absurd; and I stated on the floor of the Senate, as I have stated to a number of educators who have been to see me, that if they would give me a stenographer, so that I could write to the superintendents of education of all the States of the Union, I could furnish them all of the information called for by this $350,000 appropriation in a month at virtually no cost.

They were to find out the sources and apportionment of school revenues and their expenditure. Everybody knows the sources of school revenues. The Senator and I are members of the District Committee. We know the sources of revenues, not only for the schools but for the District. In every State there is a superintendent of education. He collates the information. He knows exactly what is collected in every precinct, every school district, and every city in the entire State; and in 20 minutes every superintendent of education in the United States could wire to the Government or to the Senator the amount received last year by the schools, and the sources from which that money came.

This was merely a scheme to furnish employment to a number of alleged experts in the Bureau of Education. I am very much opposed to it, and the Senate, I am gratified to know, struck out the provision, and I am very glad that my dear friend from New York is not going to challenge the action of the Senate in that course.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I agree with everything else in the world the Senator from Utah believes, except this. I served 25 years as a college teacher. I taught in a district school. I was president of a board of education. With this experience I realize, as everyone else who is interested in the subject of education does, that in cost of operation our educational systems are becoming very top-heavy. There is no question at all but that in every institution of learning, whether it is a university, a college, a high school, or a secondary school, there must be a revision of the curriculum.

In our country we have chosen to make education the very corner stone of our public institutions. But the system has grown and developed until now it has become tremendously expensive. Every school system in America is suffering from need of funds to carry on the old-time activities.

I approve thoroughly of any activity which will point out to educational authorities, whoever they may be, the necessity of coordination, adaptation, abbreviation, perhaps, and improvement of the teaching methods.

As to this particular matter referred to by my friend from Utah, of course, we know where the money comes from—the taxpayer furnishes the money. But the activity involves more than that, more than simply trying to find out where the money comes from. It was intended that the places where and where not to reduce costs should be considered; how to obtain better equalization of costs among various districts in a State so as to reduce taxes on unfairly burdened taxpayers. It was proposed to find out how to modify school districts, study the size and type of organization so as to reduce costs. It was proposed to study the accounting methods and the budget to promote better financial administration. Somebody must do that, otherwise the educational system of America will break down. That would be a dire calamity because no one can doubt that from the very organization of our country to the present moment the public school has been the corner stone of the Republic. It is necessary that these activities should go on and that these surveys should be made and the school systems preserved. So it is my thought that we ought, in every way possible, to encourage it.

Now, however, we are at a time when the Federal Government must consider its costs. So I shall not press the matter, because I know what a difficult task was faced by the committee. I know how the chairman of the committee sweat blood over the problems presented, and, therefore, I am not going to urge this matter. Nevertheless, I want the RECORD to show that the educational forces of the country are aroused to the importance of these activities, and perhaps when they find that we can not give the money under these conditions there will be found other ways to make the studies. But I do wish the RECORD to show exactly how these thinking men are feeling regarding this necessary economy.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I call the Senator's attention to the fact that on page 100 of the bill there is an item of $200,000 which I did not attack, and that money would be available for some of the purposes which the Senator stated. The language of the bill which was stricken out did not permit the investigations which the Senator is arguing now are so important.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, my only thought about it—and this thought was presented by these correspondents of mine—is the fact that a greater proportion than 10 per cent was stricken from these particular items. But, as I said, sometimes we have to cut our coats according to our cloth, and that is the occasion now. So it is necessary that we should exercise these economies, dreadful as they may be.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 11, lines 19 and 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 24, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$225,000" and insert "$200,000," so as to read:

Not to exceed $200,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of superintendents, farmers, physicians, field matrons, allotting, irrigation, and other employees in the Indian field service:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 7, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$125,000" and insert "$100,000," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That not to exceed $1,000 may be used in the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and not exceed $100,000 for the purchase and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and that such vehicles shall be used only for official service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 12, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$75,000," so as to read:

That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding $75,000 of the appropriations made by this act for support of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Indian Service above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That the limitations for new construction contained in the appropriations for Indian school, agency, and hospital buildings shall not apply to such emergency expenditures: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 1, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$12,000" and insert "$10,000," so as to read:

Not to exceed $10,000 shall be available from applicable funds for expenses (not membership fees) of employees of the Indian Service when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to attend meetings of medical, health, educational, agricultural, forestry, engineering, and industrial associations in the interest of work among the Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Expenses in probate matters," on page 13, line 12, after the designation "Secretary of the Interior," to strike out "$73,000" and insert "$60,000," and in line 13, before the word "shall," to strike out "$16,000" and insert "$13,250," so as to read:

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees having right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, $60,000, reimbursable as provided by existing law, of which $13,250 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 24, after the word "attorneys," to strike out "$35,000" and insert "$30,000," so as to read:

For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes and in the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency, and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys, $30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Indian lands," on page 15, after line 7, to strike out:

For the purchase of lands, including improvements thereon, not exceeding 80 acres for any one family, for the use and occupancy of the full-blood Choctaw Indians of Mississippi, to be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States under such rules and regulations as he may direct, $6,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Industrial assistance and advancement," on page 18, line 5, after the words "lands," to strike out "$225,000" and insert "$200,000," so as to read:

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires in contravention of law on Indian lands, $200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 14, after the word "purpose," to strike out "$140,000" and insert "$125,000," so as to read:

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands from which such timber is sold to the extent that the proceeds of such sales are sufficient for that purpose, $125,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the act of February 14, 1920 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 413).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 20, after the word "purposes," to strike out "$75,000" and insert "$60,000," so as to read:

For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral deposits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under the provisions of the acts of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat. 795), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), March 3, 1909 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 396), and other acts authorizing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, $60,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 10, after the word "crops," to strike out "$500,000" and insert "$475,000," so as to read:

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, $475,000, which sum may be used for the purchase of seeds, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, and for advances to Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 9, after the word "expenses," to strike out "$102,000" and insert "$75,000," so as to read:

For necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental expenses, $75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 11, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$190,000" and insert "$163,000," so as to read:

In all, for irrigation on Indian reservations, not to exceed $163,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932, which is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933, reimbursable as provided in the act of August 1, 1914 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 385).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 19, after the word "way," to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$75,000," so as to read:

For all purposes necessary to provide an adequate distributing, pumping, and drainage system for the San Carlos project, authorized by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 475), and to continue construction of and to maintain and operate works of that project and of the Florence-Casa Grande project; and to maintain, operate, and extend works to deliver water to lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation which may be included in the San Carlos project, including not more than $5,000 for crop and improvement damages and not more than $5,000 for purchases of rights of way, $75,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932, which is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933, reimbursable as required by said act of June 7, 1924, as amended, and subject to the conditions and provisions imposed by said act as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 4, before the word "reimbursable," to strike out "$28,000" and insert "$20,000," so as to read:

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the pumping plants and irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz., as provided in the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 273), $20,000, reimbursable as provided in the foresaid act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 18, after the name "Idaho," to strike out "$42,000" and insert "$35,000," so as to read:

For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho, $35,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 23, before the word "reimbursable," to strike out "$332,500" and insert "$250,000," so as to read:

For improvements to the Fort Hall irrigation project, Idaho, including payment of damage claims and purchase of rights of way, as authorized by and in acordance with the provisions of the act of February 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1061), $250,000, reimbursable as provided in said act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 3, after the word "Act" to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the extension of canals or ditches in connection with the Michaud Division.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I want to offer an amendment to this item.

Mr. SMOOT. That was an amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER], my colleague will remember.

Mr. KING. I want to propose an amendment to the amendment. I want to oppose the appropriation made for the Fort Hall item.

Mr. SMOOT. This is the Fort Hall irrigation project we are on now.

Mr. KING. I want to move to amend that and reduce it to a very small amount.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator desire that this amendment be passed over?

Mr. KING. If my colleague will permit, I would like to have it passed over.

Mr. SMOOT. Then it may be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 17, before the word "reimbursable," to strike out "$20,000" and insert "$17,000"; so as to read:

For maintenance and operation, repairs, purchase of stored waters, and continuation of construction of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, $17,500, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 270).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 23, before the word "reimbursable," to strike out "$8,000" and insert "$5,000"; so as to read:

For maintenance and operation of the Little Porcupine Division, the Big Porcupine Division, and not exceeding 4,000 acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar River Division, Fort Peck project, Montana, $5,000, reimbursable.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 7, after the word "enlargement," to strike out "$85,000" and insert "$80,000"; in line 9, after the figures "$5,000," to strike out "for continuing the construction of a power-distributing system, $55,000; enlargement of Tabor Feed Canal, $22,000; beginning construction of pumping plant, $100,000; in all, $436,000" and insert "in all, $254,000," so as to read:

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., $12,000; for continuation of construction Camas A betterment, $2,000; completing construction of Lower Crow Reservoir, $135,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriations for continuing construction of the Flathead irrigation system contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1932; continuing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, $80,000; lateral systems betterment, $20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, $5,000; in all, $254,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 22, after the figures "$41,000," to strike out the semicolon and "and for completion of the 3-year construction program of the Two Medicine and Badger Fisher divisions of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, including the purchase of any necessary rights or property, $45,000; in all, $86,000," so as to read:

For improvement, maintenance, and operation, $41,000 (reimbursable).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 8, after the word "thereunder," to strike out "$20,000" and insert "$18,000," so as to read:

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Mont., including maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggins Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Co., Montana, property assessable against lands allotted to the Indians irrigable thereunder, $18,000, to be reimbursed under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658-680).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 6, before the word "to," to strike out "$15,000" and insert "$10,000," so as to read:

For surveys and investigations for the construction of a dam or dams across the Owyhee River, or other streams within or adjacent to the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Idaho and Nev., as authorized by and in accordance with the act of February 28, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1458), $10,000, to be made immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 18, after the word "canals," to strike out "$55,000" and insert "$45,000," so as to read:

For the extension of canals and laterals on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., to provide for the irrigation of additional Indian lands, and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of the operation and maintenance of canals and laterals and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of the Big Bend drainage project on the ceded portion of that reservation, and for continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished reservation, including the Big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals, and including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, $45,000, reimbursable as provided by existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Education," on page 37, line 9, before the word "for," to strike out "$290,000" and insert "$275,000," and in line 10, after the word "improvements," to strike out "$207,000; in all, $497,000" and insert "$167,000; in all, $442,000," so as to read:

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of buildings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, $275,000; for construction of physical improvements, $167,000; in all, $442,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 23, after the name "Montana," to strike out "new school buildings, auditorium, and gymnasium, including equipment, $50,000" and insert "for remodeling and repairing school building, $10,000," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That not more than $7,500 out of this appropriation shall be expended for new construction at any one school or institution except for new construction authorized as follows: Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla., repairs and extension of heating system, $20,000; Hopi, Ariz., employee's cottage, $3,000; improvement of water system, $10,000; new day school plant, $7,500; in all $20,500; Northern Navajo, N. Mex., water development, $35,000; Santa Fe, N. Mex., Nambe day school plant, $10,000; Shoshone, Wyo., employee's cottage, $4,500; dining room, kitchen, and bakery, including equipment, $22,000; in all, $26,500; Tongue River, Mont., for remodeling and repairing school building, $10,000; Western Navajo, Ariz., improvements at Moencopi day school plant, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 1, after the figures "$10,000," to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for employees' building, San Carlos, Ariz., fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 7, after the name "Arizona," to strike out "$40,000" and insert "$10,000," so as to read:

For flood protection and drainage, Leupp Indian School and Agency, Ariz., $10,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 8, after the word "available," to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That in the discretion of the Secretary so much of this amount as may be necessary may be used for preliminary investigations of sites for relocation or replacement of present facilities, including tests for the purpose of determining adequacy of water supplies.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I want to ask my colleague, in view of the fact that a site for the Leupp School was selected some time ago, and the school building erected, that we spent a million dollars in building structures right on the banks of the river which were largely washed away, and

in view of the fact that the Government has had to abandon the school, is it the purpose to build another school there?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, that is not the object of this provision. The proviso refers to an investigation to determine where a school can be located to take care of these children, inasmuch as the Leupp School must be abandoned.

Mr. KING. Where do the Indians reside who are to furnish children for the Leupp school?

Mr. HAYDEN. On the Navajo Reservation.

Mr. KING. If we build a schoolhouse near where the one was that has been destroyed, the children would have to be taken a considerable distance away from their homes, would they not?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is possible to find locations even nearer their homes. I have no idea where they intend to locate the school. I do not think that is as important as to find a suitable place for a school, where they can obtain water and other conveniences necessary to maintain the school. So long as it is in the neighborhood, one place is as good as another. They had to bring the children a considerable distance even to the Leupp School.

Mr. KING. Is it the purpose to build another boarding school? If so, I shall oppose this $10,000 appropriation. If it is for the purpose of providing school facilities for them outside of a boarding school, I have no objection.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is utterly impossible to provide school facilities for the Navajo Indians except in Indian boarding schools. The Navajos, as the Senator knows, are a nomadic people; they have to follow their sheep about to places where they can get grass. The schools must be established somewhere in the neighborhood where adequate water supplies can be found, and that is what we are trying to do.

Mr. KING. I am not sure that I am in agreement with the Senator. However, I shall not object to the appropriation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, a number of these amendments which are being read and adopted have heretofore been adopted by the Senate. Is it necessary for the Senate to vote again on them?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The action of the Senate in adopting those amendments was nullified by recommitting the bill. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, in the item for the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., on page 40, line 4, after the figures "1933," to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for employees' building, including equipment, fiscal year 1932, is hereby made available until June 30, 1933, for the construction of cottages for employees.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 7, before the word "boilers," to strike out the word "two," so as to read:

Albuquerque, N. Mex.: For 850 pupils, $286,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $25,000; for repairs to heating system, replacement of boilers, rehabilitation and extension of steam mains, $12,000; for deep well and equipment, $5,000; for hog and poultry houses, $3,000; in all, $331,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, at the end of line 17, to strike out "$406,500" and insert "$350,000," so as to read:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the agreement made and entered into September 26, 1876, and ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat., p. 254), $350,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 17, to insert:

Not to exceed $500,000 of the appropriations herein specified for Indian educational purposes shall be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the construction of new day schools, the enlargement of existing day schools, the provision of transportation facilities between Indian homes and day schools, and for other purposes necessary to a substitution of day school for boarding school facilities, wherever in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior it is practicable.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 13, after the words "operation of," to strike out "new vessel to take the place of the U. S. S. *Boxer*" and insert "vessels"; in line 16, before the word "for," to strike out "$366,900" and insert "$341,900"; in line 17, before the word "for," to strike out "$24,000" and insert "$22,000"; in line 18, before the word "for," to strike out "$192,600" and insert "$182,600"; in line 19, before the word "for," to strike out "$25,000" and insert "$23,000"; in line 21, after the word "of," where it occurs the first time, to strike out "new vessel to take the place of the U. S. S. *Boxer*" and insert "vessels"; and in line 23, after the word "total," to strike out "$690,000" and insert "$650,000," so as to read:

Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and under his direction, to provide for support and education of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils to and from industrial boarding schools in Alaska; erection, purchase, repair, and rental of school buildings, including purchase of necessary lands; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and necessary traveling expenses of superintendents, teachers, physicians, and other employees; repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, including $341,900 for salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $22,000 for traveling expenses, $182,600 for equipment, supplies, fuel, and light, $23,000 for repairs of buildings, $13,000 for purchase or erection of buildings, $30,000 for freight, $35,000 for operation of vessels, $1,500 for rentals, and $2,000 for telephone and telegraph; total, $650,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, in lieu of the committee amendment just stated, on page 47, line 19, I move to strike out "$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$22,000," so as to read, "$22,000 for repairs of buildings."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah is agreed to, and, without objection, the other amendments, as stated, are agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Conservation of Health," on page 51, line 23, before the word "the," to insert "or continued available by," and on page 52, line 2, after the word "hospitals," to strike out "and sanatoria" and insert "sanatoria, and other physical improvements under this heading," so as to make the further proviso read:

Provided further, That appropriations contained in or continued available by the Interior Department appropriation act, fiscal year 1932, and the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1931, for construction and equipment of hospitals, sanatoria, and other physical improvements under this heading are continued available until June 30, 1933.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 21, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "$225,000" and insert "$200,000," so as to read:

There shall be available for health work among the several tribes of Indians not exceeding $200,000 of the tribal trust funds authorized elsewhere in this act for support of Indians and administration of Indian property.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 8, after the word "asylum," to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$40,000," so as to read:

For the equipment and maintenance of the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, S. Dak., for incidental and all other expenses necessary for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting insane Indians to and from said asylum, $40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General support and administration," on page 53, line 22, after the word "employees," to strike out "$1,596,000, including not exceeding $175,000 for relief; and including not exceeding $88,520 for the purpose of discharging obligations of the United States under treaties and agreements with various tribes and bands of Indians as follows: Coeur d'Alenes,

Idaho (art. 11, agreement of March 3, 1891), $3,960; Bannocks, Idaho (art. 10, treaty of July 3, 1868), $7,700; Crows, Montana (arts. 8 and 10, treaty of May 7, 1868), $7,660; Quapaws, Oklahoma (art. 2, treaty of May 13, 1833), $2,280; Confederated Bands of Utes (arts. 9, 12, and 15, treaty of March 2, 1868), $57,480; Spokanes, Washington (art. 6, agreement of March 18, 1887), $1,320; Shoshones, Wyoming (arts. 8 and 10, treaty of July 3, 1868), $8,120" and insert "$1,400,000," so as to read:

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property, including pay of employees, $1,400,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I note that in the reprint of the bill there has been omitted an emergency appropriation of $135,000 for support of Indians and administration of Indian property which appeared at this point. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs [Mr. FRAZIER] advised me that he intends offering the amendment to the bill at this point to restore that item. Would it be in order now?

Mr. SMOOT. Committee amendments are to be disposed of first.

Mr. HAYDEN. In any event I should like to offer the amendment and have it printed and pending.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection the amendment will be received and printed. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 54, after line 11, to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the money appropriated in this act shall be used for the payment of the salary or expenses of a special commissioner to negotiate with Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 13, after the name "Fort Apache," to strike out "$25,000" and insert "$20,000"; in line 14, after the name "San Carlos," to strike out "$120,000" and insert "$100,000"; and in line 15, after the name "Truxton Canyon," to strike out "$20,000; in all, $170,000" and insert "$16,000; in all, $150,000," so as to read:

Arizona: Colorado River, $3,500; Fort Apache, $20,000; Leupp, $2,000; Paiute, $7,500; Pima, $1,000; San Carlos, $100,000; Truxton Canyon, $16,000; in all, $150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 18, after the name "Southern Ute," to strike out "$20,000" and insert "$15,000"; in line 19, after the name "Ute Mountain," to strike out "$20,000" and insert "$15,000"; and in the same line, after the words "in all," to strike out "$40,000" and insert "$30,000," so as to read:

Colorado: Consolidated Ute (Southern Ute, $15,000; Ute Mountain, $15,000); in all, $30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 21, after the name "Fort Hall," to strike out "$20,000" and insert "$15,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for eradication of noxious weeds, fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933"; on page 56, line 1, after the name "Fort Lapwai," to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$7,500"; and in line 2, after the words "in all," to strike out "$31,980" and insert "$24,480," so as to read:

Idaho: Fort Hall, $15,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for eradication of noxious weeds, fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933; Fort Lapwai, $7,500; Coeur d'Alene (Kalispel), $1,980; in all, $24,480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 3, after the names "Sac and Fox," to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$1,000," so as to read:

Iowa: Sac and Fox, $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 4, after the name "Pottawatomie," to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$1,000," so as to read:

Kansas: Pottawatomie, $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 6, after the name "Red Lake," to strike out "$53,000" and insert "$45,000," so as to read:

Minnesota: Red Lake, $45,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 7, after the name "Blackfeet," to strike out "$7,500" and insert "$5,000"; in the same line, after the name "Flathead," to strike out "$40,000" and insert "$30,000"; in line 8, after the name "Fort Peck," to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$5,000"; in line 9, after the name "Tongue River," to strike out "$15,100" and insert "$10,000"; in the same line, after the name "Rocky Boy," to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$1,000"; and in line 10, to strike out "$74,600" and insert "$51,000," so as to read:

Montana: Blackfeet, $5,000; Flathead, $30,000; Fort Peck, $5,000; Tongue River, $10,000; Rocky Boy, $1,000; in all, $51,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 11, after the name "Omaha," to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$1,000," so as to read:

Nebraska: Omaha, $1,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 13, after the name "Pyramid Lake," to strike out "$5,000" and insert "$2,500"; in line 14, after the name "Western Shoshone," to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$5,000"; and in the same line, after the words "in all," to strike out "$16,400" and insert "$8,900," so as to read:

Nevada: Carson (Summit Lake), $1,000; Pyramid Lake, $2,500; Walker River, $400; Western Shoshone, $5,000; in all, $8,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 15, after the name "Jicarilla," to strike out "$30,000" and insert "$25,000"; in line 16, after the name "Mescalero," to strike out "$40,000" and insert "$25,000"; and in the same line, after the words "in all," to strike out "$70,000" and insert "$50,000," so as to read:

New Mexico: Jicarilla, $25,000; Mescalero, $25,000; in all, $50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 18, after the name "Otoe," to strike out "$1,500" and insert "$1,000"; in line 19, after the name "Ponca," to strike out "$3,000" and insert "$2,000"; in the same line, before the name "Sac," to strike out "$4,500" and insert "$3,000"; in the same line, after the name "Fox," to strike out "$3,100" and insert "$2,000"; in line 20, after the name "Arapahoes," to strike out "$3,000" and insert "$2,000"; and in line 22, after the words "in all," to strike out "$10,600" and insert "$7,000," so as to read:

Oklahoma: Pawnee (Otoe, $1,000; Ponca, $2,000), $3,000; Sac and Fox, $2,000; Cheyennes and Arapahoes, $2,000, which shall be available for expenses of the tribal business committee; in all, $7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 23, after the name "Klamath," to strike out "$75,000" and insert "$50,000"; in the same line, after the name "Umatilla," to strike out "$9,100" and insert "$5,000"; and in line 24, after the words "in all," to strike out "$84,100" and insert "$55,000," so as to read:

Oregon: Klamath, $50,000; Umatilla, $5,000; in all, $55,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 1, after the name "Cheyenne River," to strike out "$90,300" and insert "$75,000"; in line 2, after the name "Pine Ridge," to strike out "$7,000" and insert "$4,000"; and in the same line,

after the words "in all," to strike out "$97,300" and insert "$79,000," so as to read:

South Dakota: Cheyenne River, $75,000; Pine Ridge, $4,000; in all, $79,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 3, after the name "Ouray," to strike out "$15,000" and insert "$10,000," so as to read:

Utah: Uintah and Ouray, $10,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $500 of this amount may be used to pay part of the expenses of the State experimental farm, located near Fort Duchesne, Utah, within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 8, after the name "Colville," to strike out "$40,500" and insert "$30,000"; in line 9, after the name "Neah Bay," to strike out "$7,500" and insert "$5,000"; in the same line, after the name "Puyallup," to strike out "$4,000" and insert "$2,000"; in line 11, after the name "Spokane," to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$7,500"; in line 12, before the word "of," to strike out "$36,000" and insert "$30,000"; and in line 14, after the name "Yakima," to strike out "$30,000; in all, $128,000" and insert "$20,000; in all, $94,500," so as to read:

Washington: Colville, $30,000; Neah Bay, $5,000; Puyallup, $2,000, of which $1,000 shall be available for the upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Spokane, $7,500; Taholah (Quinaielt), $30,000, of which not to exceed $25,000 shall be available only for a sewer and water system for the Indian village; Yakima, $20,000; in all, $94,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 17, after the name "Keshena," to strike out "$75,000" and insert "$50,000," and in line 22, after the words "in all," to strike out "$77,000" and insert "$52,000," so as to read:

Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau, $2,000; Keshena, $50,000, including $5,000 for monthly allowances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to such old ad indigent members of the Menominee Tribe as it is impracticable to place in the home for old and indigent Menominee Indians, and who reside with relatives or friends; in all, $52,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 23, after the name "Shoshone," to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$40,000," so as to read:

Wyoming: Shoshone, $40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 24, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$945,480" and insert "$712,380," so as to read:

In all, not to exceed $712,380.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 3, after the name "Minnesota," to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$75,000"; in line 9, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "$60,000" and insert "$45,000," and in line 11, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "$40,000" and insert "$30,000," so as to read:

For general support, administration of property and promotion of self-support among the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, $75,000, to be paid from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said Indians, arising under section 7 of the act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645), to be used exclusively for the purposes following: Not exceeding $45,000 of this amount may be expended for general agency purposes; not exceeding $30,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding indigent Chippewa Indians upon the condition that any funds used in support of a member of the tribe shall be reimbursed out of and become a lien against any individual property of which such member may now or hereafter become seized or possessed, the two preceding requirements not to apply to any old, infirm, or indigent Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 18, after the word "automobiles," to strike out "$175,000" and insert "$150,000," so as to read:

For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Okla., including pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters, and pay of tribal officers; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles, $150,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 1, after the word "of," to strike out "$68,000" and insert "$60,000"; in line 3, after the words "sum of," to strike out "$48,000" and insert "$42,500"; and in line 6, after the words "sum of," to strike out "$20,000" and insert "$17,500," so as to read:

The sum of $60,000 is hereby appropriated out of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, the sum of $42,500 of said amount for the benefit of the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Band of said Indians in Colorado, and the sum of $17,500 of said amount for the Uintah, White River and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, which sums shall be charged to said bands, and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June 30, 1932, on the funds of the said Confederated Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 934), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of administering the property of and promoting self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Roads and bridges," on page 61, line 13, after the word "construction," to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That not more than 20 per cent of the amount expended on any project under this appropriation shall be expended for any purposes other than Indian labor.

The amendment was agreed to.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I present for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from Mr. Gibbons Poteet, of Roxton, Tex., to Mr. John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

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

BOXTON, TEX., *March 30, 1932.*

Mr. JOHN A. SIMPSON,
President Farmers' Educational
and Cooperative Union of America,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SIMPSON: I have your recent letter. Thanks. I know you are too busy to write much so do not pay any attention to me at all if you can do more good somewhere else.

Yes; I noticed McAdoo's talk. That was fine. I believe your work will eventually win—if the people have not lost all hope. I was at Dallas this week and found several men who favor the price fixing; even two bankers. You know bankers as a rule read nothing but the propagandized press and believe the stuff is so. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." And a man's reading determines his thinking. That old guy that said years ago "The pen is mightier than the sword" told a great truth. Now that the Gutenberg boys and Mergenthaler's have multiplied the pens by the billion the press is a power indeed. In fact most of our woes are attributable to the press. The Constitution guarantees freedom of the press but, like everything else that has to eat, it is not free. The fact is that the press is a slave. No man can run an independent newspaper unless he has plenty of money; and if he has money, he will not work himself to death running a paper for an unappreciative public. He would simply become disgusted and quit. Our people can not buy anything. We are still trying to grubstake our people here who are trying to make a crop. The best we can do is to promise a family of eight—most all working like thunder—$60 to $75 to run them till "cotton-picking time." That gets just a little grub—nothing to buy even work clothes with. No wonder business is dead. We had an energetic and intelligent man with a family of eight last year who could not pay back $100—well, he did pay the $100, but could not pay the interest. He had good land—made 17 or 18 bales and paid it all in (he was on the halves and could pay about $5 or $6 a bale). He bought $7.25 worth of drygoods for his gang last year. Here was his bill: 5 duckings for 5 boys, $5; socks for the gang, $1; canton flannel, $1; and 2 yards of domestic, 25 cents. His case is typical. We have men who own good farms and used to be prosperous that could not buy a pair of shoes and pay for them, could not even pay their tax, though we had a bumper crop.

Since the "change of trumps" back 12 years ago most all purchasing and consuming power has gone into increased debts and increased taxes. No wonder prices have dropped and business is dead—and that stocks and bonds are dying. No wonder the boys can not "balance the Budget." They never will be able to balance it and keep it balanced till they fix a way for the new wealth (the crops) produced each year to have a money value that will stack up enough to meet all the budgets. If they keep up their present racket, the whole shooting match is going busted. They are sure to bust or get "bolsheviked," or both. Our so-called leaders do not know what risk they are running. The people are quiescent now but they are "hurting inside." They are not complaining or yelling like they used to do because they have been hammered senseless by the press—most of them have been made to believe this thing had to be, but they do not like it. Some of them know they have been wronged but do not know how nor by whom. When a radical leader comes along and they break loose they are just as apt to jump on the wrong man or the wrong class—really will be sure to do so because they will have no way of discovering or getting at the guilty.

The people know that nothing has been done so far except to apply a little first aid to the injured—just a temporary palliative, like giving a man a hypodermic who has had his legs broken and three cogs knocked out of his spine and his diaphragm busted, and putting him on a stretcher and sending him to the hospital. And they know that the "hospital" has not set his limbs nor fixed his spine nor sewed his diaphragm. They know the patient will die just as hundreds of thousands of other good men have done if something is not done to give him real relief—if his parts are not mended. You have suggested the correct remedies. Either the dollar must be cut down or we must have prices of the agricultural staples fixed at about three times the present scale. As long as the mountain of debt remains on the world we can not have a revival of business, for business can not move without consumption and, as it is, the debts and the taxes are absorbing all consuming power. It is so plain that it is a wonder all do not see it. But they do not—even our "wise guys" who put on the squeeze and who are now losing millions do not see it. If the present policy is persisted in the worst has not even started—everything on earth will be reduced to monetary zero.

Yours with just a little hope,

GIBBONS POTEET.

NOMINATION OF MAGGIE THOMAS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I enter a motion that the vote by which Mrs. Maggie Thomas was confirmed as postmaster at Petersburg, Tex., on the 4th instant, be reconsidered, and that the nomination be recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. I desire to make some inquiries of the department regarding this nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As in executive session, the motion to reconsider will be entered.

RECESS

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 12, 1932, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty God, in the name of Him who knew poverty, who knew want, who knew isolation, and who knew the agony of death we pray. May His disinterested love and His unfailing obedience to the everlasting Father inspire our devotion to our fellow men. They were so deep, so real, that He gave no thought of self. O God, in whose hand is the destiny of our Nation, come to us. Put a check to all forms of greed, put a mighty restraint on all lawlessness, and give discouragement to social excess. May all these channels be cleansed, that henceforth there may spring the fairest things of our national life. Amid all questions, O give us power to adjust ourselves according to our ability and to Thy holy will, and unto Thy name be eternal praises. Amen.

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

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PARKER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, there is not a quorum present.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 48]

Abernethy	Disney	Karch	Rogers, Mass.
Adkins	Doughton	Kelly, Ill.	Rudd
Aldrich	Douglas, Ariz.	Kelly, Pa.	Sabath
Andresen	Doutrich	Kennedy	Sanders, N. Y.
Barton	Drewry	Knutson	Schuetz
Beam	Dyer	Kunz	Selvig
Beedy	Elizey	Kurtz	Shott
Beers	Erk	Lambertson	Shreve
Black	Estep	Lambeth	Simmons
Boylan	Foss	Larrabee	Somers, N. Y.
Britten	Freeman	Lewis	Spence
Brumm	Fuller	Lichtenwalner	Stewart
Brunner	Gavagan	Loofbourow	Stokes
Burtness	Gifford	Lovette	Strong, Pa.
Carden	Gilbert	Lozier	Sullivan, N. Y.
Carley	Golder	McFadden	Sullivan, Pa.
Cary	Goldsborough	Magrady	Sumners, Tex.
Chapman	Greenwood	Montague	Sweeney
Chase	Gregory	Montet	Timberlake
Chindblom	Griffin	Moore, Ky.	Treadway
Clague	Griswold	Moore, Ohio	Tucker
Clark, N. C.	Hall, Miss.	Murphy	Turpin
Cochran, Pa.	Hall, N. Dak.	Nelson, Wis.	Underwood
Collier	Hancock, N. C.	Nolan	Vinson, Ky.
Condon	Hare	O'Connor	Watson
Connery	Hart	Oliver, N. Y.	Weaver
Cooper, Ohio	Holmes	Overton	Welsh, Pa.
Corning	Hornor	Parker, N. Y.	West
Crowther	Houston, Del.	Patman	White
Cullen	Hull, William E.	Patterson	Wigglesworth
Curry	Igoe	Peavey	Williamson
Dallinger	Jeffers	Pettengill	Wolfenden
Davenport	Jenkins	Purnell	Wood, Ind.
Davis	Johnson, Ill.	Ragon	Woodrum
De Priest	Johnson, S. Dak.	Ramspeck	Yates
Dieterich	Johnson, Wash.	Reid, Ill.	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and eighty-eight Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS' ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein an address made by myself over the radio last Saturday night.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask that there be included the other part of the program, the address made by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. I will be glad to have everybody in America read the two speeches.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am not going to object to this request, but, considering the strenuous motions for economy, some of them directed at the printing of this Congress, I serve notice now that I am going to ask that the gentlemen deliver their speeches that go into the RECORD here, and I am going to do some objecting to this everlasting radio propaganda.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, so many requests are coming to me from every section of the country for copies of my address delivered over the radio on last Saturday night on the subject of Paying Off the Soldiers' Adjusted-Compensation Certificates that I am taking this advantage of the privilege given to extend my remarks in the RECORD to insert that speech in full.

I am glad to do this for the reason that there is so much misrepresentation being spread through the press and over the radio with reference to this proposition, and especially with reference to my attitude on it.

If the bill now before the Ways and Means Committee is passed, it will not add one dollar to the taxes of the American people nor will it flood the country with fiat money as the enemies of this legislation contend. On the other hand, it will start prices of commodities upward and will really bring more relief to the rest of the American people than the small amount paid to the ex-service men.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] asked unanimous consent that I also insert the address of Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON, who followed me last Saturday night. I take pleasure in doing so. I hope every Member of Congress will read both of these speeches and get an idea of how flagrantly my attitude and my statements on the subject are misrepresented.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN E. RANKIN

Representative RANKIN. Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, it is a pleasure to have this opportunity of coming before you to-night to discuss the all-important subject of inflating the currency and paying off the veterans' adjusted-service certificates.

Permit me to say at the outset that this is not a partisan issue. It is one that rises high above the scramble for party vantage or the noisy clamor of men for place and power, upon a proper solution of which may depend the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of the American people for generations yet to come.

It is by far the most important question now before Congress. If it involved only the veterans of the World War, if it really meant wringing from the overburdened taxpayers of these United States $2,000,000,000 with which to pay off these adjusted-service certificates, I would certainly oppose its passage. But that is not the case. It is by far the most effective piece of relief legislation that has been proposed at this session of Congress—relief for the entire people of our country from the grip of the most terrible panic America has ever known.

Let no man deceive himself. This country is at war!

We are at war with depression, we are at war with poverty, we are at war with unemployment, we are at war with hunger, we are at war with privation, with human misery, and with all the kindred evils this unprecedented panic has produced.

Our farmers are destitute, their crops are selling far below the cost of production and their homes are being swept away for debts or sold to pay their taxes. Our transportation system is paralized, our factories are closed, and their once happy and contented workmen are crowded into the lengthening bread lines that stream down the streets of our cities. Failures, foreclosures, and bankruptcies continue to multiply, while the crimson wave of suicide sweeps over the land.

What is the cause of all this? Why this condition in a land teeming with abundance, where we have more food than we know what to do with and where our factories and their warehouses are filled to overflowing?

I'll tell you why. We are in a money panic. The lifeblood of the Nation has dried up. The currency has been deflated to where there is not a sufficient amount of the circulating medium to properly tranact the business of the country. The buying power of the people is gone, and the value of their property has shrunk to the vanishing point. And, until we expand the currency, put more money into circulation, and raise the price levels of commodities, there can be no hope for relief.

Up to the present moment the legislation that has been passed by Congress has proved futile. Money was provided for the Federal land banks to enable them to renew the notes on the farmers' lands, but as soon as they were thus made secure from failure themselves they proceeded to foreclose the very farmers Congress was trying to assist.

Five hundred millions of dollars has been supplied by Congress to organize a $2,000,000,000 finance corporation supposedly for the relief of our struggling business enterprises in order to enable them to resume operations and put their laborers back to work. We now find that this fund is being dissipated in the payment of unreasonably high salaries to political appointees or paid into the coffers of Wall Street bankers in settlement of prepanic obligations that were based on the inflated values of watered stocks.

We attempted to bring about a reasonable inflation of the currency through the Federal reserve system by the passage of the Glass-Steagall bill, setting aside a sufficient amount of free gold to constitute a 40 per cent reserve against every extra dollar they put into circulation. We are now told that this law has been ineffective for various and sundry reasons, one of which is the difficulty of getting the money into circulation, owing to the lack of security on the part of those who apply. Instead of an inflation, we are told that there has been further deflation, with the result that conditions have grown worse.

It is contended that one of the great problems connected with an inflation is that of getting the money into circulation. Well, we at least have that problem solved so far as the proceeds of this bill are concerned. When we pay this money out to our ex-service men in exchange for their adjusted-service certificates, they will put it into circulation at once, not by wasting it, as some of the opponents of this measure contend, but by paying their debts and purchasing for themselves and their families the necessities of life.

My primary object in supporting this legislation is to inflate or expand the currency, end this terrible panic, and bring back prosperity to the American people. Paying our ex-soldiers what the Government owes them is merely incidental to the main issue. I would be willing to support a bill to pay off any other indebtedness of the Government through a reasonable, controlled inflation of the currency such as this bill provides. But this is the easiest and quickest way to put this money into circulation and to make it reach every section of the country.

Besides, let me say in defense of the veterans who are asking for this payment, that our Government owes them this money, as evidenced by the certificates they now hold. They are asking us to pay them what we owe them. A majority of the veterans, a majority of the legionnaires favor this measure, and the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are on record for it. We are going to have to pay these certificates off sooner or later.

The enemies of this legislation tell you that these certificates are not due until 1945. If we had paid these boys the same interest rate on what the Government owed them for their services during the war that we paid to the war contractors who profiteered on the Government while these boys were in the service, these certificates would have matured more than a year ago and the entire face value of them would have been due. Then, too, it is generally conceded that Congress will sooner or later relieve these veterans of the payment of the interest they are being charged on the money borrowed on these certificates. That being the case, we had as well pay them what the Government owes them now. By doing so under the provisions of this bill we will not only render them a great service but we will be rendering equally as great a service to all the American people.

This terrible panic had a parallel in the centuries past and gone. What is usually referred to in history as the Dark Ages was a money panic also, an economic depression such as we are in now. It lasted over a lapse of centuries—as this one may do if we continue to supinely fold our hands and permit this country to be dominated by those Wall Street influences that are now profiting at the expense of human misery.

For hundreds of years after the fall of the Roman Empire gold was the money of Europe. The amount in existence was insufficient to meet the requirements of the world at that time and the supply was gradually diminishing. As a result values fell, trade became stagnant, commerce was paralyzed, and the world lapsed into an economic coma that lasted for a thousand years. With the discovery of the New World there was also discovered new, and what appeared to be unlimited, supplies of gold. Immediately values began to rise, trade was revived, commerce increased, the world awoke from its lethargy of centuries, and stepped forward into a new era of prosperity. Then came the dawning of what we call the Golden Age, the most glorious period in all the history of mankind.

We have to-day again reached the point when our gold supply is insufficient to meet the monetary demands of this complex age, and the amount is again diminishing. I wonder if we are entering upon another period of economic stagnation equal to that of the Dark Ages of the past. That depends upon the action of those charged with the responsibility of government in this dark hour of trial. There is no hope for the discovery of any appreciable additional supply of gold for the reason that all the territories of the world have been prospected and all the known fields have been exploited. We must find some other method of increasing our circulating medium if we expect to recover from this panic and bring back prosperity.

Statements in the public press have quoted me as saying that I was in favor of abandoning the gold standard. That statement is incorrect. It is not necessary to abandon the gold standard. I am in favor, however, of increasing our circulating medium so as to bring back commodity prices and restore normal conditions throughout the country.

This can be done without suspending the gold standard, by inflating or expanding, or as some economists prefer to call it, "reflating," the currency as provided in this bill, setting aside a sufficient amount of the free gold now in the Treasury to constitute a 40 per cent reserve and issuing United States notes against it. We can set aside the $800,000,000 of free gold held by the Treasury and issue $2,000,000,000 without impairing the gold reserve or levying additional taxes.

I know that some people who are suffering from a gold complex will throw up their hands in horror and scream "Fiat money." This is not fiat money, nor is this a new procedure. Abraham Lincoln did the same thing during the Civil War.

Under the Federal reserve law we only require 40 cents in gold reserve against every dollar issued. It is true the other 60 cents reserve is supposed to be composed of other securities. But I submit that no security in this country is more valuable than the credit of the United States Government which would be behind every dollar of this money in addition to the 40 per cent gold reserve.

France, the only other gold-standard country on earth, does not require 100 per cent of gold reserve behind her currency, and even before England expanded to the point of suspending the gold standard, that country did not require as much as 40 per cent reserve.

The enemies of this legislation point to the unlimited inflation of South American and European countries in order to try to frighten us into suffering uncomplainingly the ills we now have. The difference is that we are proposing a limited, controlled inflation—controlled by the United States Government and not by a few Wall Street bankers. This will guarantee us against the dangers of flooding the country with what they call "fiat" money. We expanded our currency more than this through the Federal reserve system during the World War and restored the people's purchasing power. No one called it fiat money then.

The main opposition to this measure is coming from those people who made or increased their fortunes during the war and during the inflation subsequent to the war. They, as a rule, have placed their earnings in tax-exempt securities, which, when measured in commodity values now, have four or five times the purchasing power they had when the war closed. They prefer to wring the lifeblood from the American people, to exact the last pound of flesh, and that at the expense of perpetuating this horrible depression, with all its human misery and all its provoking dangers to American institutions. If their policy is carried out, in my humble opinion it will bring to this Nation consequences infinitely more direful than even an unlimited inflation would produce. We are trying to save the American people from the very calamities which the policies of the opposition to this measure would bring.

Let us pass this bill; provide for a reasonable, limited, controlled inflation of our currency; pay these adjusted-service certificates off; and put this money in circulation at once. If that is done, you will see the prices of farm commodities rise; you will see industrial values increase; our transportation systems will renew their normal activities; our bread lines will melt away; our people will be inspired with a new hope; our institutions will take on new life; and from the Lakes to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean there will break over this distressed land of ours the dawning of a new day of happiness and prosperity.

ADDRESS OF HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON

Representative JOHNSON of South Dakota. Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, of course I have listened with great interest to the argument advanced by the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. RANKIN, who has very plausibly stated the case for the full payment of the bonus. He neither dented the microphone, pounded the table, nor waved the American flag as much as I had expected. He realizes, as we all do, that this is an economic question affecting the welfare of all people of the United States rather than an occasion for oratorical effort.

Personally he could not desire to see the bonus paid as much as I do, because I have a substantial bonus certificate, on which, at a time of economic pressure, I have borrowed to the limit. The law provided that I could borrow on it, which I did after a tough campaign, when I needed the money. Most of the infantry soldiers I served with, as a private, sergeant, and second lieutenant, have borrowed on their certificates, and they needed the money. There is not a Member of Congress who would not be happy to give it to them now not only to help them out but to stop the agitation, because it certainly does not popularize a Member of Congress to keep anyone from securing what he wants.

The easy way would be to surrender to the popular clamor and vote for it. It is a case of history repeating itself, because in 1917, when I voted against the war, there was the same popular clamor from people who became so temporarily patriotic, but many of whom did not intend to enlist.

It is equally true to-day that those who would receive the money but would not pay the bill must advocate the legislation.

I would support the bill to-morrow if I did not think it would mean more financial disaster for the United States, and I do not know where the money can be raised unless currency is issued and the printing presses commence to run. I watched the printing presses run in Germany and saw what happened there.

The full payment now would take $2,423,000,000. If this currency is issued to help one group, this Government must immediately issue currency to help other groups in distress. It must issue $9,000,000,000 of currency to the farmer and an equal amount for the wage earner, and within two weeks after that is done the American dollar would dive as did the German mark.

Mr. RANKIN has argued that a country can issue currency without a gold basis. If his theory is sound, that the Government can issue two and a quarter billions in United States currency to immediately pay the adjusted-compensation certificates, and if it has any economic basis whatever, then we should stop governmental taxation now and issue $4,000,000,000 of currency now to pay the running expenses of the Government this year and two billions additional to take up the deficit. In other words, if his theory is sound, we should not levy these taxes on radios, land deals, postage, stock-exchange and grain-exchange transactions, automobiles, and all the other drastic taxes contained in the bill passed by the House of Representatives. If his theory is sound, the Government should stop taxation and start the printing presses. If his theory is sound, there should be no more failures of banks belonging to the Federal reserve system. Simply allow the banks to issue Federal reserve notes. In other words, if the Government can do business on hot air, so can every State, every county, every city, and every bank.

The greatest economists in the United States testified before a congressional committee, on March 25, last.

One of them, Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, professor of international finance of Princeton University, is the financial adviser to nearly every country. He said if this inflation program is passed by Congress:

"It would be a case of inflation of the worst kind. It would give a blow to the confidence of the people. Your currency would be inflated, and you would pump more gold out of the country. If you want to break up all the confidence on the part of the people on whose initiative the return of confidence is based, that would do it."

Even the talk of paying this bonus has commenced to take the gold out of the United States held here by foreign countries. There are nearly $2,000,000,000 of that gold.

Another great expert, Jacob A. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, said:

"I think it would drive us off the gold standard."

I do not trust every expert, but when I have a lawsuit, I go to a lawyer, and when I am ill I go to a doctor, and I trust honest economists when they have no personal interest and know the history of economic transactions throughout all history. In other words, no one can convince me that these two gentlemen, together with every other man in the United States who knows finance, are wrong, and Mr. RANKIN, of Mississippi, is right. I do not concede that he knows more than every economist in the United States, and right down deep in your hearts, I do not believe there is a person listening to me who believes it.

Of course, many people who have these certificates want and need that money, but I do not believe they want and need it enough to force the greatest panic in the history of the world on top of the one we have.

Especially is this true when every soldier knows that the Government never promised him payment until 20 years after the certificates were issued, and just to make certain that everyone knows that I am going to give you the law.

"The amount of adjusted-service credit shall be computed by allowing the following sums for each day of active service in excess of 60 days in the military or naval forces of the United States after April 5, 1917, and before July 1, 1919, as shown by the service or other record of the veteran: $1.25 for each day of oversea service and $1 for each day of home service, but the amount of the credit of a veteran who performed no oversea service shall not exceed $500 and the amount of the credit of a veteran who performed any oversea service shall not exceed $625."

That law—and I voted for it as a Member of Congress—said and promised only that every man should secure a dollar a day for service on this side of the water and $1.25 a day for every day overseas; that the soldier who served on this side could not secure more than $500 and the one who served overseas could not secure over $625. That was the only promise ever made by Congress. Moreover, that was what was requested by service men.

That being the case, anyone who asks more than that is doing so simply because he happened to have been in the service and is hard up to-day and feels that he should be given a gratuity or gift or bonus of whatever amount of money he can secure in addition to the promise originally made. I think every one of you, whether service men or not, will agree with me on that.

Every service man who borrowed on his certificate 50 per cent of its face value, as provided by the law of February 27, 1931, has already been paid his one dollar a day in full for every day he served on this side of the water and his one dollar and a quarter a day for every day he served on the other side of the water. If he never secures another cent from the Government, he has been paid every cent the Government promised him. Most service men never thought of that because they have been listening to people who have not stated facts with reference to the law.

If any of you service men have a pencil and paper with you, you might use it while I give you some figures.

Take the average case of the average man who served 178 days in the United States and 176 days overseas, serving 354 days in all, in excess of the 60 days for which a cash bonus of $60 was paid at discharge. Had the Government paid him a dollar a day for home service and a dollar and a quarter a day overseas service, he had due $398. That is all that the man who died in 1923, before the certificates were issued, received. Because the Government did not have the money at the time, however, and wanted to defer payment, it took the $398 due this man and arbitrarily added 25 per cent to that amount. It then took the total amount and added to it 4 per cent interest, compounded annually, for 20 years, which made the face of the policy. In other words, if this soldier who had $398 due under the law had been paid in cash right then and had deposited that money in a bank at 4 per cent interest from the date his certificate was issued until the day he secured the 50 per cent loan, his certificate of deposit in the bank would be approximately $524. That is all the Government ever promised him.

If he borrowed to the full amount, however, he secured $519. This apparently leaves this soldier with $5 coming to him under the promise made in the bonus act. That is more than offset by the fact that he had the insurance for seven years, which, if bought from a private company, would have cost at least $20. Remember my figures are based on an average case, and the amount received by a borrowing veteran on an interest basis would depend on the date of his certificate. To save interest computations the law simply provided that the veteran could borrow 50 per cent of the face of the policy.

Again let me make it clear. Every soldier who borrowed on his certificate has secured his dollar a day for home service and his dollar and a quarter a day for overseas service, and $15.

What Congress is asked to do now, however, is to pay a balance of interest not now due on an amount of money which the Government has already paid, plus 25 per cent additional for deferred payment. That interest is not earned and not due for 20 years from the date of the face of the policy.

My own judgment is that the law of 1924 was an adjusted-service certificate statute. But this proposed plan properly deserves to be called a bonus.

Some of my listeners may not realize what it would cost to pay this bonus. To do so would cost every family about $100.

If it were due, I would say that every family ought to pay the $100, but it is not due, and the payment was not promised at this time.

When the country becomes in financial condition to pay it, without causing a panic, I will be one of the first advocates of payment, because I know there are so many honest men who feel that it ought to be paid. There are many, however, who are simply blinding their eyes to the fact that the promise to pay it now was not made, and that it will throw us off the gold standard and cause a panic if Congress should pass the bill.

Some of these men who are going to vote against its payment now may possibly be defeated for the House or Senate, but do not think they do not know it, because Congressmen are neither smarter nor dumber than soldiers. The best soldiers I ever served with in the Infantry knew how to duck into a shell hole when a barrage cut loose, but sometimes they walked through it because they thought they should. Congressmen and Senators who are opposing this bill at the present time, and who are candidates for reelection, are just as smart as soldiers, and when they are walking through the bonus barrage they know what they are doing.

These are the same Senators and Congressmen who have passed the laws that gave the service men of this country the most liberal benefits ever given in the history of the world; gave them hospitals where 30,000 of them are receiving treatment; who are spending 25 cents out of every dollar the Government collects in taxes to take care of service men, and who do not begrudge them a cent of it.

Now I do not believe in bunking service men. They listened to enough of that when they were in the Army.

The promise not having been made, and the country not having the money, the bill is not going to be a law, and I think it is unfair to "hot-air" men who are broke and discouraged, by promising them something they can not possibly get.

No one can be called a friend who tells us what is not true—particularly when it is something that is vital to ourselves, our families, or our pocketbooks.

STATE AND FEDERAL TAXES

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter written by myself to one of my constituents on the cost of Federal and State Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, in pursuance with permission heretofore granted me I submit for the RECORD a copy of a letter written to a constituent in Montana on the question of State and Federal taxes. For obvious reasons the name of the person to whom the letter was written is deleted. The letter follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1932.

———

MY DEAR SIR: This will acknowledge receipt of your favor of April 5 commenting on our former correspondence.

It seems we are not so far apart in our views on the tax and economy question. We are, perhaps, looking at it from different angles, and yours may be the broader and better view. Mine may even be a provincial view, but we are all by nature inherently selfish, and I have felt it my first duty to protect and save the people of my State and county just as I believe we should save the people of the United States before we attempt to save the people of Europe.

I am by no means opposed to economy, and when this Congress adjourns it will be found we have reduced appropriations four or five hundred million below the Budget estimate and the recommendation of the President.

I am perfectly willing to vote to cut my salary or the salary of anyone else drawing more than two or three thousand dollars but I am not willing to cut the salaries of people drawing a thousand to fifteen hundred a year.

Congress and the Government have been extravagant, of course, and I make no excuses for their wastefulness; however, if any substantial relief comes to the people of Montana from the tax burden it must come from a reduction in local taxes and not Federal taxes.

In 1929 the people of Montana paid for the support of the Federal Government $4.78 per capita, but they paid toward the support of their local government, State, county, city, and school, $45 per capita which you'll observe is almost ten times as much.

In 1930 the people of Montana paid toward the support of the Federal Government a little less than $3.50 per capita, but they paid toward the support of their local government $45 per capita. You'll therefore observe that for every $1 paid toward the support of the Federal Government they paid $13 to the support of their local government.

In the year 1930 the people of the State of Montana paid for the support of the Federal Government in round figures, $1,750,000 but they paid for the support of their local government $25,330,000. The county of Silver Bow alone paid almost 50 per cent more in local taxes than the whole State of Montana paid in Federal taxes. In the same year 866 individuals, corporations, and partnerships paid Federal taxes in Missoula County while 6,500 taxpayers were on the local tax rolls.

The expenses of running the Federal Government last year amounted to approximately $4,500,000,000. I am confident we will reduce that expenditure during this session at least 10 per cent and I commend such a reduction to the people of Montana. If they can reduce their tax bill 10 per cent they will save approximately $2,500,000.

Last year the people of Missoula County paid toward the support of the Federal Government less than $75,000, but they were called upon to pay toward the support of their local government, including special improvement taxes, more than $1,100,000. I devoted all my time last summer making speeches on this tax question, and spent several hundred dollars in printing, hiring halls, postage, etc., trying to arouse the people on the subject. To my chagrin, not a banker, business man, newspaper, lawyer, doctor, or educator would openly join with us in our efforts to save the people of Missoula County from utter financial destruction; while with some minor exceptions the officers from school trustee to district judge, yes; even the State board of equalization, stood in solid phalanx against us.

The local daily papers print long editorials about the burden of Federal taxes (which is $75,000), but never a word of protest or condemnation about the $1,100,000 local tax burden. They seem to have entered into a conspiracy of silence and deception on this important matter. If the people could get the facts they would remedy the situation, and there is a growing resentment against news being suppressed or colored by the press.

In one mass meeting last summer the people there passed a resolution asking for a 10 per cent reduction in their taxes, which was denied by the board of county commissioners with the arrogant boast that "the rabble asked for a reduction and we gave them a raise."

At another mass meeting the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Be it resolved by the taxpayers of Missoula County, in mass meeting assembled at the Liberty Theater, August 17, 1931, to the number of 500:

"First: That we view with utter disapproval the action of the high-school board and others in increasing the levy 2½ mills, adding approximately $50,000 to the burden of this tax-ridden people.

"Second: We earnestly but firmly request that the proper officers rescind such actions.

"Third: We gravely remind the officers and any others interested that to pursue the course now outlined by the school and other authorities can have but one result, to wit, disaster for the taxpayers and destruction for the high schools of this county."

This resolution received no more consideration than the one above mentioned, and another year will complete the havoc.

The law provides that property shall be assessed at its cash value—that means what the property would sell for in the open market—but it is notorious that in your county real estate is assessed from two to ten times what it would sell for in the open market, and often one year's taxes is more than the property will bring at the time of assessment. When appeal is made to the assessor or the board of equalization the taxpayer is told, "We have got to have the money to run this county." If the officers will not heed the law and listen to the protests of the taxpayers, then you must get new officers.

Property in Montana is now being confiscated for local taxes, and if the people save themselves from utter bankruptcy they must reduce the cost of their local government.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. EVANS.

PAY BONUS BY INCREASING MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the adjusted-compensation proposition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, the question of paying the balance of the adjusted-service bonds to the World War soldiers of this country is upon us and must be decided somehow. We all know that the Government has not the money in the Treasury to pay it. We also know that the balance of this debt, which has been formally acknowledged by the Congress, will not be due, according to the letter of the law, until 1945. We also know that it is not advisable

at this time to try to borrow more than $2,000,000,000 of money for the Government. We are already having to borrow money to meet current expenses. Therefore, shall we sit down and do nothing about it?

Mr. Speaker, I merely repeat what everybody in this country knows, that we are in the midst of a crisis. It is more than a mere depression; it is a testing time for the courage and the wisdom of the leaders of American thought and the responsible officers of the Government, and especially for the Congress and the President. Our people have been caught in the blasts of a terrible economic storm. Our people, as a whole, are not to blame for this condition in which they find themselves. The masses of our people were working happily, spending freely, and innocently enjoying life, confident in the belief that their jobs would continue and that their wages would be sufficient to meet their needs.

Suddenly, as from out of a clear sky, a blighting frost falls upon our prosperity. The speculators and gamblers of Wall Street had concentrated nearly $7,000,000,000 into New York City for the purpose of gambling on margin contracts in stocks. The international investment bankers, who had been regarded for generations as very wise men, loaded down our credulous and trusting public with three and a half billion dollars of practically worthless foreign bonds. These same Wall Street bankers continued to encourage the wild and delirious speculation in stocks up to the fatal day of October 29, 1929. Money had been drawn out of the communities to which it belonged. Speculators in New York on margin could pay 12, 15, 20 per cent for money on call so long as stocks continued to rise. Bankers in all of our cities and towns throughout the country refused to make loans on a good security because limited by State laws to 6, 7, and 8 per cent, and sent the money belonging to the entire people of the whole country to New York to feed that great gambling game.

When finally the bubble burst and the stock market collapsed, paralysis seemed to have set in upon the business of the whole country. Commodity prices began to drop and have continued to drop until this very day. The farmer's dollar to-day is worth only about 63 cents, whereas farm machinery and other things which he must buy are worth, in terms of his commodity, 127 cents. It is evident that the farmer can not survive this unequal struggle. No wonder that one-fourth of all the farm lands in the State of Mississippi have been sold for taxes. No wonder that this same state of affairs prevails in all the agricultural sections of the country, and especially in the cotton-growing States of the South.

So again, Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I ask the question, what are we going to do about it? Shall we continue to sit with folded hands and let our people suffer and some of them starve and lose their homes and become tenants and peasants?

Now, Mr. Speaker, what one class of our people loses by this critical depression another class gains. The rise in the value of a dollar makes the man who has the dollar richer, and makes the man who has the crop and the manufactured product to sell, poorer. The bond clippers, the investment bankers, the trust companies, and all that group of people who have got a mortgage on America are the beneficiaries of this rise in the value of a dollar and of this shrinkage in commodity prices. Their dollar will buy nearly three times as much as it would buy 10 years ago. Therefore, they are nearly three times as rich as they were, though their books may show the same number of dollars. If they have been trebled in riches, the producing classes of the people such as the farmers and the manufacturers and the miners, have been cut to one-third of their producing power. What one class loses, the other class gains.

Again I ask, what shall we do about it? From my study of economics generally, and of this particular crisis, I have come to the firm conclusion that the only way to stop this downward trend in commodity prices and this shrinking in the value of a man's labor and this increase in the buying power of the bond-clipper's dollar is to increase quickly and by a substantial volume the currency, the volume of money, the circulating medium of this Nation. If we do this, we can use the money to pay off the bonds which we owe to the World War soldiers, and it will result in a nation-wide and equal distribution of this $2,200,000,000. If we did not owe the soldiers these bonus bonds, if conditions were as they are, it would still be our duty to increase the volume of currency. In such case we would have the choice of increasing it in one of two ways. We could either pay the salaries and other Government expenses for a year, amounting to about $2,000,000,000, less fixed charges and other obligations calling for payment in gold, and thus put the money in circulation. Or we could select the holders of about $2,000,000,000 worth of our bonds or our short-term obligations and pay them off with currency.

Of these two, the better would be to pay Government employees, including the Army and the Navy, because it would result in a more widespread distribution of the money.

But in the present case the best way to distribute the money and to put it at the very bottom of the economic structure is to put it in the hands of these World War soldiers whom we owe. We owe them just as certainly as we owe the holder of any bond. The bondholder furnished money, but these boys furnished their services and offered their lives. Let no man mistake the fact that this obligation to the World War soldiers is just as solemn and just as high as that to the holder of any bond of this Government. We will repudiate neither, and we can pay either class in advance if it suits our convenience.

It happens to suit our economic needs now to pay the World War soldiers. It will be distributed among over 4,000,000 men. It will be paid out by them almost immediately in discharge of debts, in payment of taxes, in payment of rents, to the grocer, to the druggist, and finally, in a few weeks and certainly in a few months, this money will be in the vaults of the banks of the country representing the deposits of their customers. Every dollar paid out to these boys will in a few months pay more than $10 in debts. It will be circulated through the entire community, and the merchant will feel the first impulse of returning prosperity. Then the banker will find his assets more liquid and his bills more promptly paid. It means that from one ocean to the other, and from Canada to Mexico, distributed according to population, this new money will be like new blood in the veins of an anæmic person. It means that farm prices will rise, and that the merchant's goods will move from his shelves, and that the manufacturer's wheels will begin to turn, and that the railroads will have more abundant freight to haul, and people will ride on the trains, and they will be able to pay their insurance premiums, and the interest on the mortgages on their homes, and thus every institution of the land will receive new life from this additional volume of circulating currency, which is the lifeblood of our civilization.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that the Washington Post is editorially one of the most conservative papers in the whole Nation. It is acknowledged to be the voice of the vested interests, and yet the leading editorial in to-day's paper, April 11, 1932, is really an argument in favor of the very proposition I advance. I quote these four brief paragraphs from that editorial:

> Value in the United States is being slowly concentrated into money. The dollar increases in value every day, while everything else loses some of its relative worth. In spite of the antihoarding campaign and the liberalizing of credit, this situation encourages the liquidation of all other forms of wealth. The value of the dollar has reached such a high point that the people are tempted to convert all their holdings into dollars to avert further shrinkage.
>
> Unless this vicious movement is checked, it will result in panic. The extension of credit will not be sufficient. Heroic emergency measures that will arrest the fall of prices seem to be in order. How that can be done without unwarranted inflation of the currency is not clear, but every fresh wave of deflation makes more urgent the necessity of restoring some measure of balance between money and commodity prices.
>
> The best brains of the country ought to be concentrated on this problem. This economic malady has reached a point where it can not be expected to cure itself without leaving horrible scars. Palliatives will not yield the desired effect. Business can not turn

toward stability unless the whole tendency toward lower price levels is reversed. Some powerful agency must be thrown into the breach to restore the value of goods and services against the exaggerated value of money.

The people would not countenance the manufacture of fiat money to make prices rise. But some method of currency expansion on a sound gold basis might be necessary. Emergencies of this kind call for drastic action which goes to the heart of the problem. All the benefits which have accrued through bank stabilization will be lost unless the forces of deflation are arrested. It is time for the leaders in Government and financial circles to focus their minds upon a realignment of values.

The writer of this editorial is eminently correct. We are not only in a terrible emergency, but we are at the crossroads. Our condition is worse than any war since our Government was established. The writer of this editorial says that the people will not countenance the manufacture of fiat money to make the prices rise. Nobody is suggesting the manufacture of fiat money. We have nearly half the gold of the world. We have enough gold to support a paper currency two or even three times as much as we have.

The English Government never expects to have more than a 10 per cent gold reserve. The French Government has less than a 20 per cent gold reserve. We have at present nearly a 60 per cent gold reserve. We are only asking to increase the volume of currency about 50 per cent. That will still leave us a gold reserve of nearly 40 per cent. I remember that W. P. G. Harding, our former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told me on the train in 1922 that under normal conditions it would never be necessary to have more than a 20 per cent gold reserve, and if in an emergency or a crisis we should put an embargo upon the export of gold, 20 per cent reserve ought to pull us through any crisis. Now, with nearly 40 per cent as it would be if we issued $2,200,000,000, of Federal Reserve notes or Treasury notes, as either plan may be selected by the Ways and Means Committee, we would still be far within the limits of safety. We are safe, if we prevent the selfish speculator from shipping our gold out of the country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us have a little lesson in simple, common-sense economics. My grandfather, a farmer who never read a book on political economy, taught me, when I was a boy in my teens, truths that every sound economist acknowledges, that the prices of commodities such as crops and goods and services depend upon, first, supply and demand of money; second, supply and demand of credit; and third, supply and demand of the commodities themselves.

Now, everybody knows that there has been a terrific shrinkage in the volume of money per capita in this Nation. It has shrunk in the last 12 years from $55 per capita to $44 per capita. Furthermore, what money is left is out of sight by the hoarding of individuals and the hoarding of banks. Nobody blames either the banks or the individuals for hoarding. Any normal person will hoard money unless he has absolute confidence in the banks, and any normal bank officer will hoard his cash unless he has absolute confidence in the economic structure surrounding him.

Our banks that are still in existence are in a very liquid condition. They do not let their money out under present circumstances. Furthermore, credit which the bank represents is paralyzed. Ordinarily we have about $30,000,000,000 of credit in this Nation. This credit flows back and forth in the banks in the form of checks, and under normal conditions each year pays about $900,000,000,000 of debts. But at present the banks will not lend money, and nobody can blame them. They are afraid that their depositors will call for the cash. So the second item in prescribing the price of commodities is frozen stiff.

The third factor is the supply and demand for commodities. We all know of the enormous surplus of crops bursting the barns and warehouses of the Nation, while hungry men and women and children crowd the sidewalks for blocks formed in bread lines begging for charity. We all know that the factories are overstocked. On the other hand the demand for goods has been practically destroyed, due to the lack of buying power in the masses of the people. If the people could not find work and if they could not collect wages and if they could not borrow money from the banks and if the farmers could not sell their commidities for a price above the cost of production, then how can they buy? Of course they can not buy, and therefore demand is dead.

No wonder, Mr. Speaker, that the writer of the editorial in the Washington Post of to-day is forced to concede that the dollar is daily increasing in value, while the farmer's crop and manufacturer's commodity are shrinking in value. No wonder that this editorial writer says that this vicious downward movement in commodity prices, and this wicked upward movement in the value of the dollar must be checked, or it will result in panic. I remind him that it has already caused a panic; and unless it is stopped, it will cause disaster. Something more is necessary than bank credit. The editorial is correct in saying that heroic measures must be resorted to to meet this emergency in falling prices. This deflation must stop. The only way to stop a deflation is to produce an inflation. The only way to produce an inflation now is by governmental power. Pay off these bonus bonds by distributing $2,200,000,000 among the former soldiers and sailors, and let them distribute it among their neighbors and friends, and it will finally touch the pocket of every man, woman, and child in the Nation, and life will return, strength will come back, and that oft-repeated coming of prosperity "around the corner" will be realized.

The editor of the Washington Post says that the best brains of the country must be concentrated on this problem. This economic sickness will not cure itself. Little palliative plasters will not heal the soul. Even the $2,000,000,000 plaster put upon the top of the economic structure in the form of loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads, banks, and insurance companies has produced little, if any, noticeable result. Perhaps it has saved greater disaster, but it certainly has not turned the tide toward prosperity. The editorial writer referred to says that some method of currency expansion on a sound gold basis may be necessary. His ultraconservative state of mind prevents him from declaring the truth. He knows that such expansion is necessary, and he knows that this emergency, this crisis can be safely passed only by means of such currency expansion. He knows that that expansion must first touch the bottom of the social structure and not the top. If he will face this problem honestly, free from prejudice, like a patriot who thinks more of all the people than he does of a few bond clippers, then he will see and will declare that the increase in currency volume must be made now, before it is everlastingly too late.

Every factor in fixing the prices of commodities is driving with full force toward the minimum price. The whole momentum of a hoarded currency, of a paralyzed bank credit, and of an absence of demand for enormous supplies of goods, is daily driving the prices of cotton and wheat and corn and meat and manufactured goods downward and downward.

The only way to offset this downward drive is to use artificial man-created methods. We can not by legislative act diminish the volume of goods, nor increase the buying power for those who need goods. We can not by legislative act compel the banks to give credit when they are afraid of their securities. But we can increase the volume of currency, pay a debt that we owe, distribute this currency through more than 4,000,000 families, and in a few weeks it will be distributed through every family in the Nation. Undoubtedly confidence will be restored, commodity prices will begin to rise, confidence will return to the banks, they will begin to extend credit to business, business will revive in the city, and the factory laborer will return to his job; the business of the merchant will multiply, his money will be deposited in the bank, and in a few weeks the forces will be pulling and driving toward rising prices. When money increases, and credits increase, and the demand for commodities increases, then these three forces will be pushing prices upward, and all economists acknowledge that prosperity returns with a revival of rising prices.

So, Mr. Speaker, in this emergency, an unusual thing must be done. Something must be done that was not done since

the Civil War. But the crisis is the greatest that there has been since the Civil War. Fortunately, we have the Federal reserve system which we did not have during the Civil War. We can use the Federal reserve system as the agency through which to issue this new currency. We have got the gold to guarantee it.

Nobody but an international banker ever takes his money to the Treasury and asks for gold. And the international banker never wants the gold for his money unless he wants to ship the gold abroad. The 120,000,000 people all over the Nation never read the words on the paper money they handle. They do not know the difference between national bank notes, Federal reserve notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes, or any other kind of paper money. They never think of taking their money to the Treasury and asking for gold. They are only too glad to get any kind of money, and I repeat that the international banker never wants to exchange his paper money for gold except for the purpose of embarrassing his Government to his own profit.

When he thinks that he can make a few millions, as they did in 1894, by cornering the gold of the country and by compelling his Government to stand and deliver, then he will do it. But we can put a crimp in the horn of this selfish international banker. Along with this legislation we can tell him that he shall not export gold. The only gold that may be exported shall be by the direct order of the Federal Reserve Board, in order to maintain our credit balances in the clearing houses of the world. The international banker shall not speculate upon the lifeblood of the American people. The international banker shall not corner the gold of this country again. If he should attempt it, then we can say, as Woodrow Wilson said in 1912, that if this international banker thinks more of his own profits than he does of his fellow countryman and if he seeks to get rich at his country's expense, then we will build a gibbet for him as high as Haman's, and hang him there, as the righteous revenge of the struggling and suffering people of this Nation.

PAYMENT OF ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

The SPEAKER. By order of the House made this morning before the roll call, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PARKER] is recognized to address the House for 10 minutes.

Mr. PARKER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, very soon an effort will be made to pass the bill, H. R. 1, which has for its purpose the payment to former service men the remaining 50 per cent due them on their adjusted-service certificates (the bonus).

In the very beginning I wish to say that I served in the Army continuously from May, 1917, to December, 1922. I had 5 years and 7 months continuous service. I spent 14 months with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas, and I have three stars on my victory medal. If I did not courageously serve my country in this, its financial crisis, I would not consider myself worthy of wearing this medal. [Applause.] In addition to the service just referred to, I held a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps for 5 years, and I was a member of the Georgia National Guard for 4 years. In all I have had more than 13 years' service in the various components of the Army of the United States. No other Member of Congress has had anything like the service that I have had, with the exception of Representative MARTIN of Oregon, who is a retired major general of the Regular Army. I have an adjusted-service certificate myself in the sum of $1,548.

I had pneumonia and "flu" while in the service. I lay in a hospital at Houston, Tex., from January 17 to March 19, 1918. I was delirious for 11 consecutive days, and no one expected me to recover. I had phlebitis following the pneumonia, and, besides losing my hearing, I was barely able to walk for many months. I have never recovered entirely from that illness, and I am told that I never will. I have never drawn a pension or compensation in any other form. [Applause.]

In explaining my position with reference to the bonus legislation that is pending before Congress at this time I shall state what my feelings are now and what they have been all along. I believe the bonus should have been paid to the ex-service men in 1919 in cash. At that time the men needed the money and the country could have paid it to them by adding the extra amount necessary to pay them to the war chest. In 1924, when the bonus legislation was enacted into law, I did not favor it. I expressly stated then that since the ex-service men of the country had reestablished themselves and since they had been rehabilitated, I did not believe it to be necessary at that late date to give them additional pay for having served their country in time of war. However, the act was passed, and it became the law of the land. Now the Government owes this money to the ex-soldiers, and it must be paid. The question that confronts us to-day is, When should this debt be paid? I do not believe our Treasury, which is already depleted, can stand this additional strain upon it during this or the next fiscal year.

Since one-half of the value of the adjusted-service certificates has already been made available to the ex-service men throughout the country, although the money was not due and payable until 1945, I think all the patriotic ex-soldiers should be satisfied to wait a while longer for the balance that will be due them in 1945.

I believe the interest charges on the loans that have been made to holders of adjusted-service certificates should be written off and I shall offer such a proposal to the Congress. If my suggestion is adopted, the 50 per cent of the face value of the certificates that has already been loaned to veterans will then be considered as a partial payment rather than a loan.

When the certificates were issued it was the intention of Congress to give to each ex-service man $1 for each day that he served in this country and a dollar and a quarter for each day that he served overseas, with the distinct understanding that he was not to be paid for more than 500 days. The largest amount due any one ex-soldier was $625. When it was decided to defer payment for 20 years the amount due each ex-service man was invested in endowment insurance, and the amount due him 20 years from January 1, 1925, was to be approximately two and one-half times the amount of his adjusted-service pay. The man who was to be given $400 received a certificate in the sum of $1,000. When he received $500 on this certificate last year he got his $400 and $100 in interest for the six years he had waited for it. Those who have borrowed 50 per cent of the face value of their certificates have already received the amount of their adjusted-service pay with 4 per cent interest added. When additional amounts are paid on these certificates, the Government will at that time, whether it be in 1945 or earlier, have paid twice the amount believed to be just and equitable in 1924, together with a small rate of interest, to each ex-service man.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARKER of Georgia. For a question only.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman said this was due the veteran in 1919.

Mr. PARKER of Georgia. I did not say that. I said in 1924.

Mr. RANKIN. I understood the gentleman to say that it should have been paid in 1919 when the war closed.

Mr. PARKER of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. If it were due then and there had been paid the same rate of interest that was paid to everybody else that the Government owed, all of it would have matured in 1931.

Mr. PARKER of Georgia. In taking this position and in making this public declaration of my intentions in the premises, I am not unmindful of the fact that I have promised a number of ex-service men that I would vote for this legislation. While I regret my inability to carry out these promises, I hope my final decision is the correct one. When I told certain ex-service men that I would support the bill, I did not dream that our National Treasury was so sorely depleted and that it would require the raising of everybody's taxes to pay off the bonus.

It is estimated that it will take $2,400,000,000 to pay this debt. This means it would cost every man, woman, and child in America approximately $20 in additional taxes. Assuming that the average family in America consists of five persons, to pay the bonus in cash at this time would cost each family in America approximately $100.

Since I came to Washington last December I have tried to be consistent. I have vigorously opposed every effort to increase the tax burdens of the people and I can not consistently do an "about face" on this particular piece of legislation, even though I am a veteran myself and would profit by its enactment into law. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia be given five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKER of Georgia. It is needless for me to say that I am in sympathy with my former comrades and that nothing would give me more pleasure than to see them obtain the balance due them on their adjusted-service certificates. However, since the Congress has been struggling for several months to raise sufficient revenue to balance the Federal Budget and since I have recently been forced to vote for a special tax bill by which it is hoped to raise more than a billion dollars to balance the Budget, I can not at this time vote for an appropriation of $2,400,000,000 from our Treasury for any purpose whatsoever. It seems to me it would be a great mistake for the Congress to spend so much of its time in an effort at balancing the Budget and then immediately make an appropriation larger in amount than any nation has ever appropriated for a single purpose in times of peace. To make an appropriation of this kind from the Federal Treasury now would be foolhardy. If the plans of ex-service men are to appropriate this huge amount from the Federal Treasury in cash, I can not lend my support to them.

There is a movement on foot to find some way whereby these certificates can be retired without a direct appropriation. If some plan can be worked out whereby the certificates can be paid in some other way and if it will not wreck the financial structure of the Government to pay them, I, of course, would be glad to vote for such a measure.

I sincerely hope the ex-service men of the country will not demand more of the Federal Government at this time than it can reasonably do for them. No man has a higher regard for his comrades in arms than I have. I love every one of them. I am especially interested in those who were unfortunate and are now disabled on account of their war service. I am deeply concerned about the widows and orphans of the veterans of all our wars. I have an abiding faith in the patriotism of those who served their country in 1917 and 1918, and I believe they will be as loyal in 1932 as they were 15 years ago. It would be suicidal for us to demand more from our Government now than it can pay without wrecking the Treasury. If we are not to be reasonable ourselves at this time, we can not expect the taxpayers of the country to be reasonable with us when, in the future, we call upon them to remember and to care for our disabled and the loved ones left behind by our dead.

The Federal Government is now spending approximately $4,000,000,000 annually. Of this amount approximately one-fourth is paid on the national debt. Another one-fourth is spent for national defense. The veterans at this time are drawing approximately $1,000,000,000 from the Federal Treasury, which amounts to another 25 per cent of our expenditures. Only the remaining 25 per cent is left for administrative purposes. The people of the country are demanding a reduction in Federal expenditures. When we take into consideration that only one-fourth of the expenditures are for administration, you can readily see that even though it costs nothing to administer the various departments of the Federal Government and to pay the salaries of its officials and employees, we would still be called upon to raise $3,000,000,000 for other purposes.

I am inclined to believe that a quarter of a billion dollars could be saved by a policy of retrenchment and economy, but this amount of money, in my opinion, is about all that we can hope to save if the Government is to continue to function efficiently. I wish, also, to point out to you that the amount paid to ex-service men increases as the years go by. The law authorizing the payment of disability allowance to ex-service men makes it possible for those who become disabled from time to time to have their names placed on the pension rolls, and, naturally, as time goes by, the number of pensioners becomes greater and the amount required to pay them increases accordingly.

As I have previously stated, it would take from the Federal Treasury $2,400,000,000 to pay the balance due on the bonus at this time. If such legislation should be enacted into law and if it should become necessary to raise this amount of money from the taxpayers of the country in these critical times, I am of the opinion that the people who would be required to make this additional sacrifice would not be able to restrain themselves and that a rebellion would be the inevitable result. [Applause.]

HEARINGS ON STABILIZATION OF COMMODITY PRICES

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report the following privileged resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 188

Resolved, That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed 1,000 additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the current session on the bill (H. R. 10517) entitled: "For increasing and stabilizing the price level of commodities, and for other purposes."

The resolution was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. BACON. I object.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 9974) to authorize appointment of public-school employees between meetings of the Board of Education.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the resignation or the application for retirement of any employee, to grant leave of absence to any employee, to extend or terminate any temporary appointment, and to make all changes in personnel and appointments growing out of such resignation, retirement, leave of absence, termination of temporary appointment, or caused by the decease or suspension of any employee, or the organization of a new class or classes, and to perform such other duties necessary for the operation of the public-school system as may be authorized by the Board of Education, provisionally and until the next regular meeting of the Board of Education.

SEC. 2. That the authority conferred on the superintendent of schools by this act shall, during his authorized absence, devolve on the person designated as acting superintendent of schools.

SEC. 3. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to delegate to the superintendent of schools the power to make provisional appointment between meetings of the Board of Education. As it is now they must be appointed from a list of eligibles of civil-service employees. This bill is merely to provide against any interruption of the school system by unfilled vacancies. If there is no opposition to the bill, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed, was laid on the table.

TO AMEND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 3634) to amend section 600 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1284; D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 122).

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 600 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1284; D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 122), be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "clear annual income from which shall not exceed in value $25,000," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "income from which shall be applied to the purposes of such society."

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

NAMING OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR PORTAL

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) to provide for the naming of Montgomery Blair Portal.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the portion of Sixteenth Street and the adjacent park reservation lying within the District of Columbia at the intersection of Sixteenth Street, North Portal Drive, Eastern Avenue, and the District line, shall be known as Montgomery Blair Portal, in commemoration of the public service of the late Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Lincoln.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

OFFICERS OF INSURANCE CORPORATIONS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 8991) to require all insurance corporations formed under the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia to maintain their principal offices and places of business within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be read in place of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Chapter XVIII of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto a new section, which shall provide—

"That any corporation now or hereafter formed or organized under any provision of law in force and effect in the District of Columbia to engage in an insurance business shall maintain its principal office within said District and shall keep its books, records, and files therein, and shall not remove from said District either its principal office or its books, records, or files without the permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia first had and obtained: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the books, records, and files of any such corporation which books, records, and files relate solely to the business transacted by the said branch-office agency.

"Any corporation violating any of the provisions hereof shall forthwith forfeit its charter, which forfeiture shall operate as a revocation of its license to do business within said District.

"Any officer, agent, or employee of any such corporation who shall violate any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than $300 or be imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All prosecutions hereunder shall be upon information filed in the police court of the District of Columbia in the name of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel thereof or any of his assistants."

The SPEAKER. A similar Senate bill, S. 3584, is on the Speaker's table.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the Senate bill being considered with the House amendment pending?

There was no objection.

The Senate bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding thereto a new section, which shall provide—

"That hereafter any corporation formed or organized under the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia to engage in an insurance business, either under the provisions of Subchapter V or Subchapter XII thereof, shall maintain its principal office and place of business within said District and shall keep its books, records, and files therein and shall not remove from said District either its principal office and place of business or its books, records, or files without the permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia first had and obtained: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the books, records, and files of any such corporation kept in a branch-office agency of such corporation which books, records, and files relate solely to the business transacted by said branch-office agency.

"Any corporation violating any of the provisions hereof shall forthwith forfeit its charter, which forfeiture shall operate as a revocation of its license to do business within said District.

"Any officer, agent, or employee of any such corporation who shall violate any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than $300 or be imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. All prosecutions hereunder shall be upon information filed in the police court of the District of Columbia in the name of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel thereof or any of his assistants."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on the Senate bill.

The amendment was agreed to; and the Senate bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar House bill (H. R. 8991) was laid on the table.

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill was passed was laid on the table.

FALSE SWEARING BEFORE TRIAL BOARDS, METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE, ETC.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5321) to amend an act approved February 20, 1896, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to punish false swearing before trial boards of the Metropolitan Police Force and Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved May 11, 1892," which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. An identical Senate bill, S. 2078, is on the Speaker's table. Does the gentlewoman from New Jersey desire to consider the Senate bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, before that is taken up, will the gentlewoman from New Jersey yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I direct the attention of the House to the fact, and inquire of the gentlewoman from New Jersey, or of the gentleman who reported the bill, as to the change of law in not requiring witness fees to be tendered in advance. The existing law provides that the witness fee shall be tendered in advance. The last clause of section 1 of the bill excepts that requirement. What is the reason for excepting the present provision of law requiring payment of witness fees in advance?

Mr. PALMISANO. The gentleman will note that this is in reference to witnesses testifying before a board of the police department and a board of the fire department.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am very well acquainted with the purpose of the bill. I studied it before it was presented for consideration on the floor of the House. The bill changes existing law in not requiring witness fees to be paid in advance, and I would like to know the reason for making that change.

Mr. PALMISANO. No question ever arose as to fees.

Mr. STAFFORD. Here you are compelling a witness to leave his business, possibly, upon the subpœna of the Supreme Court of the District, without payment of fees in advance. What is the reason for changing that law?

Mr. PALMISANO. As I understand it, the bill gives the right to the police board and to the fire board to summon witnesses and to produce papers. If they testify falsely or refuse, they are subject to punishment.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, with the illuminating information that does not answer my question, I shall not pursue gaining information further.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill (S. 2078) be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved February 20, 1896, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to punish false swearing before the trial board of the Metropolitan Police Force and Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved May 11, 1892," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That hereafter any trial board of the Metropolitan Police Force or the Fire Department of the District of Columbia shall have the power to issue subpœnas in the name of the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to compel witnesses to appear and testify and/or to produce all books, records, papers, or documents before said trial board: *Provided*, That witnesses other than those employed by the District of Columbia subpœnaed to appear before said trial board shall be entitled to the same fees as are paid witnesses for attendance before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but said fees need not be tendered said witnesses in advance of their appearing and testifying and/or producing books, records, papers, or documents before said trial board.

"SEC. 2. That if any witness having been personally summoned shall neglect or refuse to obey the subpœna issued as herein provided, then and in that event the chairman of the trial board may report that fact to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or one of the justices thereof, and said court, or any justice thereof, hereby is empowered to compel obedience to said subpœna to the same extent as witnesses may be compelled to obey the subpœnas of that court.

"SEC. 3. That any willful false swearing on the part of any witness before any trial board mentioned in the preceding sections as to any material fact shall be deemed perjury and shall be punished in the manner prescribed by law for such offense.

"SEC. 4. On and after the passage of this act each member of existing trial boards, and members hereafter appointed shall take an oath to be administered by the chief clerk of the police department for the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of the office."

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.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 461) to amend section 18 of the act entitled "An act to establish weights and measures in the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets for the District of Columbia; and for other purposes, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 18 of the act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921, be, and the same hereby is, amended by changing the period at the end of said section 18 to a colon, and adding thereto the following:

"*Provided, however*, That ice cream, sherberts, water ices, and similar frozen foods may be sold in 2½-gallon measures of 577.5 cubic inches."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "seventy-five" and insert "seventy-seven."

Mr. BUSBY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were closed.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 49]

Abernethy	Carden	Corning	Eaton, N. J.
Bachmann	Carley	Crowe	Ellzey
Barton	Cary	Dallinger	Erk
Beam	Chapman	Davenport	Estep
Beck	Chase	Davis	Evans, Mont.
Beedy	Chindblom	De Priest	Ficsinger
Beers	Christopherson	Dickstein	Fish
Black	Clark, N. C.	Dieterich	Free
Bland	Cochran, Pa.	Disney	Freeman
Boylan	Cole, Iowa	Doughton	French
Britten	Collier	Douglas, Ariz.	Fuller
Brumm	Connery	Douglass, Mass.	Fulmer
Brunner	Connolly	Doutrich	Gavagan
Burtness	Cooke	Drewry	Gilbert
Canfield	Cooper, Ohio	Dyer	Golder
Goldsborough	Kelly, Ill.	Peavey	Sullivan, Pa.
Gregory	Kennedy	Purnell	Sweeney
Griffin	Knutson	Ramspeck	Taylor, Colo.
Griswold	Kunz	Reid, Ill.	Tierney
Guyer	Kurtz	Reilly	Treadway
Hall, Miss.	Lichtenwalner	Rogers, Mass.	Tucker
Hancock, N. C.	Lovette	Sabath	Turpin
Hare	Lozier	Sanders, N. Y.	Underwood
Hart	McFadden	Schuetz	Vinson, Ky.
Hastings	McLeod	Selvig	Watson
Holaday	Mansfield	Shott	Weaver
Holmes	Mead	Shreve	Welsh, Pa.
Hornor	Montague	Simmons	White
Houston, Del.	Montet	Somers, N. Y.	Whittington
Howard	Moore, Ky.	Sparks	Wigglesworth
Hull, William E.	Moore, Ohio	Spence	Williamson
Igoe	Murphy	Stevenson	Wilson
Jeffers	Nelson, Wis.	Stewart	Wolfenden
Jenkins	Oliver, N. Y.	Stokes	Wood, Ind.
Johnson, Ill.	Overton	Strong, Kans.	Woodrum
Johnson, S. Dak.	Parker, N. Y.	Strong, Pa.	Wyant
Johnson, Wash.	Patterson	Sullivan, N. Y.	Yates

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and eighty-three Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an announcement at this time. There seems to have developed considerable opposition to House bill 9144. It is the so-called amendment of the act regulating employment of minors in the District. I would suggest removing this bill from the calendar to-day and passing it over without prejudice.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the lady from New Jersey yield for a question?

Mrs. NORTON. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. I have been told that House bill 10488 is not going to be called up to-day.

Mrs. NORTON. And I would be very glad to pass that over to-day. I understand there are several gentlemen here who are in opposition to both of these bills and who would like to have them passed over for the day.

Mr. BANKHEAD. As I understand, Mr. Speaker, it is not necessary to have a formal order. The lady from New Jersey has the privilege of calling up any bill reported by her committee that she desires.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from New Jersey has the privilege of calling up any bill she desires that has been reported by her committee.

Mrs. NORTON. I simply wanted to make the announcement for the benefit of those Members who would like to leave this afternoon and possibly go to the ball game.

SALE OF WATER TO SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 3222) to amend an act approved March 3, 1917, known as the District of Columbia appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1918.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from New Jersey calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3222).

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3222, Mr. PARKS in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3222, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the lady from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, this measure simply seeks to amend the provision of the appropriation act above referred to and authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to supply water to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission to a maximum of 3,000,000 gallons daily at four designated points.

I do not anticipate any opposition to the bill. It has the indorsement of the Commissioners of the District; and the bill, I think, explains itself.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the lady yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Gladly.

Mr. STAFFORD. While this bill is an amendment of the act we passed 15 years ago, I wonder whether the rates that are prescribed in the organic act of cost plus 4 per cent with an allowance for depreciation really is compensatory to the District?

Mrs. NORTON. I will say to the gentleman that it has been approved by the Commissioners of the District.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am quite well aware that the report shows that the commissioners approved it, but I am seeking information additional to the bare approval by the Commissioners as shown in the report.

May I inquire if the lady knows whether the suburban communities adjoining the District have any water systems of their own, or are they dependent entirely upon the water system of the District for their supply?

Mrs. NORTON. Yes; they have water systems of their own but not sufficient to at all times take care of their needs. They are perfectly satisfied with this rate.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is no question of their satisfaction, because the charge is cost plus 4 per cent on the investment. There is no question but they would be satisfied; they are more than satisfied.

They are not only satisfied with the water rates that we charge but they are satisfied with the free instruction in the schools of the District. Naturally they are satisfied with receiving something for nothing.

Mrs. NORTON. If they are satisfied, if the District Commissioners are satisfied, and if there has been no opposition to the bill, why should we consider that it is not perfectly satisfactory to pass the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. For the reason that the rates are not compensatory. The residents of the District are complaining all the while at the growing expenditures of the District without any voice to protest against them. You can not borrow money at 4 per cent, and we are charging these people, who live adjoining the District and who have no obligations in support of the District, 4 per cent, and money can not be borrowed by the District of Columbia at that rate to-day.

Mr. GAMBRILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. GAMBRILL. The rates established are the same today as fixed in 1915, but the gentleman from Wisconsin will recognize the fact that the water is supplied at actual cost at the point of connection in the mains, so that the cost is the same to the District of Columbia as it was in 1915. It is the actual cost of furnishing the water, plus 4 per cent interest, together with a certain amount for depreciation. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission has a water supply of its own, with a capacity of about 5,000,000 gallons a day, but that is not sufficient at the present time, so that it is necessary to make water connections at these outlying suburban sections where it is desirable to furnish water at the present time.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand, the main purpose of this bill is to supply water to little communities where there are 10 or 12 houses. Under the existing law there is provision to supply water at four designated points, and this is to lift that limitation and to enable the District Commissioners to supply water to these small communities which have not reached the proportions of a community settlement, and to lift the maximum limit that may be supplied in times of need.

Mr. GAMBRILL. That is a correct statement of the case.

Mr. STAFFORD. The thought occurred to me that 4 per cent was not compensatory to the District for the service it is rendering.

Mr. GAMBRILL. That is 4 per cent interest.

Mr. STAFFORD. I realize that. Mr. Chairman, I will not pursue the inquiry any further. However, I did think we ought to receive, in these times when the cost of money is much higher than it was when the law was passed in 1917, a higher rate of interest than the bill provides.

The Clerk read the bill for amendment as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the District of Columbia appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1918, relating to the supply of water for the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, is hereby repealed and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"For the protection of the health of the residents of the District of Columbia and the employees of the United States Government residing in Maryland near the District of Columbia boundary, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, upon the request of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, a body corporate, established by chapter 313 of the acts of 1916 of the State of Maryland, or upon the request of its legally appointed successor, are hereby authorized to deliver water from the water-supply system of the District of Columbia to said Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission or its successor for distribution to territory in Maryland within the Washington Suburban Sanitary District as designated in the aforesaid act, or any amendment thereto, and to connect District of Columbia water mains with water mains in the State of Maryland at such points at or near the District of Columbia line as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, under the conditions hereinafter named, namely:

"That before such connections shall be made the said Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission or its legally appointed successor shall secure authority from the Legislature of the State of Maryland to enter into an agreement with the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia outlining the conditions under which the service is to be rendered.

"The agreement between the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the said Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission or its legally appointed successor shall provide, among other things—

"First. That the meters on each of said connections shall be located within the District of Columbia and shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

"Second. The rates at which water will be furnished, said rates to be based on the actual cost to the United States and the District of Columbia of delivering water to the points designated above, including an interest charge at 4 per cent per annum and a suitable allowance for depreciation.

"Third. That payments for water so furnished shall be made through the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia at such times as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may direct, said payments to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as other water rents now collected in the District of Columbia are deposited.

"Fourth. That at no time shall the amount of water furnished the said Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission or its successor exceed the amount that can be spared without jeopardizing the interests of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

"Fifth. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have at all times the right to investigate the distribution system in Maryland, and if, in their opinon, there is a wastage of water they shall have the right to curtail the supply to said sanitary district to the amount of such wastage."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. When the occupant of the chair, who usually insists on having a quorum present, finds himself proceeding with business without a quorum does he himself have the right to require a quorum to be present?

The CHAIRMAN. I assume the Chair could do it, but as long as nobody raises any objection we will proceed without it.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PARKS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill

(S. 3222) to amend an act approved March 3, 1917, known as the District of Columbia appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1918, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

USE OF PISTOLS AND OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 8754) to control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia, and to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The lady from New Jersey calls up a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. "Pistol," as used in this act, means any firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

"Machine gun," as used in this act, means any firearm which shoots automatically or semiautomatically more than 12 shots without reloading.

"Person," as used in this act, includes, individual, firm, association or corporation.

"Sell" and "purchase" and the various derivatives of such words, as used in this act, shall be construed to include letting on hire, giving, lending, borrowing, and otherwise transferring.

"Crime of violence" as used in this act, means any of the following crimes, or an attempt to commit any of the same, namely: Murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, maliciously disfiguring another, abduction, kidnaping, burglary, housebreaking, larceny, any assault with intent to kill, commit rape, or robbery, assault with a dangerous weapon, or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

COMMITTING CRIME WHEN ARMED

SEC. 2. If any person shall commit a crime of violence when armed with or having readily available any pistol or other firearm, he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; upon a second conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; upon a third conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than 15 years; upon a fourth or subsequent conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime be punished by imprisonment for an additional period of not more than 30 years.

PERSONS FORBIDDEN TO POSSESS CERTAIN FIREARMS

SEC. 3. No person who has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence shall own or have in his possession a pistol.

CARRYING PISTOL

SEC. 4. No person shall carry a pistol in any vehicle, or concealed on or about his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on other land possessed by him, without a license therefore issued as hereinafter provided.

EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 5. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens, or their deputies, policemen or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers, or to members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States or of the National Guard or Organized Reserves when on duty, or to the regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive such weapons from the United States, provided such members are at or are going to or from their places of assembly or target practice, or to officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry a concealed pistol, or to any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of any such person having in his possession, using, or carrying a pistol in the usual or ordinary course of such business or to any person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to his home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his home or place of business or in moving goods from one place of abode or business to another.

ISSUE OF LICENSES TO CARRY

SEC. 6. The superintendent of police of the District of Columbia may, upon the application of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the District of Columbia or of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the United States and a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by the lawful authorities of any State or subdivision of the United States, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol within the District of Columbia for not more than one year from date of issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his person or property or has any other proper reason for carrying a pistol and that he is a suitable person to be so licensed. The license shall be in duplicate, in form to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall bear the name, address, description, photograph, and signature of the licensee and the reason given for desiring a license. The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, and the duplicate shall be retained by the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and preserved in his office for six years.

SELLING TO MINORS AND OTHERS

SEC. 7. No person shall sell any pistol to a person who he has reasonable cause to believe is not of sound mind, or is a drug addict, or is a person who has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence or, except when the relation of parent and child or guardian and ward exists, is under the age of 18 years.

TRANSFERS REGULATED

SEC. 8. No seller shall deliver a pistol to the purchaser thereof until 48 hours shall have elapsed from the time of the application for the purchase thereof, and, when delivered, said pistol shall be securely wrapped and shall be unloaded. At the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol the purchaser shall sign in duplicate and deliver to the seller a statement containing his full name, address, occupation, color, fingerprints, place of birth, the date and hour of application, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the pistol to be purchased, and a statement that he has never been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence. The seller shall, within six hours after such application, sign and attach his address and deliver one copy to such person or persons as the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia may designate, and shall retain the other copy for six years. This section shall not apply to sales at wholesale to licensed dealers.

DEALERS TO BE LICENSED

SEC. 9. No retail dealer shall sell or expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, any pistol, without being licensed as hereinafter provided.

DEALERS' LICENSES, BY WHOM GRANTED AND CONDITIONS THEREOF

SEC. 10. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may grant licenses and may prescribe the form thereof, effective for not more than one year from date of issue, permitting the licensee to sell pistols at retail within the District of Columbia subject to the following conditions in addition to those specified in section 9 hereof, for breach of any of which the license shall be subject to forfeiture and the licensee subject to punishment as provided in this act.

1. The business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license.

2. The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can be easily read.

3. No pistol shall be sold (a) if the seller has reasonable cause to believe that the purchaser is not of sound mind or is a drug addict or has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence or is under the age of 18 years, and (b) unless the purchaser is personally known to the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity.

4. A true record in duplicate shall be made of every pistol sold, said record to be made in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall be personally signed by the purchaser and by the person effecting the sale, each in the presence of the other, and shall contain the date of sale, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the weapon, the name, address, occupation, color, and place of birth of the purchaser, and a statement signed by the purchaser that he has never been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence. One copy of said record shall, within seven days, be forwarded by mail to the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and the other copy retained by the seller for six years.

5. No pistol or imitation thereof or placard advertising the sale thereof shall be displayed in any part of said premises where it can readily be seen from the outside. No license to sell at retail shall be granted to anyone except as provided in this section.

FALSE INFORMATION FORBIDDEN

SEC. 11. No person shall, in purchasing a pistol or in applying for a license to carry the same, give false information or offer false evidence of his identity.

ALTERATION OF IDENTIFYING MARKS PROHIBITED

SEC. 12. No person shall change, alter, remove, or obliterate the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number, or other mark or identification on any pistol. Possession of any pistol upon which any such mark shall have been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated shall be prima facie evidence that the possessor has changed, altered, removed, or obliterated the same: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to any officer or agent of any of the departments of the United States or the District of Columbia engaged in experimental work.

EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 13. This act shall not apply to toy or antique pistols unsuitable for use as firearms.

POSSESSION OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS WEAPONS

SEC. 14. No person shall within the District of Columbia possess any machine gun, tear-gas gun, or tear-gas bomb, or any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slung shot, billy, sand club, sandbag, or metal knuckles, nor any instrument, attachment, or appliance for causing the firing of any firearm to be silent or intended to lessen or muffle the noise of the firing of any firearms: *Provided, however,* That machine guns, tear-gas guns, tear-gas bombs, blackjacks, and billies may be possessed by any foreign government, the members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, the National Guard, or Organized Reserves when on duty, the Post Office Department or its employees when on duty, marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens, or other deputies, policemen, or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers, officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry such weapons, banking institutions, and public carriers who are engaged in the business of transporting mail, money, securities, or other valuable.

PENALTIES

SEC. 15. Any violation of any provision of this act for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

SEC. 16. If any part of this act is for any reason declared void, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.

CERTAIN ACTS REPEALED

SEC. 17. The following sections of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, 1919, namely, sections 855, 856, and 857, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 17, after the word "violence," insert the words "in the District of Columbia."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Page 3, line 10, after the word "pistol," insert the words "within the District of Columbia."

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the lady from New Jersey yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Gladly.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am making a general inquiry about the provisions of the bill. Under existing law, as shown by the report, the penalties for carrying concealed weapons are very minor, a fine of not less than $50 or more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. In the proposed bill you seek to put in some very drastic penalties for persons who offend in the carrying of concealed weapons, 5 years upon conviction for the first offense, 10 years for the second, 15 years for the third, and 30 years for the fourth. Did the committee, in recommending these drastic penalties, follow any other State law, or was it merely the recommendation of some law-enforcement society that favored these ultrapunitory provisions?

Mrs. NORTON. I may say to the gentleman that this follows the law of several of the States, and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. PALMISANO] desires to be heard on that point.

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Speaker, the object of the law is to punish those who have a weapon and commit a felony. It does not apply to a person carrying a concealed weapon as it does to one who commits a felony with the concealed weapon.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; I agree with the gentleman that that is the provision.

Mr. PALMISANO. In Maryland we recently enacted a law and raised the time of imprisonment from 10 years to 20 years, not for the third or fourth offense but the first offense.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand, that is the maximum penalty.

Mr. PALMISANO. Yes. Here there is a series of crimes, and I do not think anyone would ever obtain 20 years for a fourth offense, because he would be imprisoned the best part of the time and would have no chance, after he served 5, 10, and 15 years, to commit the fourth offense.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman thinks he will be buried from the penitentiary before he will be given an opportunity to commit the crime of assault with the intent of doing great bodily harm and found to be carrying a concealed weapon also.

Mr. PALMISANO. The gentleman from Wisconsin will realize that in the last 10 years we have had a considerable number of holdups of banks with machine guns, and so forth, and the object of this bill, as I understand, is to have a uniform pistol law throughout the country.

Mr. STAFFORD. The purpose of my inquiry is to find out whether this is to be a model law for other jurisdictions to follow.

Mr. PALMISANO. Yes; that is the case.

Mr. STAFFORD. And may I inquire whether other jurisdictions have enacted similar legislation to the provisions embodied in this bill?

Mr. PALMISANO. I am unable to answer that question, but, as I have stated, Maryland has a much more stringent law than the pending bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. If the gentleman will permit, I am wondering if a machine gun could be concealed about the person.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The bill makes the possession of the machine gun unlawful.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The possession rather than the concealment of the machine gun?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; even in the case of a person committing such a crime with the aid of an automobile; in the automobile there might be a machine gun or a sawed-off gun, and the bill would extend to that character of crime.

Mr. GOSS. Wherein would this bill apply to a sawed-off shotgun? I do not see that it applies to that at all.

Mr. PALMISANO. I think it does.

Mr. GOSS. In the first section, on the first page, you define "pistol" and in the next paragraph you define "machine gun," but not a sawed-off shotgun.

Mr. PALMISANO. I think that would be included in the term "pistol."

Mr. GOSS. I think it would be well if the committee offered amendments so as to include the sawed-off shotgun.

Mr. PALMISANO. I think that is included in the definitions in the first section.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is referring to the fact that "pistol" is defined in that section as meaning any firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

Mr. GOSS. You might have a sawed-off shotgun 14 inches long, and that would get by under this bill.

Mr. PALMISANO. I may state to the gentleman that I am not familiar with firearms, but the people interested in this bill are supposed to be experts along this line.

Mr. GOSS. I am suggesting to the gentleman that he offer a committee amendment to include sawed-off guns.

Mr. PALMISANO. We have no objection to that.

Mr. GOSS. Now, may I ask another question of the gentleman? Is there anything in the bill to prohibit the sale of ammunition of any kind?

Mr. PALMISANO. I think not.

Mr. GOSS. Will the gentleman offer the suggested amendment as a committee amendment?

Mr. STAFFORD. May we proceed with the reading of the other committee amendments, so that we may have time to prepare the amendment?

Mr. GOSS. Yes.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I submit a privileged report on the bill (H. R. 11267, Rept. No. 1036) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Union Calendar and ordered printed.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a

resolution by the Democratic committee of my State for additional beds in hospitals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PARKS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion it is highly important that additional beds be provided at this session of Congress for United States Veterans' Hospital No. 63, at Lake City, Fla. Ill veterans are now having to wait, in some cases many weeks and even months, in order to obtain admission to this hospital. The facilities are entirely too limited to enable the hospital and bureau officials to provide care for all cases.

I have introduced H. R. 9969, which provides for appropriation to add 200 additional beds to this institution. It is in the hands of the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. I urge all Members who are interested in the welfare of the veterans to cooperate in the report and passage of the bill. My colleagues are all interested in needed legislation for our veterans, and this is a most worthy bill. Veterans from all States will receive benefits from this appropriation, because so many Floridians are natives of other States. Hundreds of veterans, born in other States, now reside in Florida and are urging this legislation. The need is acute. I include herewith resolutions recently adopted by the Democratic committee of my State urging passage of the bill.

Resolution

Whereas it has become a matter of common knowledge that the demands for hospitalization on the part of disabled former service men in the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 63, located in Lake City, Fla., far exceed the capacity of the splendid institution; and

Whereas the American Legion, Department of Florida, at its last State convention, did go on record unanimously in requesting the Veterans' Bureau to enlarge Hospital No. 63 by at least 200 beds; and

Whereas it has been publicly announced on various occasions that it was the intention of the Veterans' Bureau to enlarge and otherwise improve the physical plant of aforesaid hospital: It is

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of Lake City, Fla., does hereby join with the Columbia County Post, American Legion, the Commission of the City of Lake City, and other civic organizations of this community and of the State in urging the immediate enlargement of the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 63 in Lake City, Fla.; and it is further

Resolved, That copy of this resolution be furnished the heads of the United States Veterans' Bureau, the Florida delegation in Congress, as well as others interested in providing needed benefits for former service men.

C. L. MORRISON,
Dr. R. B. HARKNESS,
FRED H. YOUNG,
E. A. MCCLOSKEY,
T. P. JORDAN,
WALTER HACKNEY,
C. C. CODRINGTON,
Directors.

Be it resolved by the State Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Florida, That we indorse the above resolution and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to secure the improvements to the veterans' hospital at Lake City as sought by above resolution.

CERTIFICATE

We, the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the State Democratic executive committee, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution properly introduced and passed at the recent meeting of said committee held in Jacksonville, Fla., on February 19, 1932.

J. B. HODGES, *Chairman.*

Attest:

GEORGE WHITFIELD MCRORY, *Secretary.*

USE OF PISTOLS AND OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the committee amendments, read as follows:

Page 3, beginning on line 12, strike out lines 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 and insert:

"SEC. 4. No person shall within the District of Columbia carry concealed on or about his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on other land possessed by him, a pistol, without a license therefor issued as hereinafter provided, or any deadly or dangerous weapon."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 5, line 16, after the word "shall," insert "within the District of Columbia."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 5, line 24, after the word "shall," insert "within the District of Columbia."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 6, line 2, after the word "thereof," insert "except in the case of sales to marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens or their deputies, policemen, or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 6, line 9, after the word "color," strike out the word "fingerprints."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 6, line 18, after the word "years," insert "no machine gun or black-jack shall be sold to any person other than the person designated in section 14 hereof as entitled to possess the same, and then only after permission to make such sale has been obtained from the Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I understand it is agreeable to the committee to broaden the law, so as not only to include pistols but any weapon which is commonly designated as a sawed-off shotgun.

Mrs. NORTON. That is true.

Mr. STAFFORD. If such is the fact, I think it would be advisable, before we proceed with the consideration of the present amendment, to offer an amendment to section 1, first paragraph, describing what is meant by pistol. I believe the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has prepared an amendment inserting the words "or any weapon commonly designated as a sawed-off shotgun regardless of length." Would that amendment be agreeable to the lady from New Jersey?

Mrs. NORTON. It would.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the time being to withdraw consideration of the pending amendment and offer the following.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "length," insert "or any weapon commonly designated as sawed-off shotgun regardless of length."

The amendment was agreed to.

The pending committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 7, line 2, after the word "shall," insert the words "within the District of Columbia."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 7, line 4, after the word "pistol," insert "machine gun or black-jack."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 12, after the word "may," insert "in their discretion."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 14, after the word "pistols," insert "machine guns, and black-jacks."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 8, line 7, after the word "identity," insert: "No machine gun or black-jack shall be sold to any person other than the persons designated in section 14 hereof as entitled to possess the same, and then only after permission to make such sale has been obtained from the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia.

"4. A true record shall be made in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the commissioners, of all pistols and machine guns in the possession of the licensee, which

said record shall contain the date of purchase, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the weapon, to which shall be added, when sold, the date of sale."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 8, line 19, strike out the figure "4" and insert the figure "5."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 8, line 20, after the word "pistol," insert "machine gun, and black-jack."

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. GOSS. In that paragraph would it not be well to include sawed-off shotguns?

Mr. STAFFORD. No; for this reason. As pointed out by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], we describe what a pistol is in the descriptive clause, and say that it shall include any weapon known as a sawed-off shotgun, and it is not necessary to amplify it.

Mrs. NORTON. I think that takes care of it.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 8, line 25, after the word "sale," insert "the name, address, occupation, color, and place of birth of the purchaser, and, so far as applicable,".

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 3, after the word "weapon," strike out "the name, address, occupation, color, and place of birth of the purchaser."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 11, strike out the figure "5" and insert "6."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 18, after the word "same," insert "or in purchasing a machine gun or black-jack within the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 22, after the word "shall," insert "within the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 1, after the word "pistol," insert "or machine gun."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 2, after the word "pistol," insert "or machine gun."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 5, after the word "same," insert "within the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 15, after the word "gun," strike out "tear-gas gun or tear-gas bomb."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 17, after the word "shot," strike out the word "billy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 21, after the word "guns," strike out "tear-gas guns, tear-gas bombs," and insert the word "and," and after the word "black-jacks," in line 22, strike out the words "and billies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 2, after the word "other," insert the word "their."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 5, after the word "banking," strike out "institutions and," and insert "institutions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 7, after the word "valuable," insert "wholesale dealers and retail dealers licensed under section 10 of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I call attention to section 14, which relates to the possession of certain dangerous weapons. I think it might be advisable there to ban the possession of a sawed-off shotgun and I suggest the insertion on page 10, line 15, after the word "gun" of the words "sawed-off shotgun."

Mrs. NORTON. The committee will accept that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 10, line 15, after the word "gun," insert "sawed-off shotgun."

Mr. PALMISANO. Mr. Speaker, may I call attention to the fact that this refers to possession?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. PALMISANO. A man may have possession of a sawed-off shotgun, he may have one at his home, and he may be indicted.

Mr. STAFFORD. The purpose of the amendment is to forbid any person having a sawed-off shotgun. I can not conceive of any person to-day at his home having a sawed-off shotgun unless it is for an unlawful purpose. I can conceive of their having in their possession shotguns, but not sawed-off shotguns.

Mr. PALMISANO. I am not familiar with the law, but it seems to me we may be going a little too far.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the homes I have visited I have often seen shotguns, but I have never seen sawed-off shotguns. They are the weapons of highwaymen.

Mr. BLANTON. Do they use sawed-off shotguns politically in the city of Milwaukee?

Mr. STAFFORD. No; the people there are peaceful and law-abiding.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman has been after them so much this afternoon that I thought possibly they might be used there.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, no; our electorate have no trouble at the polls. The conditions in Milwaukee are somewhat different from conditions in other parts of the country, without designating them particularly.

Mr. BLANTON. I doubt if there is one in Texas.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am glad to have the gentleman make that confession and avoidance.

Mr. BLANTON. But there are shotguns used by some boys that are short-barreled guns, and they are used for bird shooting and rabbit shooting.

Mr. STAFFORD. But they are not sawed-off shotguns.

Mr. BLANTON. They are short-barreled guns; and without an explanation of it somebody might say they were sawed-off shotguns; and then, too, there are guns that they cut the ends of the barrels off, used by farmer boys everywhere. Such guns scatter the shot more, and that is the reason they saw them off. In your effort to reach the thugs you are liable to reach innocent and honest boys who hunt in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere in the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. Let me say to the gentleman from Texas that this law is limited in its application to the District of Columbia. We have no such farmer boys located here who would use this character of implement. Otherwise I would accept the criticism of the gentleman from Texas as a proper one, but this law does not extend to a farming community.

Mr. PALMISANO. Coming back to my question, I had in mind taking care of people who might innocently have a sawed-off shotgun. That is the reason I raised the point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, was laid on the table.

REGULATION OF BANKS AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up H. R. 6402, to further regulate banking, banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New Jersey calls up a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 6402, a bill to further regulate banking, banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6402, with Mr. BLANTON in the chair.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The lady from New Jersey is recognized for one hour.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARLAN].

Mr. HARLAN. Mr. Chairman, this is a bill to provide that savings banks and building associations, hereafter organized, as well as banks, State banks, organized out of the District of Columbia and doing business in the District of Columbia be required to come under more strict control, surveillance, I may say, of the Comptroller of the Currency; also that the savings banks and other banks doing business in the District of Columbia, organized out of the District of Columbia, be required to accept double liability on the part of their stockholders for all indebtedness incurred after the passage of this act.

That is the purpose of the bill. It has been drawn with the advice and counsel of the attorney for the building associations, also with the advice of the local bar association, and a representative of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

There seems to be very great need for this kind of legislation in the District. There are 12 national banks, 22 savings banks, 5 trust companies, and 24 building and loan associations in the District of Columbia at the present time. These savings banks, trust companies, and national banks are still operating under single liability, which is not deemed conservative, safe banking from the depositors' standpoint.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARLAN. I yield.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the building and loan associations were agreeable to this legislation?

Mr. HARLAN. Yes. Mr. James, representing all the building associations of the District, was in conference with us in connection with this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARLAN. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is it the purpose of the committee to provide for an examination of building and loan associations after they receive the official license from the Comptroller of the Currency?

Mr. HARLAN. There is no provision in this bill for the specific examination of building and loan associations except that the Comptroller of the Currency issues a license. However, I understand that the building and loan associations of the District have annual inspections and always have had. However, that is not touched in this bill at all.

Mr. STAFFORD. Under what provision of law?

Mr. HARLAN. It is under the law as it existed before this bill was passed, but that is not touched in this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then the gentleman does not believe that the provision of law to which I have referred requires further strengthening so as to provide for adequate examinations of the investments of building and loan associations in the interest of the stockholders?

Mr. HARLAN. That was the opinion of Mr. Ewald, of the comptroller's office. Of course, the attorney for the building associations agreed to it.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am not concerned with the attitude of the attorney for the building and loan associations, but I am concerned about whether depositors and the owners of stock in the building and loan associations have their investments properly safeguarded by periodic examinations of the books of the building and loan associations.

Mr. HARLAN. All I can say on that subject is that it was deemed by those preparing this bill that there was no need of changing the present law on that subject, and it is not touched in this bill. If that is necessary, it ought to be provided in another bill.

Mr. TAFFORD. Then the only provision which affects the building and loan associations, so far as this bill is concerned, is that you require that they shall receive the official visa of the Comptroller of the Currency before they are permitted to do business.

Mr. HARLAN. That is the provision in this bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARLAN. Yes.

Mr. ALDRICH. Was there any opposition to this bill?

Mr. HARLAN. There was no opposition to the bill. However, I will say that since the first of the year there have been two additional associations incorporated in the District of Columbia.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. HARLAN. It was felt by Mr. Ewald that probably there ought to be an amendment added to this bill stating that it should only apply to building associations organized before January 1, 1931, but I was not sufficiently persuaded on that proposition and did not include that amendment. I understand that is to be included in the Senate draft of the bill, and I think further hearings ought to be held on that particular point; that is, if there is to be a classification made between the building associations. I was not sufficiently informed on it to pass on that particular point, and I felt it ought to be taken care of in conference.

Mr. ALDRICH. None of the banks in the District have opposed it?

Mr. HARLAN. They have all been with us, and we have had attorneys for the banks attend our hearings.

Mr. ALDRICH. That was my understanding.

Mr. HARLAN. There has been no opposition to this bill except this suggested amendment to which I have referred. However, I am not convinced about the necessity of it at all.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, in the last Congress, the Seventy-first, upon resolution passed there was appointed a committee known as the Mapes Committee, to investigate carefully and report on the fiscal relations between the Government and the District of Columbia, and upon what would be a proper contribution of money to be paid by the Federal Government to the District expenses.

Our friend from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] was appointed the chairman of that committee. He has done splendid work. He and his committee made the first scientific and careful investigation of that subject that has been made for years.

He and every member of his committee worked hard and faithfully. As a Member of Congress who knows something about the hard work they did and some of the circumstances surrounding it that would ordinarily deter them from doing their duty, I want to commend them for it.

At the beginning of this Congress the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] brought in the report of that committee.

As a result of the work of this committee they offered four different bills here and every one of them was passed by unanimous vote. There was not any opposition raised by anyone, showing that their work had been carefully done and performed in a manner that was not in any way partisan or unsympathetic toward the District.

What has become of these bills? What has stopped them? What has covered them up, as it were, and buried them and kept them from being enacted into law? I would like to know. I do know that from the very day that the gentleman from Michigan passed these bills here last December there has been in the Washington newspapers daily attack after attack upon them. A great deal of space has been devoted to this subject by the great Washington Star, which, in my judgment, is one of the greatest newspapers in the United States. In my judgment, it is ordinarily, outside of this one subject, one of the fairest newspapers in the United States. Outside of this one question it is one of the most reliable newspapers in the United States, and if all the space that has been devoted to the attack on these Mapes bills in the Washington Star since the bills were passed here last December had been paid for at the usual advertising rates, the Star would have taken in an enormous sum of money. They have devoted this space gratis, but it has had some effect somewhere along the line, because we all know that these bills have been held up. These are all good, just bills.

For instance, let us take the gasoline bill. It proposes to raise the gasoline tax in the District from 2 cents to 4 cents. Where is there a just argument against that bill? When the Federal Government is contributing $9,500,000 toward the expenses of the District, and the District needs revenue, where is there any argument against such a bill?

Why, over here in Tennessee—and you can drive from Bristol, Tenn., to Washington in a day—you have to pay 7 cents a gallon tax on gasoline, and also in Florida; and right here in Virginia, within 10 minutes' ride, the tax is 5 cents, and in Maryland it is 4 cents per gallon, and in other States look at what you pay as a gasoline tax. Why should they not pay 4 cents here in Washington as a gasoline tax? There is not a just argument you can make against it, and yet these bills are held up.

I want to say that the time has come for the people of the United States to find out what holds up bills of this kind. The time has come for the people of the United States to find out exactly what kind of influence these Washington newspapers have, together with other influences, upon bills of this character that keep them from passing and becoming laws.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Speaking of newspapers, as an experienced newspaperman I would like to put in the RECORD the statement that no reputable newspaper such as the Star, published in Washington, ever accepts payment for reading matter without designating it as advertising matter.

Mr. BLANTON. I was sure of that, because even though the Star makes this fight, I am not reflecting upon any person connected with the Star. I believe every person connected with it from the very head of it to the very foot of it is a first-class newspaperman and that they are gentlemen.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. I was sure of that.

Mr. BLANTON. It produces a splendid paper, but it has been making this fight a long time, and it means a whole lot to the paper and its management and its interests to keep the taxes low and to keep the Government paying as it has been in the past a good part of the expense here. It is selfishness on its part, but after all it is a big newspaper, and I do not fall out with it when it jumps on me and I do not fall out with the other newspapers when the boys of the Post, Times, News, and Herald, print one thing about me one day and play it up, and I know every word of it is false, and then they come out the next day and say what they printed was untrue and they change that on their own motion, and then print something else that is equally false. [Laughter.] I do not fall out with them, because they must have news. They have to print something to make news, and if they can commercialize on me, it is all right.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. That ought not to be their business.

Mr. GOSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. GOSS. The gentleman is not contending that the statement is false when they quote him as the great dry leader of the House?

Mr. BLANTON. I am a dry, and I fight for the things I believe are right. When I vote here on the floor of the House, I do not vote because somebody has offered a certain bill or amendment. I vote because the amendment is either right or wrong or because the bill is either right or wrong. The amendment could be offered by anyone on the floor, no matter who it was, and if it were a good amendment I would vote for it. I do not look to the author of an amendment or of a bill; I look to the bill or the amendment itself, and if it is a good measure I vote for it, and whoever proposes it has nothing in the world to do with controlling my vote on it.

Now, with regard to these four Mapes bills, the country must know something about them, and if these bills are killed I am one of those who is going to help to let the country know something about it. If these bills are killed, the people of the United States ought to know who killed them and just why they were killed, and know exactly what is involved and what influence it is that is stopping the passage of such good legislation. People can not stop good legislation that vitally affects the entire United States and get away with it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Texas two minutes more.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield.

Mr. MAPES. I want to say that for one I have assumed that the merits of the bills are such, as the gentleman has pointed out, that the body in the other end of the Capitol must eventually pass them. It does seem to me that they have now had all the time they needed to investigate and study the bills, and that we may rightly look for action on them in the near future. I think that the opposition to them, according to the articles in the same newspapers to which the gentleman has referred, has pretty much flattened out.

Mr. BLANTON. But the opposition is still here in Washington. It is the opposition that caused the Bureau of Efficiency to pass on the bills. That is the last place I would send good legislation of that kind to.

Mr. MAPES. We have a right to assume that that opposition will not have any undue influence on the Members of the other body.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to say that the work that the gentleman and his committee did was a splendid piece of work, the best piece of work I have seen for a long time. I want to say that if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] never does anything else, it ought to be sufficient to bring him back here as long as he wants to come to Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the bill be read for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of April 26, 1922 (42 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 500; D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 300), be amended to read as follows:

"(a) That after the enactment of this act no banking business shall be done in the District of Columbia except by corporations organized in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, entitled 'An act to establish a code of law for the District

of Columbia," as amended, or by national-banking associations organized in accordance with the laws of the United States, except that this paragraph shall not apply to corporations engaged in and doing a banking business on the date of the passage of this act.

"(b) That no individual, partnership, association, or corporation shall engage in or do the business of banking or a fiduciary business in the District of Columbia, nor shall any branch be established to carry on any phase of banking or fiduciary business in the District of Columbia until the approval and consent of the Comptroller of the Currency is secured. The term 'branch' as used in this act shall be held to include any branch bank, branch office, branch agency, additional office, or any place of business located in the District of Columbia, at which deposits are received, or checks paid, or money lent, or at which the public is served or any phase of business conducted by the parent institution.

"(c) That after the passage of this act no building association, incorporated or unincorporated, shall do a building-association business or maintain any office in the District of Columbia until it shall have secured the approval and consent of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall not give consent or approval to any building association to maintain any office or place of business in the District of Columbia where such association is not incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in accordance with the act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 1058; D. C. Code, title 5, ch. 3, secs. 41–54).

"(d) Any solvent financial institution in the District of Columbia under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock. Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified, under the seal of the institution by its president, secretary, or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and publication thereof to be made for a period of two weeks in a newspaper published in the District of Columbia, that the institution is closing its affairs, and notifying its creditors to present claims against the institution for payment. The shareholders shall at the time of going into liquidation elect a committee or liquidating agent who shall liquidate the institution. No institution which has gone into voluntary liquidation shall be permitted to resume business but until its liquidation is complete shall remain a legal corporation or association for the purpose of suing or being sued. The liquidating agent shall give satisfactory surety bond to the board of directors of the institution and shall annually, on request of the Comptroller of the Currency, render such reports to the comptroller as he shall require. Any such institution in liquidation may be examined by the Comptroller of the Currency who if he finds such institution insolvent may appoint a receiver and wind up its affairs in the same manner as provided by law for national-banking institutions.

"(e) If any financial institution under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, which has not gone into liquidation and for which a receiver has not already been appointed for other lawful cause, shall discontinue its operations for a period of 60 days, the Comptroller of the Currency may, if he deems it advisable, appoint a receiver for such institution.

"(f) Any financial institution over which the Comptroller of the Currency has or had supervision which prior to the passage of this act has in any manner ceased to do a banking business shall not resume such banking business and shall advise the Comptroller of the Currency when its business has been fully liquidated, whereupon by operation of this act its charter is terminated. Such financial institution may, in the discretion of the Comptroller of the Currency, be subject to all the provisions of paragraph (d) of section 1 of this act.

"(g) Each person, copartnership, any director, liquidating committee or liquidating agent, and each one of the officers and employees of an association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 2. That section 714 of the act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" (D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 299), as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 714. (a) The Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the powers now conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it advisable, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank mentioned in the preceding section. The expense of such examination shall be paid in the manner provided by section 5240 of the Revised Statutes relating to the examination of national banks.

"(b) The Comptroller of the Currency shall by regulation prescribe from time to time the extent to which the laws applicable to national banks shall be applicable to banks and trust companies, other than national banks, in the District of Columbia, or to individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations carrying on the business of banking in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 3. (a) The shareholders of every savings bank or savings company now or hereafter organized under authority of any act of Congress to do business in the District of Columbia and of every banking institution organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of the Union to do or doing a banking business in the District of Columbia, who acquire in any manner the shares of any such savings bank or savings company after the enactment of this act, shall be held individually responsible equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank or company, to the extent of the amount of their stock so acquired therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

(b) The shareholders, at the date of the enactment of this act, of every savings bank or savings company organized under authority of any act of Congress to do business in the District of Columbia, and of every banking institution organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of this Union to do or doing a banking business in the District of Columbia, shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank or company entered into or incurred subsequent to the date of the enactment of this act to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. The words "entered into or incurred" as used in this section shall be held to include any extension or renewal of any contracts, debt, and engagement renewed or extended after the enactment of this act.

(c) The provisions of section 5205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 55); sections 5234, 5235, and 5236 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, secs. 192, 193, and 194); the act of March 29, 1886 (ch. 28, secs. 1, 2, and 3; 24 Stat. 8; U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, secs. 198, 199, and 200); the act of February 25, 1930 (ch. 58, 46 Stat. 74; U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 67); the act of June 30, 1876 (ch. 156, secs. 1, 2, and 3; 19 Stat. 63; U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, secs. 191, 65, and 197); and section 5210 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 62) are extended to apply to any bank, savings bank, or trust company organized, hereafter organized, or doing a banking business in the District of Columbia and to the shareholders of such institutions, except as limited by the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of section 713 of the act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" (D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 298), as amended, shall not be construed to be repealed by this act but shall have application to the banks, savings banks, savings companies, and trust companies embraced within this act.

(d) That portion of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended, applying to suits against national-banking associations (U. S. C., title 28, ch. 2, sec. 41, par. 16) shall be extended and shall apply to all actions arising under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Section 747 of the act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" (D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 374), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 747. No corporation or company organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of this Union shall carry on in the District of Columbia any of the kinds of business named in this subchapter without strict compliance in all particulars with the provisions of this subchapter for the government of such corporations formed under it, and each one of the officers of the corporation or company so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 5. No corporation, association, partnership, or individual shall carry on any business in the District of Columbia under any name or title containing the word "bank" or the words "trust company" unless (1) the business is being carried on under the name or title at the time of the approval of this act, or (2) the business is carried on under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency and the name or title is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. Any individual who, or corporation, association, or partnership which, violates any of the provisions of this section, and any officer of any such corporation or association and any officer or member of any such partnership, who assents to any such violation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 6. Any person who maliciously makes or repeats to, or in the hearing of, or under such circumstances that it becomes known to, any other person any false statement imputing insolvency or unsound financial condition to any bank, trust company, or building and loan association in the District of Columbia, or tending to cause a general withdrawal of deposits from any such institution, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both: *Provided*, That the truth of said statement, established by the maker thereof, shall be a complete defense in any prosecution under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. All acts prohibited by the provisions of sections 5208 and 5209 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and section 22 of the Federal reserve act, as amended, in the case of Federal reserve banks or member banks thereof, or of directors, officers, or employees of such banks, are likewise prohibited, respectively, in the case of banks in the District of Columbia which are not members of a Federal reserve bank, or of directors, officers, or employees of such banks, and shall be punishable by the respective penalties provided in such section.

The Clerk read the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 2, after the word "to," strike out the rest of the sentence and insert the following:

"(1) Corporations engaged in and doing a banking business on the date of the enactment of this act, (2) individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations primarily engaged as brokers in buying, selling, exchanging, and/or otherwise dealing in stocks, bonds, and/or securities, for the account of others, and inciden-

tally thereto conducts banking transactions, (3) individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations not doing a bank of deposit business."

Page 2, paragraph (b), line 4, strike out the words "individual, partnership, association" and the word "or."

Line 5, after the words "business of" strike out the word "banking" and insert in lieu thereof "a bank of deposit."

Line 7, after words "phase of" insert before the word "banking" the word "such."

At the end of line 3 of page 3, strike out the period and insert a comma, with the following words, "except that this paragraph shall not apply to associations, incorporated or unincorporated, engaged in and doing a building association business on the date of the passage of this act."

On line 6 of page 3, strike out the words "be closed" and insert in lieu thereof the words "discontinue business."

On line 14 of page 3, strike out the words "is closing" and insert in lieu thereof "has discontinued business and is winding up."

On line 23 of page 4, strike out "any" and insert "each."

Between lines 4 and 5 on page 5, insert the following paragraph:

"SEC. 2. That the last proviso of section 713 of the act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" (D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 298), as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"'*And provided further*, That all publications authorized or required by section 5211, Revised Statutes, and all other publications authorized or required by existing law to be made in the District of Columbia, shall be printed in one or more daily newspapers of general circulation published in the city of Washington.'"

At the beginning of line 5, page 5, strike out the words "Sec. 2" and insert "Sec. 3."

Strike out all of paragraph (b) on page 5, including lines 18 to 24, inclusive, and insert the following:

"(b) The provisions of section 5200 of the Revised Statutes as amended (12 U. S. C. 84) are hereby extended to apply to all banks and trust companies doing business in the District of Columbia.

"(c) Each bank and trust company doing business in the District of Columbia and not a member of the Federal reserve system shall within six months from the enactment of this section establish and maintain reserves on the same basis and subject to the same conditions as may by law now or hereafter be prescribed for national banks located in the District of Columbia, except that such reserves shall be established and maintained at such agency or agencies which shall have the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided, however*, (1) That the required reserves carried by such bank or trust company with an agency or agencies may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, be checked against and withdrawn by such bank or trust company for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities, and (2) that no such bank or trust company shall at any time make new loans or shall pay any dividends unless and until the total reserves required by law shall be fully restored."

In line 1 of page 6, strike out the words "Sec. 3" and insert "Sec. 4."

On line 2 of page 6, between the words "company" and "now" insert "other than building associations."

In line 8, between the words "company" and "after" insert "or such banking institutions other than building associations."

On line 15, between the words "company" and "organized," insert "other than building associations."

Strike out all of line 22, page 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "engagements of such savings bank, savings company, or banking institution, entered into or."

On line 1 of page 8, between the word "companies" and the comma, insert "other than building associations."

On line 8 of page 8, strike out "Sec. 4" and insert "Sec. 5."

On line 17 of page 9, between the words "deposits" and "from," insert the words "or funds."

On line 11 of page 9, strike out "Sec. 6" and insert "Sec. 7."

On line 23, page 9, strike out the words "Sec. 7" and insert the words "Sec. 8."

Following line 7 on page 10 insert the following paragraph:

"SEC. 9. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill with amendments to the House, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to. Accordingly the committee rose, and, Mr. PARKS having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. BLANTON, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 6402 and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded upon any amendment? [After a pause.] If not, the chair will put them en gros. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, was laid on the table.

ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 7375) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1869, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New Jersey calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2775, identical with the House bill, substitute it for the House bill, and pass the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to substitute S. 2775 for the House bill 7375. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object in order to get some information. I call the attention of the gentlewoman from New Jersey to the fact that a number of years ago upon objection made by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann, also by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Cannon, who was Speaker of this House at one time, and by a number of others, the Congress for a while stopped passing bills incorporating organizations with Federal charters.

Mrs. NORTON. This is not an incorporation.

Mr. BLANTON. But it is a change of incorporation.

Mrs. NORTON. Exactly.

Mr. BLANTON. It is an enlargement of the incorporation.

Mrs. NORTON. No.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, it is an enlargement of the business scope and privileges. Here is what the bill does. The present corporation has authority to grant insurance to Masons. I am a Mason, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and have been one for 30 years. I am a Knight Templar Mason in the York Rite and I am sympathetic with Masons and Masonic matters, but this incorporation permitted this company to grant insurance to Masons. It now comes in and ceases to be a fraternal organization and wants the authority to write insurance for everybody, whether Masons or not. Can you not see the change?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Is this the Acacia Insurance Co.?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. It never would have gotten its Federal charter if it had had that proposition in it at first. It never would have been incorporated by the Congress. The only reason on earth that Congress incorporated it was that it was a fraternal matter dealing only with certain persons in the fraternal order. It now wants to enlarge and become a regular insurance company, with an advantage over every other insurance company in the United States, and I am not in favor of that.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. BOWMAN. The gentleman understands that in 1869 when a charter was granted to the Acacia Mutual Relief Association there were no incorporation laws in the District of Columbia. It was necessary for Congress to grant that certificate of incorporation. It was a mutual association and it is still a mutual association.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentlewoman from New Jersey to withdraw this, because this is a very controversial matter. I am sympathetic with every purpose of the organization up to this time, but I am not sympa-

thetic with its having an advantage over other business concerns in the country, even though I am a Mason and have been one probably as long as any man here in the House. I hope the gentlewoman will withdraw this bill, because I shall be forced to resort to parliamentary tactics and make the point of order that there is no quorum present, and I do not want to interfere with other business the gentlewoman desires to pass.

Mr. LINTHICUM. How long did the gentleman say that he had been a Mason—longer than any other man? I have been a Mason for over 32 years.

Mr. BARTON. And I have been one for over 40 years.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman made the statement that he was not in favor of giving this company rights over and above the rights of others; in other words, discriminating in its favor. Why?

Mr. BLANTON. Because other companies can not come here and get a Federal charter to write insurance to everyone.

Mr. BOWMAN. This company wants only the same rights that any other company has that is operating in the District.

Mr. BLANTON. Then let it take out its charter as the others have had to do under the general law.

Mr. BOWMAN. This charter was granted in 1869, and they can not go to the incorporation laws of the District of Columbia and amend a charter granted in 1869.

Mr. BLANTON. Then let them take out a new charter the same as any other insurance company must do under the law. I hope the lady will withdraw this bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the bill temporarily.

TO REQUIRE CONTRACTORS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR OTHER PUBLIC WORKS TO GIVE BONDS FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 437, a bill to require a contractor to whom is awarded any contract for public buildings or other public works or for repairs of improvements thereon in the District of Columbia to give bond for the faithful performance of the contract, for the protection of persons furnishing labor and materials, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 437.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 437, with Mr. BLANTON in the chair.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no debate on the bill, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person or persons entering into a formal contract with the District of Columbia for the construction of any public building, or the prosecution and completion of any public work, or for repairs, upon any public building or public work, shall be required, before commencing such work, to execute the usual penal bond in an amount not less than the contract price, with good and sufficient sureties, with the additional obligation that such contractor or contractors shall promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract; and any person, company, or corporation who has furnished labor or materials used in the construction or repair of any public building or public work, and payment for which has not been made, shall have the right to intervene and be made a party to any action instituted by the District of Columbia on the bond of the contractor, and to have their rights and claims adjudicated in such action and judgment rendered thereon, subject, however, to the priority of the claim and judgment of the District of Columbia.

If the full amount of the liability of the surety on said bond is insufficient to pay the full amount of said claims and demands, then, after paying the full amount due the District of Columbia, the remainder shall be distributed pro rata among said interveners. If no suit should be brought by the District of Columbia within six months from the completion and final settlement of said contract, then the person or persons supplying the contractor with labor and materials shall, upon application therefor, and furnishing affidavit to the department under the direction of which said work has been prosecuted that labor or materials for the prosecution of such work has been supplied by him or them, and payment for which has not been made, be furnished with a certified copy of said contract and bond, upon which he or they shall have a right of action, and shall be, and are hereby, authorized to bring suit in the name of the District of Columbia in the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia, irrespective of the amount in controversy in such suit, and not elsewhere for his or their use and benefit, against such contractor and his sureties, and to prosecute the same to final judgment and execution: *Provided*, That where suit is instituted by any of such creditors on the bond of the contractor it shall not be commenced until after the complete performance of said contract and final settlement thereof, and shall be commenced within one year after the performance and final settlement of said contract, and not later: *Provided further*, That where suit is so instituted by a creditor or by creditors, only one action shall be brought, and any creditor may file his claim in such action and be made party thereto within one year from the completion of the work under said contract, and not later. If the recovery on the bond should be inadequate to pay the amounts found due to all of said creditors, judgment shall be given to each creditor pro rata of the amount of the recovery. The surety on said bond may pay into court, for distribution among said claimants and creditors, the full amount of the sureties' liability, to wit, the penalty named in the bond, less any amount which said surety may have had to pay to the District of Columbia by reason of the execution of said bond, and upon so doing the surety will be relieved from further liability: *And provided further*, That in all suits instituted under the provisions of this section such personal notice of the pendency of such suits, informing them of their right to intervene as the court may order, shall be given to all known creditors, and in addition thereto notice of publication in some newspaper of general circulation, published in the District of Columbia, for at least three successive weeks, the last publication to be at least three months before the time limited therefor.

The Clerk read as follows:

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "for," insert the words "alteration and/or"; after the word "repairs," insert the words "including painting and decorating."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk reported the next committee amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 4, after the word "contractor," insert the word "subcontractor."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition in opposition to the amendment.

I wish to inquire of the gentlewoman from New Jersey, or the author of the bill, whether the proposed amendment extending the requirements to subcontractors should be carried also in other provisions of the bill; for instance, on page 2, line 24? Is it the purpose of the enactment to require subcontractors to give bonds as well as the principal contractor?

Mr. PALMISANO. As I understand it, the word "subcontractor" was inserted at the request of the Federation of Labor, because under the bill passed in the last Congress some question arose on a piece of Government work in regard to compelling payment of the prevailing wage. There seemed to have been some question as to whether or not it applied to a subcontractor.

The same statement applies to the amendment consisting of the words "including painting and decorating." I think those amendments were inserted at the request of the Federation of Labor.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am calling the attention of the committee to the fact that the amendment under consideration applies to subcontractors only in this instance. If you are going to adopt this amendment, then I think it should be included in other parts of the bill. On line 24, page 2, and throughout, you have a provision requiring a contractor to give a bond, but in those provisions you do not refer to a subcontractor, as, for example, where he has defaulted after a bond has been given.

The bill without the amendment is consistent; but the committee has introduced an amendment requiring a subcontractor in certain cases to give bond. If this amendment is to be adopted it is my opinion that the bill should be amended to conform to the amendment that is about to be adopted.

Mr. MAPES. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I have not given that part of it any special thought.

I have hastily glanced at this provision of the bill and I wonder if the one does not apply to the contract which the main contractor has to give to the District of Columbia in getting his contract approved and if the other does not relate to the payment of wages and material which are to be made by the contractor and the subcontractor, in order to cover such a case as was referred to by the gentleman from Maryland, and if that is not the reason for including the subcontractor in one place and not in the other.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the gentleman from Maryland given any consideration to the thought which I have just advanced?

Mr. PALMISANO. No; I have not.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then I will not press the matter any further, but if the subcontractor is incorporated in this part of the bill, I will leave it to the Senate to make the bill harmonize by including the subcontractor in other parts of the bill, if that is found to be necessary.

Mr. GOSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. GOSS. I would like to ask the gentleman from Maryland if this in any way affects the so-called Davis-Bacon Act?

Mr. PALMISANO. Not that I know of.

Mr. GOSS. I would like to direct that question to the gentleman from Michigan. Outside of the work "subcontractor" the so-called Davis-Bacon provision is in no way affected in this bill?

Mr. MAPES. Not at all, as I understand it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and Mr. PARKS having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. BLANTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 437) to require a contractor to whom is awarded any contract for public buildings or other public works or for repairs or improvements thereon in the District of Columbia to give bond for the faithful performance of the contract, for the protection of persons furnishing labor and materials, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting a radio speech I made Saturday night.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech made over the National Broadcasting Co.'s radio hook-up Saturday evening, April 9, 1932, at 6.30 to 6.45 p. m. eastern standard time:

There is much misleading and false propaganda being circulated over the country at this time relating to the payment of the adjusted-service certificates. Many of the ones who are circulating these false reports are uninformed; they are not in possession of the facts. The question receiving the most consideration at this time is, "Can the payment to the veterans on a debt that must be paid anyway be used as a vehicle to carry our country back to prosperity?"

House bill No. 1 provides for the full and immediate cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates. The bill is now pending before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. Hearings on the proposal will commence Monday, April 11.

The adjusted-service certificates issued to veterans of the World War are not "bonus" certificates; they represent the Government's confession of a debt for services rendered.

In order to persuade the Congress of the United States to enact a law providing for the full cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates, the burden is upon us to show:

(1) That each holder of a certificate is entitled to receive an amount from the Government equal to the face or maturity value thereof.

(2) That the Government can pay the debt at this time without detriment to the general welfare.

No bond issue is being advocated. The public welfare must receive first consideration: 3,539,507 veterans of the World war are holders of adjusted-service certificates, amounting to $3,513,692,937; they reside in every community in the United States. About 3 per cent of the population in any community are holders of certificates. They range in value from $126 to $1,590 each, with the average value of $1,000. Two million six hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-four veterans have borrowed the limit allowed by law—50 per cent—on their certificates. Only 859,763 have not borrowed, and 200,000 of them can not receive loans because their certificates are less than 2 years old. After deducting prior loans, there is a remainder due to all holders of certificates of $2,126,864,316. If this money is paid now, it will be equal to a distribution of $18 per capita over the entire Nation.

After thorough and deliberate consideration, Congress declared that the lowest paid civilian laborer during the war receive between $1 and $1.25 more per day for his services than the veterans received, and decided this amount of extra pay should be given the veterans. A law was enacted in 1924 confessing this debt; but instead of making the payment in cash, an adjusted-service certificate, payable in 20 years, was given to the veteran.

In this bill, H. R. 1, we are merely asking for the payment of the $1 a day for home service and $1.25 a day for service overseas, the amount Congress said was due as of the time the services were rendered. The Government for many years required the veterans to pay 6, 7, and 8 per cent interest compounded annually for their own money. The Government should be willing to pay the veteran the minimum rate of interest that he was charged; that is being asked. We are not asking for the 25 per cent increase for waiting, which Congress said was reasonable; that part is eliminated. If a veteran is given the $1 and $1.25 a day as of the time the services were rendered, with a reasonable rate of interest from that time, he was entitled to an amount equal to the face or maturity value of his adjusted-service certificate, October 1, 1931. Therefore the certificates were really due October 1, 1931, although made payable in 1945.

Many would accuse the veterans of being unpatriotic for seeking full payment at this time. If full payment is not made, what will the average veteran, who has borrowed the limit—50 per cent—receive on his certificate in subsequent years? Sixeen dollars and fifty-five cents in 1944 and $66.25 in 1945. Interest on the 50 per cent already borrowed will have consumed the remainder. A recent ruling compels many veterans to pay 6 per cent interest compounded annually on their loans. In such a case the average veteran will actually owe the Government $112.18 in 1945. The veterans are now 39½ years of age. They need the money worse than the Government or banks need it in compound interest. The veterans who have borrowed on their certificates are paying $166,000 a day interest.

WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

One who voted for the $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill is not in a position to ask that question.

We need more money in circulation. This debt should be paid in United States notes, which will circulate as money the same as notes of the Federal reserve banks. They should be good for the payment of all debts, public and private, and should be full legal tender. Such payment of $2,126,000,000 will cause moderate inflation of the currency, which is very much needed at this time, and which is being advocated by the President of the United States, bankers, economists, financiers, and others, and will in no way endanger the gold standard. We are now on the double gold standard, having twice as much gold as the 40 per cent gold standard requires. This plan can become effective at once and the money distributed in payment of the debt to the veterans in every nook and corner of America; purchasing power will be placed into the hands of consumers; commodity prices will rise; wheels of industry will commence to turn to supply demands from consumers; stocks, bonds, and property of all kinds will be more

valuable and the general welfare will be promoted. The payment can be made in this way without a bond issue, without additional taxes, without paying interest, and without unbalancing the Budget.

The people do not have sufficient money to do business. They are reduced to barter. The following advertisement appeared recently in a daily paper:

"Mr. Farmer! You have no money! Neither have we! You have chickens—we have gas and oil—bring your chickens—we will trade you."

It will be said immediately this is a fiat-money proposal. Such a charge is not justified. In 1920 we had $55 per capita of money in circulation. At that time the Treasury and the Federal reserve banks possessed $2,865,000,000 of gold coin and bullion. At this time we have $44 per capita in circulation and the Treasury and the Federal reserve banks hold more than $4,000,000,000 of gold coin and bullion. This information may be substantiated from reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board. Four billion dollars is enough gold to justify the circulation of $10,000,000,000 in currency. We only have about $5,500,000,000 in currency in circulation. No economist or any informed person will say that we should maintain more than 40 per cent gold base for our paper money. The double-gold standard is causing us trouble.

THE PAPER MONEY

There are two kinds of money—paper currency and coins; paper money is preferred; it is made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. The Government first issued paper money in the early days of the Civil War in the form of United States notes; they were known as "greenbacks." These notes had no gold behind them; they were backed solely by the credit of the Nation.

To-day five kinds of paper money are in use—United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, Federal reserve notes, and national-bank notes.

My proposal to issue $2,200,000,000 in currency is sound. It will be backed by 40 per cent gold, a sinking fund for its retirement, and the credit of the Nation. No one can call it fiat money. It is no more "printing-press" money than any other paper currency. One may ask, "Why not issue all the money you want that way?" The answer is, "We do not have sufficient gold to issue an unlimited amount. The 40 per cent gold reserve requirement limits the amount that may be issued." One may ask, "Why not pay off part of the deficit in that way?" Part of the deficit can be taken care of by paying Federal employees in currency as long as we have a sufficient gold base. That is one of the reasons I voted against the pending tax bill.

I invite your attention to the Federal Reserve Bulletin for March, 1932, issued by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. It shows where we can get billions of additional money. Page 143, first column, under the heading "Excess Reserves," it is stated:

"On the basis of these excess reserves, the Federal reserve banks could issue $3,500,000,000 of credit if the demand were for currency, and $4,000,000,000 if it were for deposits at the reserve banks."

Something must be done to put money into circulation among the masses of the people. If another method can be discovered that will more equally distribute money without the payment of a dole, it should be considered. The commodity price level must be raised. People are now required to pay debts with commodities that are selling for 25 and 30 per cent of what they were when the debts were created. Our problem is debts. Anything that will increase the commodity price level will help both debtors and creditors. The proposal to pay the certificates, if enacted, will be equal to converting a noncirculating obligation or credit of the Government into United States notes, a circulating obligation. Government bonds do not circulate and do not affect the price level, but paper currency does circulate and does affect the price level. Anything that is done to enable the people to pay their debts on the same basis on which they were contracted will be very helpful.

All economists agree that the first thing to be done to restore conditions is to put more money into circulation in sufficient quantity to cause prices to rise. If something is not done at a very early date our whole individualistic, capitalistic system is in danger. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, testified before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, March 28, 1932. He advocated increasing the circulating medium. In answer to a question of how the circulating medium may be increased, he stated that one way would be for the United States to issue new United States notes in purchase of United States bonds or in the purchase of anything else, or by paying its employees. Professor Fischer's proposal is no different from my own. Prof. Williford I. King, an economist of New York University, testified before the same committee on the same proposition and suggested that, in order to raise the price level, money must be put into circulation and that this may be done by the Treasury being authorized to issue money in the form of United States notes in return for a certain amount of Government obligations.

How much additional money should be placed in circulation? Professor King answered that question in this way. It is like the problem of getting up a hill in your automobile, when you are down at the bottom out of gasoline and want to get to the top. If you tried to figure out just exactly the amount of gasoline that would be necessary for you to put into the tank to drive your machine to the top of the hill, you could spend the remainder of your life and never find out the exact amount. The answer is, put in enough gasoline to get to the top. On the question of putting more money into circulation, the answer is to put in enough to start commodity prices to rise. Business will recover when the price level is restored.

How much is $2,000,000,000? The same amount provided by the Government for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; nothing was said about impairing the Nation's credit or unbalancing the Budget until that bill was passed. Our Nation gave foreign countries five times two billion dollars.

Although it should not encourage extravagance and our Government should be economically administered, it is ridiculous to talk about our Nation's credit being impaired. A $400,000,000,000 Nation that owes $18,000,000,000, or about 4 per cent, is comparable to a business concern with assets of $22,500 owing $1,000. After the Civil War we owed 10.5 per cent of our national wealth. England owes 40 per cent of her national wealth. France owes 20 per cent of her national wealth. We owe much less in proportion to wealth than any nation on earth.

Deflation is the cause of our troubles; too much inflation will cause us trouble, but reflation will effect a cure. The best start on the road to recovery will be to pay the $2,000,000,000 to this large group of citizens, who have consuming power but who do not have the purchasing power.

If the people get the truth and they communicate their wishes to Congress, H. R. 1, as amended, will become a law in 30 days.

THE RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER DAVILA

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the resignation of Commissioner DAVILA, of Porto Rico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, the resignation of Hon. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA, Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico to the United States for the last 15 or 16 years, is due to take effect this day. After rendering uninterrupted service in this Chamber beginning with the Sixty-fifth Congress, the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, elevated him to a seat in the supreme bench of the land that gave him birth.

While with us Mr. DAVILA endeared himself by his genial nature and gentlemanly qualities. He served his people efficiently and faithfully. His broad culture and legislative experience will undoubtedly be great assets in the important post to which he has been appointed. I feel that I bespeak the sentiments of his colleagues in the hope that our loss will be Porto Rico's gain and in the wish that he may prove equally successful and serviceable in the high office for which he is eminently qualified by character and temperament.

CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF CERTAIN PIPE LINES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 2496, to permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 2496, with Mr. BLANTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, this bill would authorize the District Commissioners to grant permission to the Griffith-Consumers Co. to lay down and use not more than 10 oil pipe lines in southeast Washington, running under property owned by the company and under adjacent public streets and other public lands to the pierhead line of Anacostia River. The interests of the District of Columbia and of the United States are fully safeguarded by the bill, which is similar in most respects to the pipe line bills enacted in the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-ninth Congresses.

Mr. GOSS. Will the lady yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. GOSS. Are there any other companies that have this same privilege?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I understand that any company similarly situated has this privilege.

Mr. GOSS. This privilege will not interfere with any other privileges granted by the District?

Mrs. NORTON. Absolutely not.

Mr. GOSS. To other companies?

Mrs. NORTON. Not at all.

Mr. BUSBY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any member of the committee opposed to the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, that is not necessary. This is not Calendar Wednesday.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no member of the committee opposed to the bill, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Mississippi for one hour.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, when the Committee on the District of Columbia has the call and the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is considering legislation, is it necessary, in gaining recognition, that a Member has to be in opposition to the bill or is any Member whatsoever entitled to one hour's time for general debate?

The CHAIRMAN. From the Chair's experience, gained through having been a member of this committee for over 10 years, he will state that where a bill is called up for general debate on District day in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the chairman of the committee has yielded the floor, a member of the committee opposed to the bill is entitled to recognition over any other member opposed to the bill, and it was the duty of the Chair to ascertain whether there were any members of the committee opposed to the bill who would be entitled to prior recognition. The Chair having ascertained there were no members of the committee opposed to the bill, took pleasure, under the direction of the gentleman from Wisconsin, in recognizing the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the Chair permit the further parliamentary inquiry whether under the rules it is necessary for a gentleman gaining recognition in general debate to confine his remarks to the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. Not on District day. The general debate on District day is the same as general debate on any supply measure.

Mr. BUSBY. Mr. Chairman, I have sought to obtain the floor for an exceedingly worthy purpose. Up to this time, 3.25 in the afternoon, I have not been able to secure recognition for the purpose of calling to the attention of the House, and I am sure to the country, a thing that is far more necessary even than passing new tax measures to extract additional funds from the people of the country to meet ever-growing deficits, or of appropriating those funds out among the several contending interests of the country that are quarreling among themselves as to who will get the appropriations, or more important than these bills that we are now considering for the District of Columbia.

In this morning's Post, as conservative as it is, as partisan as it is in a political way, it made a pronouncement in an editorial that is more than a column in length that ought to attract the ear not only of the President and the administration and the leaders of the majority party in this House and the leaders in the other body but the entire country. I mean to refer to that editorial and to preface the remarks I shall make by reading all or portions of it.

This is from the Washington Post, dated Monday, April 11, 1932, and the editorial is headed "The Underlying Problem."

The editorial states:

A fresh wave of deflation swept over the country last week, leaving the people in a confused and uneasy state of mind. For a time the forces of depression were checked by the new blood poured into the veins of commerce by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other constructive measures. But these factors were not sufficient to turn the forces of deflation into a positive movement toward recovery. It is well for the public to face the fact that heroic measures are necessary to turn the tide of depression.

A few weeks ago attention was concentrated on the extension of credit. The banks were the center of the crisis. Banks were failing at the rate of about 400 per month. Emergency measures initiated at the White House mobilized the resources of the Nation behind bank credit. The epidemic of failures was quickly cured, and the banks are in a much stronger position than before. Now they have ample money and credit reserve, but the benefits of that improved position are not flowing out to the people.

The editorial continues:

There are two chief reasons for this condition. First, the banks are reluctant to lend money because of fear that their own safety may be jeopardized. Second, even if the people can borrow, they hesitate to do so because of the uncertainty of business and because falling prices and security values make the repayment of loans an extreme hardship.

The banks are not taking full advantage of the liberal credit allowances given them in the Glass-Steagall Act. Additional credit can be used only when other resources have been exhausted, and no bank wishes to admit that it is forced to resort to extraordinary measures. To this extent the working of the new regulations, which were expected to be a potent force in the restoration of normal conditions, are a disappointment. Congress did not reckon with the selfishness of some bankers who are concerned only with stabilizing their own establishments.

No elasticity of credit, however, could overcome the tendency of business to lie dormant while there is no hope of operation without fresh losses. All chance of recovery seems to hinge upon a turn in commodity prices.

This is the proposition I want to call your attention to. Commodity prices must come up if we are ever going to have any kind of relief that is efficient.

We passed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act, and we made available a possible $2,000,000,000 through that act. We passed the Glass-Steagall bill, and since we have passed that bill bank credits have shrunk, currency per capita has shrunk, and the total is almost $200,000,000 of shrinkage in currency since the passage of the Glass-Steagall bill. A like shrinkage is also shown by the figures and facts with regard to bank credits.

Not only this but commodity prices have continually gone downhill, and before I finish reading the editorial I want to give you this picture.

The best economists in the country hold that the debts, private and public, in this Nation amounted to $203,000,000,000 in 1929; that the total wealth of this Nation at that time was not more than $362,000,000,000.

The debts were 56 per cent of the national wealth. Since that time Professor Pearson, of Cornell, says the national wealth has shrunk 30 per cent, while commodity prices have gone down, making debts harder to pay—so much so that at the present time the debts of the Nation, public and private, are more than 80 per cent of the national wealth.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Has the gentleman any information whether the Federal reserve banks have tried to control operations; have they issued any part of the currency authorized which would augment the currency?

Mr. BUSBY. I have that information. At the end of December or at the beginning of this year, the currency of this country amounted to $4,460,000,000, or $45.34 per capita. To-day it has shrunk to $5,389,000,000, or $43.75 per capita, a shrinkage amounting to almost $200,000,000. So in regard to the bank credits, they have shrunk about $2,000,000,000 in the last couple of months. As far as business is concerned, it is in a worse condition than before we passed the Glass-Steagall bill.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Can the gentleman tell whether the banks have made any attempt to get the Federal reserve banks to issue any part of the billion dollars of currency?

Mr. BUSBY. I can not answer positively as to what they have done. I take the Associated Press article of last week, and it says:

FUNDS ARE NOW MOVING TO BIG MONEY CENTERS

Recent statements of Federal reserve member banks indicate a flow of funds from exterior banks to institutions in the large money centers of the country.

The latest statement of the board, covering the week ended March 30, showed that during the week a total of $25,000,000 was

added to the "due to banks" account in the cities of New York and Chicago alone, compared with a net gain of but $24,000,000 in this item in all member institutions.

This increase, $17,000,000 for New York City and $8,000,000 for Chicago, which is reflected in greater deposits, investments, and balances with Federal reserve banks, is held to portray remittances of funds loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to small exterior banks. Its flight to the larger cities, incidentally, is evidence of business stagnation through the rural communities, Treasury officials say.

In other words, the figures show that the bank credits in outlying districts are drying up and are getting worse and worse, while they grow in the money centers.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. And no effort is being made to give them an increase in sound money?

Mr. BUSBY. Under the Glass-Steagall Act nothing has been done to effectively help business, the currency situation, or bank credits.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Is not this the situation? That the banks having eligible paper are refusing to rediscount the paper with the Federal reserve system?

Mr. BUSBY. That is the situation, because the banks, like individuals, are justly afraid of present leadership.

This editorial goes on to state:

On April 1 a group of 110 representative commodities were selling for 17½ per cent less than they brought a year ago. This is superimposed upon a decline of 20 per cent in the previous year. So long as this condition remains unchanged business will be paralyzed. All the credit in the world can not induce business to go deeper into the red.

Value in the United States is being slowly concentrated into money. The dollar increases in value every day, while everything else loses some of its relative worth. In spite of the antihoarding campaign and the liberalizing of credit, this situation encourages the liquidation of all other forms of wealth. The value of the dollar has reached such a high point that the people are tempted to convert all their holdings into dollars to avert further shrinkage.

Unless this vicious movement is checked it will result in panic. The extension of credit will not be sufficient. Heroic emergency measures that will arrest the fall of prices seem to be in order. How that can be done without unwarranted inflation of the currency is not clear, but every fresh wave of deflation makes more urgent the necessity of restoring some measure of balance between money and commodity prices.

Mr. JONES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. I yield.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman's position is that the patient needs a further blood transfusion?

Mr. BUSBY. You might put it that way, since money and bank credits are the lifeblood of business. The editorial goes on to state:

The best brains of the country ought to be concentrated on this problem. This economic malady has reached a point where it can not be expected to cure itself without leaving horrible scars. Palliatives will not yield the desired effect. Business can not turn toward stability unless the whole tendency toward lower price levels is reversed.

I want to comment on that. Money that is based on true value related to commodities, their utility, supply, and demand, is not fiat money. Many years ago it was believed that only gold and silver were a proper base for currency. Some 50 years ago silver began to be left out of the picture, and then most nations decided to use gold largely because gold is a commodity of limited amount, and if used for a money base and paper money related to it on a proper percentage we would not have too much money, we would not have money that we could call fiat money, because it would all be backed by gold. Time went on until 1890, when this country was in a very distressed condition from a money standpoint. The Aldrich committee directed one department of the Government to investigate back over a period of 50 years in order to get a check on commodity prices. Going over that period of 50 years a very tangible amount of reliable information was gathered, and from that has come the Bureau of Labor Statistics, headed by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart. It is a corps of many persons, scientifically working to determine commodity prices and the relation of these to each other and to the commodities in trade. On the Bureau of Labor Statistics financial or statistical organizations base their information for their clients. The point is that the Bureau of Labor Statistics takes 784 commodities every day and determines in a very tangible way the value of those commodities. That finding of many commodity prices is more dependable than the one commodity "gold," because gold is nothing more than a commodity and can be manipulated or maldistributed or dealt with by bankers in such a way that we are thrown into a period of financial independability that we find ourselves in to-day. In 1913 the Federal reserve act was passed—and this may be news to you—but only 40 per cent of the money issued as Federal reserve notes has to be based on gold and 60 per cent may be based on commodities. You asked how that happens. Certain paper secured by commodities is made eligible for discount through the Federal reserve banks. That paper may be put up to 60 per cent and gold to the extent of 40 per cent, and out of that combination comes the perfectly good Federal reserve note, good legal tender for all purposes for which money could be used. I call attention to the fact that the commodities back of the 60 per cent of Federal reserve notes are what makes it possible for us to have anything like a sufficient amount of currency to-day.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Iowa. Having that same thought, I want to bring to you this illustration. In my county in 1922 there were 13 banks. Those 13 banks had placed a rediscount of $2,000,000 and naturally the supply of money, actual currency, that came into my county would be around a little over $1,000,000. That was new currency that came by virtue of the rediscount in the Federal reserve bank. To-day all of those original banks have gone, and are in process of liquidation. A few of them have already been liquidated.

Mr. BUSBY. The gentleman means that they are broke.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Iowa. Busted. There are two left. They have organized 3 new banks, making a total now of 5 banks, and taking the statements of those 5 banks, on January last, there was not one cent of rediscount. In other words, you have taken out of circulation in my county, a small country county, over a million dollars of actual currency.

Mr. BUSBY. I am sure that is the picture you will find all over the country and I thank the gentleman for the illustration. To proceed with the editorial:

Some powerful agency must be thrown into the breach to restore the value of goods and services against the exaggerated value of money.

The people would not countenance the manufacture of fiat money to make prices rise. But some method of currency expansion on a sound gold basis might be necessary.

The man who wrote this editorial is like a great many other people who discuss the money question. He does not know anything about the economics involved in the money set-up and does not want to appear "radical," but he knows that something must be done quickly, and he admits it. He does know, however, that some remedy must be had besides waiting for the people in the money marts of the world to get into a good humor and bring prosperity back to us. He is calling the attention of the Congress to the fact that you as a responsible agent, a representative of your constituents, ought to wake up, just as I ought to wake up, and quit fooling with this situation, and go to work on it and solve it in a scientific, sensible manner, in order to save not only the people of the country but the Government itself. [Applause.]

My persistence in seeking the floor to make this speech was not out of any wrong spirit, but I am impressed with the need of this country for legislation and I do not care to what extent I have to go to get the floor to speak for that on this or other occasions until the question is settled. I have borne the brunt of this thankless position of forcing myself before the House on other occasions to call attention to this condition which you know about as well as I do. I hope you will not hold this against me personally or officially because I persisted on this occasion and have taken this time regardless.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mrs. NORTON. I think the gentleman is quite wrong about having forced himself in. The only suggestion I made was that he would allow me to get through with this District business, which, of course, is of great importance to the District Committee, even though, as the gentleman said in the beginning of his remarks, he did not consider the bills of any great importance; but when we have gone over these bills as carefully as we have, we consider they are of some importance. Certainly they are of a great deal of importance to the District of Columbia and I hope the gentleman will not hold any hard feelings against me on that account.

Mr. BUSBY. I am just trying to get any bad feelings removed against me for persisting in presenting this appeal to Congress for what I believe to be the imperative need of the people of the Nation.

Mrs. NORTON. I can assure the gentleman I have none.

Mr. BUSBY. I was explaining the editorial.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that while the gentleman from Mississippi has the right to proceed in general debate, he is reading editorials by unanimous consent.

Mr. BUSBY. That is right. I am about through, and if they do not want me to finish reading it I will not lose much.

Emergencies of this kind call for drastic action which goes to the heart of the problem. All the benefits which have accrued through bank stabilization will be lost unless the forces of deflation are arrested. It is time for the leaders in Government and financial circles to focus their minds upon a realignment of values.

That editorial comes from the conservative Washington Post, which always speaks for the present administration.

We have had experts dealing with this subject. The Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Eugene Meyer, a well-known and much-liked gentleman in financial circles, and other prominent gentlemen who have been dealing with the subject for several months have been provided with all the machinery they have asked Congress for. What is the result? Conditions have grown worse and worse, as you know. They have not tackled the primary and essential problem, that of restoring commodity values to a point where the people can pay their debts with what they have to sell. [Applause.]

The President has had the benefit of the wonderful wisdom of these well-trained gentlemen from financial quarters, but I will suggest to him a list of gentlemen from whom, if he would confer with them for an hour or two, he would get a different slant on the picture. He would realize that he could not restore conditions by beginning to work at the top, but that the efforts must be made with the laborer, the farmer, and the man who works with his hands and produces things, to bring about a situation that will put value into the things such people produce.

I would suggest as the first man Senator Owen, for 12 years chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

I would suggest as the second man General Dawes, Vice President of the United States for four years, and now chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

As the third man I would suggest Dr. Irving Fisher. A better authority on the question does not live, perhaps, in this country or the world to-day.

I would suggest as the fourth man Doctor King, of the University of New York.

As the fifth man I would suggest Mr. Harrison, president of the Federal Reserve Bank, of New York City.

As the sixth man I would suggest T. ALLAN GOLDSBOROUGH, a Representative from the State of Maryland, who understands the trouble.

Mr. BANKHEAD. And the editor of the Washington Post.

Mr. BUSBY. I do not know what everyone in authority in our administration thinks, but we are reaping an awful reward just now. The stock market broke again to-day. It will continue to go down under present leadership. Of all the shares listed on the market at tremendous values in 1929, they are $24,000,000,000 less to-day; and stocks are going down hill as fast as they can be marshaled together and thrown on the board and sold through the forced method that is at present going on. Why? Because people have not confidence in the situation. That is what inspired similar outrages in the past.

So, if our President would take unto himself a different corps of advisers and earnestly listen to them, confer with them in regard to the problem that is pressing the life out of the people, take the advice of those gentlemen who are experts—who know the problem—he would not have any trouble in being reelected President of the United States. I do not believe that any well-organized party which would shoulder this problem and champion this cause would have any difficulty in electing a President, because it is the very life of the people. [Applause.]

What we need is somebody like Theodore Roosevelt. Formerly I was not a great admirer of Roosevelt, but when there comes a time like the present I almost feel like throwing up my hands and crying out for Theodore Roosevelt to come back and take charge of the situation.

I am not overestimating matters. I read last week where in the State of Mississippi 60,000 people lost their homes because they could not raise the money to pay the taxes assessed against those homes. Seven million acres of land, one-quarter of all the land value in that State, were sold out from under the people. What are they going to do? Are they to be turned out to become recruits to the already large army of unemployed that is wandering on the face of the earth seeking some means of livelihood? Inevitably that is the case, unless we have a reversal of this thing; and the reversal must come in the commodity prices; it can not come anywhere else.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Certainly.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think the gentleman from Mississippi knows what my personal attitude has been on the question he is now discussing since the very beginning of this session of Congress. From such superficial investigation as I have been able to give it, I agree fully with the gentleman from Mississippi. I believe he has pointed out the absolutely basic and fundamental essential that we will have to meet before we will have any real restoration of prosperity. I am glad that the gentleman from Mississippi and other gentlemen on the floor of the House, Democrats and Republicans, particularly those on the Banking and Currency Committee, have gone into such a full examination of this question. I indulge the hope that the gentleman's committee at an early date will report the Goldsborough bill and give the House an opportunity to consider this question.

Mr. BUSBY. That is what I was coming to—a discussion of the Goldsborough bill which we will soon report to the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Iowa. I have heard a great many speeches on this subject and I have taken great interest in it for this reason: That I believe it is the only method by which this Congress can do anything for this country. If the gentleman does not have the time now, I hope he will at an early date address the House and explain, as I know the gentleman can, the method by which we can keep from that overinflation. As I have said in this House and in the cloakroom, the matter which bothers most of us is that we always refer back to German currency.

I have followed your hearings very closely, and I have been convinced by your testimony and the testimony of others that under this Goldsborough bill we can absolutely take care of the question of excessive inflation.

Mr. BUSBY. I have refrained to-day from discussing that question, because we hope to get that bill before the House in a short time. I will come to that in a moment.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I hope the gentleman will continue his very splendid address.

Mr. BUSBY. It is somewhat unpleasant, I will assure you, to be begging for time in the House to speak on this question, but I feel forced to discuss the question of applying some method of saving the Nation's financial house from burning down.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I appreciate that. I hope the gentleman will not stop his address until he has given the membership the remedy for inflation and the prevention of overinflation, because the gentleman can do it.

Mr. BUSBY. I dislike to take that much time now, yet I want to say this: Doctor Fisher was before our committee a few days ago. He has recently written a very valuable book called "The Money Illusion." We asked him if he would send that book at his own expense to the membership of Congress. He said, "If they will read it, I will be glad to send it to every Member of the House." We said, "What would it cost?" He said, "Around $500, but I will be glad to do it. I have no interest in this subject, except the general interest of stabilizing conditions for the American people." So I understand he has mailed a letter to each Member of Congress asking the Members if they will read the book; and if they say they will, he will be glad to send a copy of the book, and I commend it to you. If you gentlemen do not read your Bible for a week, read that book in the meantime; read it at all hazards, because it is the first requisite for the Members of this House and those who have studied the currency question to begin to think on in the attempt to solve the question.

Now, the Goldsborough subcommittee is made up of Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, Mr. PRALL, and myself on the majority side, and Mr. STRONG of Kansas and Mr. BEEDY on the minority side. We have been holding hearings. Those hearings will be available to-morrow afternoon at the Banking and Currency Committee of the House. We want you to get them and read them.

People are so afraid to question our present monetary set-up. Arthur Brisbane said not long ago that nobody could understand the money question. I concede that proposition. I said so in a speech recently, because it is not founded on reason or common honesty. It is a set-up that has come down to us through the ages. It is not a scientific set-up, and it is one that will eternally involve us in the problem that is facing us to-day.

Oh, it is a fallacy, yet we support it with all the determination we can command. It is a fallacy that has done harm to the people of this country and the peoples of the world. I do not say this disparagingly, but credit sellers and big bankers are in the business for the profit they can get out of it.

As a result, they manipulate the gold standard, the gold exchange, and the currency, and the international exchange arrangements for their own purposes, and you can not blame them. But if you would take values attached to commodities and make the currency set-up and its value relate to commodity values, it would be different. I do not believe I shall have time to go into that now, but that is what the Goldsborough bill will do. It is a short bill, of three pages; and when it comes in here, study it and we will discuss the plan further.

This is what currencies are when based on gold, on one commodity which is as treacherous as can be. Gold is no more dependable than any other commodity, such as wheat, where you may have a short crop or a long crop; but if you could have 784 commodities scientifically dealt with and the commodity price of them ascertained with regard to 1926 prices, which was a fair standard of living, and prices were level practically from 1921 to 1929—because Mr. Strong, of the Federal reserve bank in New York City, did the thing we are trying to get the Federal Reserve Board to do to-day to stabilize prices. When currency and bank credits became too scarce he injected them into the field of trade. When inflation was apparent he withdrew them from the field.

Statistics show that every time you put more money into the pockets of the people and more credit into the banks, prices of commodities will rise. It is natural if we have money in our pockets we will spend it, more natural than if we do not have money at all. It is natural if the banks have credit they will lend it to the people, but we have reached a condition where there is no faith in anything just now.

When this bill comes up, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH], and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG] and other Members, will have an opportunity to discuss in detail with you the provisions of the bill and will show you exactly how, if enacted into law and applied in good faith by the Federal Reserve Board, it will bring back a degree of dependability.

I am not going to take more time this afternoon, but do not think too hard of me if at some other time I inject myself into debate and inflict myself upon you for a while in order to call your attention to the fact that we ought to do something to escape from the calamity that is impending and that must fall upon us and our people unless we take the course that is pointed out in the very able editorial I have read to you. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. I yield.

Mr. ALLGOOD. I do not blame the gentleman for taking time, if he can get it, with 60,000 farm homes being sold in his State. I think the House can well take time to listen to addresses on the monetary system, and I think we need more addresses from members of the committee who have made a specific study of the question.

Mr. BUSBY. I would like to ask the Members who have not had an opportunity to study the question, Will you not depend somewhat on the Members that have made such studies? If you are on the west side of the aisle, will you not listen to those gentlemen who are aligned with that side of the aisle, and will you not have confidence in them? I hope those on this side will give some attention to the very splendid gentleman who is the chairman of the subcommittee, and to some of the others who are on this side, because I think we understand it. You know we are not inherently dishonest and we are not deceived about the situation, and all you have to do to convince yourselves is to look back home at your own affairs—wrecked.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. I have been very much interested in the gentleman's outline of the situation, but it seemed to me that there are two or three other topics that the gentleman might have mentioned, and one in particular. I would like to hear the gentleman's statement in regard to the use of silver in our money situation, its relation to gold, and the relation that the present scheme of using a commodity price level has with our money structure, based, in part, on silver and in part on gold. Will the gentleman tell us about that?

Mr. BUSBY. The shortest cut to an answer to that question would be for the gentleman to read the book that Doctor Fisher is going to send him, because it is so well thought out there.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. I would like for the gentleman to state it so that it will be in the RECORD here.

Mr. BUSBY. I will say that gold and silver together would be more dependable than gold alone, but any metallic base for currency that is not related to true values or commodity values, as determined by a scientific method, will swing away; and while both of them together will not be as tricky as one alone, still they will not be entirely dependable.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. In the gentleman's study has he not found a direct relationship between the price of silver, day after day and year after year, with the price of commodities, going up or going down?

Mr. BUSBY. That is true, but that is largely because silver is nothing but a commodity in the scheme of things and has not been anything else for a good many years. It swings in price with other commodities; but you do not find gold doing that, because the statute says that the standard of value shall be a gold dollar consisting of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, and all other currency issued or coined shall be kept in relation to this standard of value,

and this shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is why gold in price stands still, apparently. It does not stand still, as a matter of fact, because it has gone sky high and left everything at a very low level, and we can not sell enough commodities now to buy gold or to buy money, which is the equivalent of gold.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The distinguished gentleman from Colorado has injected some inquiries with reference to the status of silver as related to this economic problem. A few moments ago the gentleman from Mississippi asked all Members to read the hearings before his committee on the commodity-price situation. I will say to the gentleman from Colorado, if he has not already done so, if he will secure a copy of the hearings now being conducted by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures under the direction of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOMERS], he will find some very illuminating and some very valuable suggestions there on this question of silver coinage, and I want to make this further statement in connection with the Goldsborough bill, which I hope will soon be passed not only by this House but by the Senate and receive the approval of the President, that they ought to take up the recommendations made by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures with reference to the immediate calling of an international conference to restabilize the value of silver.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Absolutely; and may I say in reply to the gentleman's comment that I have attended practically all the hearings of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and many of the hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency. I am trying to keep up with the work of both of those committees.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Can the gentleman give the House any idea when the legislation will be reported?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes; we hoped to have Eugene Meyer before us last Friday; but he said he was not prepared to come, because he had not read what had been said by other witnesses, and he wanted time to study the bill. Out of deference to him—and we wished to have his statement and approval, if possible—we deferred the matter until Thursday of this week. But Wednesday of this week Mr. Harrison, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, is to be before us.

However, we are determined to report the bill out before the end of this week, regardless of whether they come or not. [Applause.]

In justice to myself and to the gentlemen, I am taking time to call to your attention to the valuable information that may be had: One has been referred to, the hearings before the Somers committee, to investigate silver and its relation to the monetary question; and the other, the hearings before the Goldsborough subcommittee, being conducted by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House.

Read those, because I can not tell you all of the wonderful presentation that they gave us by men who know and who have studied the question for years and years.

I would not undertake on the floor of the House, even in the brief time of an hour, to analyze those things. But my object to-day—and this is the kind of meeting that I wanted to have, and I am sorry that the whole House was not here this afternoon—I want this House to decide the question that will come up, each Member on his own responsibility—and I have no fear for the legislation that we are going to propose.

Mr. FIESINGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. I yield.

Mr. FIESINGER. The gentleman knows that I have been much interested in the Goldsborough bill, and I commend the gentleman for his fine statement. There is a mind that thinks that if the Federal Reserve Board did expand the currency, that would force us off the gold standard; and with the securities that are payable in gold, Liberty bonds, that would precipitate a tremendous panic in this country.

Mr. BUSBY. Let the gentleman get the Federal Reserve Bulletin for March, 1932, and they will show you that with the present amount of gold they could issue an additional three and a half billion dollars Federal bank notes and not endanger the gold standard.

Now, the peak of Federal reserve notes outstanding was, on the 23d of December, 1920, when there was $3,404,000,000 in Federal reserve notes, when the gold in this country amounted to $2,926,000,000. We have outstanding now Federal reserve notes in circulation or held by issuing banks to the amount of $2,794,000,000. Our gold holdings are $4,389,000,000.

It is not endangering the gold standard. We have 30 per cent of all the monetary gold in the world, and France has about 33 per cent of the gold; so that France and this country have practically 69 to 70 per cent of all the monetary gold in the world, and the other 45 countries of the world are getting along without any except the remaining 30 per cent.

Mr. FIESINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mr. FIESINGER. Does this statement of the Federal reserve bank give any assurance that the issuance of $3,500,000,000 of currency would not force us off the gold standard?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes. The gentleman should read it.

Mr. FIESINGER. I think that would help the country a good deal when the people of the country know that.

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBY. Yes.

Mrs. NORTON. I have followed what the gentleman has said with a great deal of interest. If all that is true, what is the justification for the tax bill that we recently passed?

Mr. BUSBY. The tax bill is an emergency proposition and must be passed to provide new means and methods of going down deeper into the pockets of the people, because under the former revenue raising law the springs of revenue had dried up to where we were not getting over 50 per cent of the amount we needed. Of course we understand that the springs of revenue to the private individual have also dried up, but that does not make so much difference so long as we balance the Budget and the financiers of the world are satisfied that they can depend upon us.

I am not criticizing the balancing of the Budget or commenting upon it. To defer a portion of our national payments ought not to hurt the credit of a nation any more than if I should defer a part of the payments that I am expected to make this year should hurt my credit. But it is the demand of the financial centers of the country that we balance the Budget; and whenever we do not do everything that they suggest through their chambers of commerce and their meetings of financial barons, they threaten a panic and throw these stock exchange fits, and down the hill we go, down, down, down. Let me say in closing that there is not a thing to keep us from getting back to a dependable basis under our present law, with the Glass-Steagall bill in force. There is nothing to prevent us from using that and getting back on a sound financial basis and getting on the upgrade except that the Federal Reserve Board is not doing anything to take advantage of the legislation that we have enacted here in Congress at their request. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to grant permission to the Griffith-Consumers Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, the owner of square 661 in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, said square being bounded on the north by R Street, on the south by S Street, on the east by Half Street, and on the west by First Street, its successors and assigns, to lay down, construct, maintain, and use not more than 10 pipe lines for the carriage of petroleum and petroleum prod-

ucts from a point or points within said square 661, in and through R Street, due east to Half Street, east, and thence north on Half Street, east, to a point opposite lots 12 or 13 in square east of square 708 (through which said lots the said Griffith-Consumers Co. now has an easement to run said pipe lines), thence through said lots or any other lots in said square east of square 708 which may hereafter be acquired by the said Griffith-Consumers Co. or through which it may secure an easement, and to the pierhead line of the Anacostia River.

SEC. 2. That all the construction and use provided for herein shall be under such regulations and rentals as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may make and establish in connection therewith.

SEC. 3. That no permission granted or enjoyed hereunder shall vest any title or interest in or to the land within the above-mentioned streets or affect any right, title, or interest of the United States in or to land within square east of square 708.

SEC. 4. That the Congress reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal this act at any time.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Goss: Page 2, line 21, after the figure 708, insert a new section as follows:

"That said Griffith-Consumers Co., its successors and assigns, shall be and remain liable to all persons, firms, and corporations for all damages to person or property which may result at any time or from any cause from the construction, maintenance, and/or operation of said pipe lines, or additions thereto. That in the event the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia desire the removal of any of said pipe lines, said company shall remove the same without claim for damages from said Governments."

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have talked this amendment over with the committee, and I understand it is agreeable to them to accept it. It is offered for the purpose of safeguarding the public in the use of the pipe lines, which are sometimes quite risky. Sometimes leaks occur, and oil seeps up and it catches fire. Great restrictions are placed on the storage of oil and also on the use of pipe lines as a carrier. This I offer to safeguard the public interest. In the last portion of the amendment it will be noted that if for any reason the Government, Federal or district, should want to remove any of the pipe lines, they could do that, and the Griffith Co. could not sue for damages. I trust that the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The only objection is that it carries the bill back to the Senate and delays the letting of the contracts. Is not the amendment merely declaratory of what is already in the law, namely, that they are liable for any damage that might happen?

Mr. GOSS. I notice that section 3 takes care of the United States; and I assume if any loss should occur, the United States would be protected; but inasmuch as the rights of citizens, firms, and corporations were not mentioned, there was a question in my mind as to whether they would be protected.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Does not the gentleman think they are responsible, anyway?

Mr. GOSS. I do not think the Senate would hold the matter up, and I am not offering this to delay the matter at all.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has any member of the committee information as to the extent to which these pipe lines go?

As I understand, it grants the privilege over certain property of the United States.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. And the right to go under certain streets.

Mr. STAFFORD. And the right to go under certain streets which abut property of the United States. I did not have time sufficient to examine the plats to see just where the property is located, but I think it is tributary to the Anacostia Branch.

Mr. PATMAN. That is right.

Mr. GOSS. They own one lot.

Mr. STAFFORD. This company owns a number of lots, and the United States is now engaged in litigation to settle the title to square 708.

Mr. GOSS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the United States is the only party directly interested, I would like to inquire the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. GOSS. The purpose is to provide the right of redress in case of damage. We are all familiar with the sight of the large gasoline trucks driving around the city with chains dragging in order to ground them in case they should be struck by lightning; and we are all familiar with the fact that in pipe lines there is the danger of leaks and the danger that oil will seep up through the ground and catch fire. It is easily conceivable that some such thing might occur and numbers of persons and vehicles be injured.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman, with his vast business knowledge and understanding of matters in general, knows that often gas is emitted from gas-pipe lines; and the gas companies having the special privilege to lay them, immediately send a crew to detect and try to locate the place where the gas is escaping, but no great damage ever ensues.

In this instance we have a localized pipe line for a company which owns property near the Anacostia Branch to be granted the privilege of laying pipe lines over streets adjacent to or adjoining property owned by the United States. I question whether there is need of having the precautionary amendment that the gentleman suggests. I am in accord with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] that it would only delay consideration and is not really necessary.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STAFFORD) there were—ayes 5, noes 7.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLANTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that commitee had had under consideration the bill S. 2496, and had instructed him to report the same back with the recommendation that it do pass.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADMISSION OF PAY PATIENTS TO CONTAGIOUS-DISEASE WARD OF GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 1769) to authorize pay patients to be admitted to the contagious-disease ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 1769.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 1769, with Mr. BLANTON in the chair.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. This is a permissive bill. The legislation is necessary to permit pay patients to be admitted to the contagious ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital. There is increasing reluctance on the part of Washington hospitals to care for people having contagious diseases, because they present a varying degree of peril to other patients in the hospital. I may say that at the present time there is no place in the District where people of moderate means with contagious diseases may go. This bill is designed to assist such people.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Gladly.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is a letter incorporated in the report, addressed to Senator CAPPER by the director of public welfare. I was led to the conclusion that patients with contagious diseases are now taken care of at Garfield Memorial Hospital. Is that the fact?

Mrs. NORTON. I think those are only indigent patients.

Mr. STAFFORD. I was wondering why we should give preference to pay patients as distinguished from indigent patients in the matter of hospitalization at Gallinger Municipal Hospital? What is the need of granting special consideration to pay patients? Why should they not go to establishments like Garfield Hospital where they can receive consideration?

Mrs. NORTON. My answer to that is that the hospitals do not want contagious-disease patients. There is protection necessary in contagious diseases, not only for those absolutely destitute, but for those who can not stand the extremely high charges in private hospitals in such cases.

Mr. STAFFORD. If I may be permitted to refresh the memory of the lady from New Jersey, the letter states that the Providence Hospital——

Mrs. NORTON. To which letter does the gentleman refer, may I ask?

Mr. STAFFORD. I refer to the letter from the director of public welfare, at the bottom of page 2 of the report, in which it is stated that the Providence Hospital management does not care to have these patients, does not care to continue the service of looking after indigent patients who have contagious diseases; but it makes no reference to Garfield Memorial Hospital having adopted the same policy.

My inquiry is directed to the need of authorizing pay patients to be housed in a public institution like Gallinger Municipal Hospital. Indigent patients are privileged to go there.

My inquiry is prompted by the experience of the city of Detroit, where the Ford Hospital was established through the munificence of Henry Ford, which hospital permits pay patients to receive the benefit of that institution. There is criticism on the part of the medical fraternity that it is unfair to the profession to allow that institution to grant its privileges to anyone who may see fit to go there. I am wondering what is the need of granting the privilege to pay patients as distinguished from indigent patients.

Mrs. NORTON. My understanding has been that it is necessary to get this permission before these patients may go there. This bill has been indorsed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. STAFFORD. Are not pay patients privileged to go to Providence Hospital or to avail themselves of the facilities of Garfield Hospital?

Mrs. NORTON. But there is a growing disinclination on the part of those hospitals to take such cases.

Mr. STAFFORD. Do the pay patients want to avail themselves of the privilege of a Government hospital at a lower rate?

Mrs. NORTON. This is merely a permissive use.

Mr. STAFFORD. If there are facilities at private hospitals, why should we permit pay patients to be privileged to avail themselves of the facilities of Gallinger Hospital?

Mrs. NORTON. Why should they not have the privilege?

Mr. STAFFORD. Because they can obtain those privileges at a private institution. The public institutions are for the benefit of indigent patients, not for pay patients in competition with private hospitals.

Mrs. NORTON. But they expect to pay what they can afford when they go to Gallinger Hospital.

Mr. STAFFORD. What rate will they pay? Will the rate be the same as that charged in private hospitals?

If private hospitals are able to take care of these pay patients, then I can not see any reason why we should open a public hospital and use that as a latch for the building of a more commodious hospital at public charge.

Mrs. NORTON. The gentleman knows that is done in other cities.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is not done in the city which I have, in part, the pleasure of representing. We have private institutions and we have public institutions. The public institutions are for the benefit of the indigent and not for the benefit of those who are capable of paying. Those who are capable of paying naturally seek treatment in private hospitals, and properly so. It is stated in this report that there is a program on foot to increase the size of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital. We are continually hearing the cry that the burdens of the District are being increased and increased, and that the people of the District are obliged to pay for those privileges. I want to grant plenty of hospitalization to the indigent, those who can not pay; but I do not want to grant hospitalization in public institutions to those who are able to pay.

Mrs. NORTON. The Commissioners of the District are responsible to the District. They have asked me to introduce this bill, and they tell me it is absolutely necessary for the safe conduct of the District. Therefore I can not do anything more than take the word of the commissioners.

Mr. STAFFORD. The president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia in his letter states:

> The Budget estimates of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933, just submitted to Congress, contain an appropriation estimate of $250,000 for the construction of an additional ward building for contagious diseases at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, with a contract authorization of $600,000.

So this is nothing more than a means for adding further additional burdens on the District of Columbia when, from the little knowledge I have of it, there is no real need for it.

Mrs. NORTON. I may say to the gentleman that if I thought that was the purpose of the bill I would be the first one to oppose it.

Mr. STAFFORD. I know the fundamental position of the gentlewoman from New Jersey in favor of economy, and that is why I am making these inquiries. I am trying to protect her in the position she has taken for so many years back.

Mr. GOSS. Will the lady from New Jersey yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. GOSS. I want to ask if any of these recommendations have anything to do with the so-called down-town clinic?

Mrs. NORTON. That I can not answer.

Mr. GOSS. Is there any legislation coming out on the subject of the down-town clinic?

Mrs. NORTON. We have nothing before us at the present time.

The Clerk read the bill for amendment.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLANTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (S. 1769) to authorize pay patients to be admitted to the contagious-disease ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EXTENSION AND WIDENING OF MICHIGAN AVENUE

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10489) to provide for the extension and widening of Michigan Avenue in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the con-

sideration of the bill H. R. 10489, with Mr. BLANTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, this bill simply authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to use for street purposes a portion of the land lying within McMillan Park and in the United States Soldiers' Home grounds, together with any additional lands that may be necessary for slopes in the proper construction of highways and sidewalks. It has been indorsed by the commissioners and there has been no opposition to the bill.

The Clerk read the bill for amendment, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to extend and widen Michigan Avenue between First Street and Park Place NW., and to improve traffic conditions, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to use for street purposes all of the land lying within the McMillan Park and the United States Soldiers' Home grounds which is comprised within the parcels designated A and B as shown on map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650, together with any and all additional land that may be necessary for slopes in the proper construction of roadway and sidewalks.

SEC. 2. The Chief of Engineers, United States Army, is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for street purposes all of the land comprised within the parcels designated A, as shown on map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650; and the board of commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia for street purposes all of the land comprised within the parcels designated B, as shown on said map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650.

SEC. 3. That the board of commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home shall transfer to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, all of the land comprised within the parcels designated C, as shown on map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650, to be used as part of the McMillan Park; and the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, shall transfer to the board of commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home all of the land comprised within the parcels designated D, as shown on said map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650, to be used as part of the United States Soldiers' Home grounds.

SEC. 4. That the surveyor of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary plat or plats showing all parcels of land to be transferred in accordance with the provisions of this act, with a certificate affixed thereon to be signed by the parties in interest making the necessary transfers, which plat and certificate, after being signed by the various interested officials and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall be recorded upon order of said commissioners in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia; and said plat or plats, when duly recorded in said office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, shall constitute a legal transfer for the purposes designated according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. The District of Columbia shall perform the necessary work and shall pay any and all expenses for removing and replacing water mains, removing, reconstructing, and repainting the boundary fence of the United States Soldiers' Home and bringing the surface of the areas reconstructed to proper grade with loose earth suitable for growing vegetation and otherwise replacing the property of the United States Soldiers' Home in the same condition as it was before construction was undertaken; any trees required to be cut along the proposed route and on the areas authorized to be transferred by the United States Soldiers' Home to remain the property of the United States Soldiers' Home and to be cut into such lengths as may be suitable for cordwood or lumber, and to be split and stacked by said District of Columbia as directed by the governor of said home.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a report of the traffic situation in the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting a report of the traffic situation in the District of Columbia. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Chairman, on February 19, 1932, I had inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (p. 4345) a report from the Director of Vehicles and Traffic of the District of Columbia on the traffic situation in the District of Columbia. To-day I received from Director W. A. Van Duzer another report on the traffic situation in the District, as follows:

Department of vehicles and traffic, Washington, D. C.—Intersection counts and studies, July to December, 1931

	How controlled				Counts			Average-hour count		Peak-hour count		Accidents		Pedestrians, peak hour	Recommendations
	Signals	Officer		None	Average hour	Peak hour	Hour	Main Street	Side Street	Main Street	Side Street	Fatal	Non-fatal		
		Part	Full												
APPROVED FOR NEW SIGNALS OR CHANGE IN SYSTEM															
Peace Monument				√	2,334	3,173							12	149	Flex. Prog.
Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street NW.			√		2,730	3,143		2,108	622	2,451	692		32	1,254	Do.
Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street NW.			√		2,358	3,475		2,045	313	3,005	470		31	1,784	Do.
Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Street NW.		√			2,567	3,852		2,291	275	3,280	572	1	11	3,056	Do.
Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street NW.			√		3,239	3,972		2,759	480	3,262	710		31	2,772	Do.
Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth Street NW.			√		3,250	4,256		2,625	625	3,379	877		51	2,251	Do.
Connecticut Avenue and L Street NW.[1]		√			2,601	3,166		2,081	520	2,464	702		21	1,149	Do.
Connecticut Avenue and Macomb Street NW.		√				1,559	9–10			1,462	97		6	159	Demand.
Fifth and H Streets NW				√		1,338	10–11			767	571		5	368	Ind.
Eleventh and H Streets NW.[1]				√		1,766	8–9			925	841		13	1,017	Do.
Twelfth and H Streets NW.[1]				√	1,790	2,240		1,027	763	1,238	1,002		22	1,328	Do.
Thirteenth Street and Columbia Road, NW.				√	1,380	2,175		1,143	237	1,777	398		2	287	Do.
Thirteenth and Harvard Streets NW.				√		827	12–1			643	184		2	74	Do.
Fourteenth and L Streets NW				√		1,513	12–1			1,109	424		7	685	Do.
Fourteenth and Eye Streets NW.[1]		√				2,054	8–9			1,489	565		18	1,293	Do.
Fifteenth and Eye Streets NW.[1]				√		1,627	9–10			826	801		13	777	Do.
Seventeenth and Eye Streets NW		√				2,190	8–9			1,658	540		10	1,320	Do.
Nineteenth and M Streets NW				√	1,209	1,714		875	344	1,158	556		10	346	Do.
Twentieth and M Streets NW				√	1,304	1,818		787	517	1,060	758		11	444	Do.
Twenty-ninth and M Streets NW		√			2,156	2,785		2,043	113	2,611	174		15	691	Do.
Florida and West Virginia Avenues				√	1,514	2,143		1,187	327	1,708	435		4	211	Do.
Florida Avenue and Fifth Street NE.[1]				√		2,613	12–1			1,798	815	1	4	68	Do.
Florida Avenue and First Street NW.						1,449	8–9			778	671		8	224	Do.
Florida Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW.				√	1,863	2,458		1,364	499	1,764	694		1	368	Do.
New York Avenue and First Street NW.				√		1,034	9–10			644	390		5	170	Do.

[1] Indicates installations already provided for.

Department of vehicles and traffic, Washington, D. C.—Intersection counts and studies, July to December, 1931—Continued

	How controlled				Counts			Average-hour count		Peak-hour count		Accidents		Pedestrians, peak hour	Recommendations
	Signals	Officer		None	Average hour	Peak hour	Hour	Main Street	Side Street	Main Street	Side Street	Fatal	Non-fatal		
		Part	Full												
APPROVED FOR NEW SIGNALS OR CHANGE IN SYSTEM—continued															
New York Avenue, L and Fifth Streets NW.				√		2,100	11-12			1,025	719		5	667	Ind.
Rhode Island Avenue and Twelfth Street NE.	√					1,162	8-9			842	320	1	4	68	Demand.
Rhode Island Avenue and Twentieth Street NE.				√		886	9-10			831	55		1	111	Do.
Rhode Island Avenue and Twenty-Second Street NE.				√		1,009	8-9			970	39			71	Do.
Rhode Island and Mills Avenue NE.				√	698	947		666	33	911	36			216	Do.
Rhode Island and South Dakota Avenues NE.	√														Change to demand.
Sherman Avenue and Columbia Road.[1]				√	1,204	1,949		1,008	196	1,708	241		8	567	Ind.
North Capitol and R Streets				√	1,063	1,263		770	293	894	365	1	11	552	Flex. prog.
Connecticut Avenue and Porter Street, NW.		√				1,060	12-1			1,002	58		7	101	Demand.
RECOMMEND SIGNALS BE REMOVED															
K and First Streets NE	√				429	697		317	113	518	179		7	103	
K and Third Streets NE	√				375	568		276	101	437	131		5	85	
K and Fourth Streets NE	√				524	841		270	254	440	401		4	136	
K and Sixth Streets NE	√				499	756		274	225	455	301		4	98	
K and Seventh Streets NE	√				394	626		253	141	433	193		8	98	
K and Ninth Streets NE	√				253	605		214	144	377	228	1	1	117	
K and Tenth Streets NE	√				285	512		198	87	378	134		1	112	
Florida Avenue and Thirteenth Street NE.	√				913	1,311		845	68	1,215	96		3	60	
Florida Avenue and Fourteenth Street NE.	√				799	1,105		600	139	861	244		2	64	

[1] Indicates installations already provided for.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words for the purpose of calling the attention of the committee to section 5. In the last bill we passed I endeavored to have an amendment included whereby the Government would not be put to any cost at any time for the removal of any water mains, oil pipes, or anything else. The committee turned that down. I do not know whether any oil lines or any other kind of obstructions are involved in this matter. Are there any other obstructions such as I have mentioned which are not covered by the bill?

Mrs. NORTON. I do not think I quite understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. GOSS. Section 5 provides that:

The District of Columbia shall perform the necessary work and shall pay any and all expenses for removing and replacing water mains.

And so forth. Is there any other matter left out?

Mrs. NORTON. No; nothing else.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLANTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10489) to provide for the extension and widening of Michigan Avenue in the District of Columbia and for other purposes, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CONDEMNATION OF LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5651) to amend chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relating to the condemnation of land for public use, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia is amended by adding after section 485 the following new section:

SEC. 485a. Vesting of title pursuant to a declaration of taking: The petitioners may file in the cause, with the petition or at any time before judgment, a declaration of taking, signed by the commissioners, declaring that said lands are thereby taken for use of the District of Columbia. Said declaration of taking shall contain or have annexed thereto—

(1) A statement of the authority under which, and the public use for which, the said lands are taken;

(2) A description of the lands taken sufficient for the identification thereof;

(3) A statement of the estate or interest in said lands taken for said public use;

(4) A plan showing the lands taken;

(5) A statement of the sum of money estimated by the commissioners to be just compensation for the land taken.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 488, upon the filing of said declaration of taking and the deposit in the registry of the court, for the use of the persons entitled thereto, of the amount of the estimated compensation stated in the declaration, title to the said lands in fee simply absolute, or such less estate or interest therein as is specified in the declaration, shall vest in the District of Columbia, and the lands shall be deemed to be condemned and taken for the use of the District, and the right to just compensation for the same shall vest in the persons entitled thereto. Said compensation shall be ascertained and awarded in said proceedings and established by judgment therein, and the judgment shall include, as part of the just compensation awarded, interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the amount finally awarded as the value of the property as of the date of taking, from said date to the date of payment; but interest shall not be allowed on so much thereof as shall have been paid into the registry. No sum so paid into the registry shall be charged with commissions or poundage.

Upon the application of the parties in interest, the court may order that the money deposited in the registry of the court, or any part thereof, be paid forthwith for or on account of the just compensation to be awarded in said proceeding. If the compensation finally awarded in respect of said lands, or any parcel thereof, shall exceed the amount of the money so received by any person entitled thereto, the court shall enter judgment against the District for the amount of the deficiency.

Upon the filing of the declaration of taking, the court shall have power to fix the time within which and the terms upon which the parties in possession shall be required to surrender possession to the petitioners. The court shall have power to make

such orders in respect of incumbrances, liens, rents, taxes, assessments, insurance, and other charges, if any, as shall be just and equitable.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, line 13, strike out "exceed" and insert in lieu thereof "increase or reduce."

In line 16, strike out "the deficiency" and insert "such award."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

On motion of Mrs. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BOARD OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 10273) to establish a board of indeterminate sentence and parole for the District of Columbia, and to determine its functions, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Speaker, this is a very important measure. It creates a new board and takes away from the courts the usual function of granting paroles and puts this duty in the hands of three parties who are to draw new salaries. We do not know where it is going to lead.

I hope the lady from New Jersey will not try to pass the bill at this late hour, but will withdraw it. This is too important a measure to be considered at this time. It interferes with the usual parole prerogative of the courts and puts this duty in entirely different hands. The members of this board will know nothing about the cases except what they get secondhand.

Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is not a quorum present. We have worked now until nearly 5 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold the point until the Chair lays before the House some personal requests?

Mr. BLANTON. I withhold it, Mr. Speaker.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KURTZ (at the request of Mr. DARROW), on account of death in family.

To Mr. STEWART, on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 12, 1932, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday, April 12, 1932, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

MILITARY AFFAIRS

(10 a. m.)

Private bills.

INVALID PENSIONS

(10 a. m.)

Private bills; third omnibus bill.

WAYS AND MEANS

(10 a. m.)

Continue hearings on bills for cash payment of adjusted-compensation certificates.

AGRICULTURE

(10 a. m.)

Storm relief for Southern States.

PUBLIC LANDS

(10.30 a. m.)

Hearings—Members of the House on public domain.

RULES

(10.30 a. m.)

Hearing—Copyright bill (H. R. 10976).

COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

Hearing—Silver investigation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SANDLIN: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 11267. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1036). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEVENSON: Committee on Printing. H. Res. 188. A resolution to provide for printing of 1,000 additional copies of the hearings held before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House on the bill, H. R. 10517, entitled "For increasing and stabilizing the price level of commodities, and for other purposes" (Rept. No. 1035). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1842. A bill for the relief of William H. Ames; with amendment (Rept. No. 1031). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2217. A bill for the relief of the Bethel Cemetery Co., the Presbyterian Church, Harold S. Stubbs, George Morgan, Edward Stapp, William J. Howard, David J. Seacord, Mary L. McIntire, Emma E. Foard, Herbert C. Hannigan, Sisters of St. Baisl, Edward Bedwell, and Rachel A. Loveless; without amendment (Rept. No. 1032). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6275. A bill for the relief of Howard McKee; with amendment (Rept. No. 1033). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 10732. A bill to adjudicate the claim of Alfred Sollum, a homestead settler on the drained Mud Lake bottom, in the State of Minnesota; with amendment (Rept. No. 1034). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HILL of Alabama: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 5704. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, to order Joseph E. Myers, major, United States Army, retired, before a retiring board for a rehearing of his case, and upon the findings of such board, either confirm his retirement under the provisions of section 24-b, act of Congress of June 4, 1920, or place him on the retired list, as provided by section 1251, of the Revised Statutes, for disability incurred in line of duty; without amendment (Rept. No. 1037). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BALDRIGE: A bill (H. R. 11266) to regulate the sale of wheat owned or controlled through the Grain Stabilization Corporation by the Federal Farm Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SANDLIN: A bill (H. R. 11267) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. HARE: A bill (H. R. 11268) to create a small-holdings fund for the further development of agriculture and industry in the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 11269) to establish a supreme court in and for the Territory of Alaska, to confer judicial power thereon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD: A bill (H. R. 11270) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11271) to authorize the issuing of emergency credit bonds and their use by depository banks for the purpose of making loans in order to revive and encourage trade, to increase employment, to prevent the foreclosure of mortgages, to stimulate industry, to aid agriculture, to prohibit the use of such credits for speculating in stocks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 11272) to reduce the rate of interest on loans upon adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETTENGILL: Resolution (H. Res. 189) relating to the services, functions, and bureaus of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 11273) for the relief of Maj. Clarence H. Greene, United States Army, retired; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11274) granting an increase of pension to Albert Link Lee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 11275) for the relief of Ninian Edward Kline, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COLE of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 11276) granting a pension to Laura C. Hobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 11277) for the relief of the Shipowners & Merchants' Tugboat Co., of San Francisco, Calif.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GILCHRIST: A bill (H. R. 11278) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Nutt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HESS: A bill (H. R. 11279) granting a pension to Peter Paul Koch; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 11280) to authorize an appropriation for the completion of the heating plant at Carlisle Barracks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 11281) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Rawlings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11282) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Edler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11283) to correct the military record of Bernard Laird; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENSON: A bill (H. R. 11284) for the relief of John H. Cathcart; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 11285) for the relief of Mucia Alger; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 11286) authorizing the United States Employees' Compensation Commission to consider the claim of Martin Luther Mauney; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11287) for the relief of John C. Gibbs; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11288) granting a pension to Flora Duckett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 11289) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Strawn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

5803. By Mr. ARNOLD: Petition of citizens of Allendale, Ill., favoring legislation providing for the regulation of motor truck and bus traffic on public highways; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5804. By Mr. BOLAND: Petition of J. C. Rath, of Scranton, Pa., and 100 other citizens of Lackawanna County, Pa., opposing the 1-cent shell tax as proposed in House bill 10604; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5805. By Mr. BOYLAN: Letter from the Merchants' Association of New York, opposing House bill 10241, to provide a guarantee fund for depositors in member banks of the Federal reserve system; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5806. Also, resolution adopted by the officers and members of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, New York Letter Carriers' Association, opposing Senate bill 3878 and House bill 9644; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

5807. Also, resolution adopted by the Railroad Employees' National Pension Association (Inc.), New York, N. Y., favoring House bill 9891; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5808. By Mr. COYLE: Petition of 125 citizens of Easton, Northampton County, Pa., favoring the bill (H. R. 1) to provide for immediate cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5809. Also, petition of 81 citizens of Northampton County, Pa., protesting against the cent-a-shell tax, as proposed in House bill 10604, to be imposed upon shotgun shells; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5810. By Mr. DAVENPORT: Petition of 54 citizens of Utica, N. Y., headed by Mrs. A. Gulian, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5811. Also, petition of Chauncey E. Frye and others of New Hartford, N. Y., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5812. By Mr. EVANS of California: Petition signed by approximately 150 citizens, urging the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5813. By Mr. GARBER: Petition of certain citizens of the eighth congressional district of Oklahoma, urging enactment of legislation providing for payment of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5814. Also, petition of various posts of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the United States war veterans, urging enactment of legislation providing for payment of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5815. Also, petition of the Blackwell (Okla.) Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, urging enactment of legislation providing for payment of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5816. By Mr. HORR: Petition of S. B. Russell, J. E. Markow, and 26 other citizens of Seattle, protesting against Senate bill 695 and all other measures which propose to curtail any of the benefits which war veterans have been

awarded; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5817. Also, petition of E. F. Shelton, Charles C. Murphy, and 50 other citizens of Seattle, Wash., protesting against Senate bill 695 and all other measures which propose to curtail any of the benefits which war veterans have been awarded; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5818. By Mr. JAMES: Resolution of the Sunday school board of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Houghton, Mich., favoring a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5819. Also, resolution of the board of directors, Escanaba Chamber of Commerce, Escanaba, Mich., by William Warmington, president, and H. P. Lindsay, secretary, favoring a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5820. Also, resolution of St. John Baptist Lodge, No. 8, of the Slovenic Croatian Union of America, Calumet, Mich., favoring a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5821. Also, petition from teachers of the Isle Royale School, Houghton, Mich., soliciting a tax on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5822. Also, petition of the teachers of the Douglass Houghton School, Houghton, Mich., through Ann Abramson, Irene M. Prisk, Geraldine Hassett, and Marion L. Noetzel, favoring a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5823. Also, petition of the teachers of the J. A. Hubbell School of Houghton, Mich., through its teachers, Agnes Looney, Gertrude Matson, Margaret E. Dillon, Blanche Keough, and Esther A. Michels, favoring a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5824. Also, resolution of Local 955 of the Journeymen Bargers International Union of America, through Ralph Ziegenbein, secretary-treasurer, Houghton, Mich., opposing reduction of Federal employees' salaries; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

5825. Also, petition of farmers, business men, and unemployed laborers, through Charles H. Brown, chairman, and William Johnson, secretary, Mass, Mich., favoring a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5826. Also, telegram of the members of the Ontonagon Rotary Club, Ontonagon, Mich., requesting a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5827. Also, letter from the German Workingmen's Aid Society Concordia of Lake Linden, Mich., asking for a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5828. By Mr. KEMP: Petition of 114 citizens of Donaldsonville, La., favoring immediate cash payment of the soldiers' adjusted compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5829. By Mr. KINZER: Communication of Chester County Rod and Gun Club, of Coatesville, Pa., opposing the 1-cent tax on shotgun shells; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5830. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Allied Veterans of National Homes and Hospitals, Johnson City, Tenn., favoring the passage of the Patman bill, H. R. 1, and the cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5831. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing any change in the status of the Army engineers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

5832. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing increases in income and surtaxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5833. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing the Glass bill, S. 4115, amending the Federal banking law; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5834. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing the proposed high transfer tax on securities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5835. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5836. By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Petition of S. J. Linck and 49 other residents of Muskegon and Ottawa Counties, Mich., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5837. By Mr. McMILLAN: Petition of citizens of Charleston, S. C., favoring immediate payment of the soldiers' adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5838. By Mr. MALONEY: Petition of 130 citizens of New Orleans, La., protesting against the adoption of Senate bill 1202 or House bill 8092, providing for the closing of barber shops on Sunday in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5839. By Mr. MILLARD: Petition signed by citizens of Westchester County, N. Y., favoring cash payment of face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5840. By Mr. NELSON of Maine: Memorial of the Eighty-fifth Legislature of the State of Maine, urging a tax upon imported pulpwood, baled pulp, paper, and lumber sufficient to offset the depreciation in foreign currencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5841. By Mrs. NORTON: Resolution of Court No. 533, Catholic Daughters of America, protesting against House bills 4739 and 4757; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5842. By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: Petition of J. H. Osborne, A. G. Bernstein, and J. M. Gibson, of Savannah, Ga., urging the enactment of legislation regulating busses and trucks engaged in hauling passengers and freight; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5843. By Mr. PETTENGILL: Petition of M. D. McFarland and 400 others, of Plymouth, Ind., protesting against House bill 8092; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5844. Also, petition of Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, urging proper legislation to regulate transportation in interstate commerce by motor trucks and busses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5845. By Mr. ROMJUE: Petition of St. Louis Chapter, No. 22, National Sojourners, favoring ample appropriations for the maintenance of all departments of the Army, Navy, marines, National Guard, and reserve forces, and citizens' military training camps; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5846. Also, petition of Patterson-Souder Post, No. 139, American Legion, Republic, Mo., favoring legislation providing pensions for widows and orphans of veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Pensions.

5847. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of Chamber of Commerce, El Paso, Tex., favoring the passage of House Joint Resolution 319, providing for a 5-cent tariff on raw copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5848. Also, petition of Defender Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), Long Island City, favoring balancing of the Budget; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5849. Also, petition of Railroad Employees' National Pension Association (Inc.), Chapter No. 77, New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Keller bill, H. R. 9891; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5850. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring repeal of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5851. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing high transfer tax on securities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5852. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing the Glass bill, S. 4115, amending Federal banking laws; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5853. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing any change in the status of Army engineers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

5854. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing increases in income and surtaxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5855. By Mr. SELVIG: Petition of American Legion Post, No. 256, Clearbrook, Minn., urging immediate full cash payment of the bonus and enactment of Rankin pension bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5856. Also, petition of Village Council of Hibbing, Minn., favoring enactment of cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5857. Also, petition of Olai Sovde, Frank Hoffman, and 10 other citizens of Holt, Minn., and vicinity, favoring immediate cash payment of the bonus; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5858. Also, petition of Theodore Ostius, Herbert E. Robley, and 18 other legionnaires of Pelican Rapids, Minn., urging enactment of cash payment of full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5859. Also, petition of Roy Hanson, Leonard Lee, and 18 other Legionnaires of Pelican Rapids, Minn., urging cash payment of bonus certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5860. Also, petition of J. M. Linder, J. A. McArthur, and 19 Legionnaires of Pelican Rapids, Minn., urging cash payment of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5861. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Resolution of the Beckley Chamber of Commerce, of Beckley, W. Va., protesting against the passage of the Davis-Kelly bills, S. 2935 and H. R. 7536; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5862. By Mr. STALKER: Petition of members of the American Legion, Tioga Post, No. 401, Owego, N. Y., favoring cash payment of face value of adjusted-compensation (bonus) certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5863. Also, petition of residents of Elmira, N. Y., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5864. Also, petition of residents of Corning and Painted Post, N. Y., and vicinity, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5865. By Mr. SWANSON: Petition of Emil W. Stuhr and others, favoring enactment of Senate bills 3133, 2487, and 1197; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5866. Also, petition of Fay Carlson and others, favoring full payment of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5867. Also, petition of John Jensen and others, favoring full payment of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5868. By Mr. TARVER: Petition of Robert L. Chambers and other ex-service men of Chattooga County, Ga., urging the immediate cash payment in full of the remainder of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5869. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Theodore C. J. Bezy, of Charleroi, Pa., and other members of his family, supporting the immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5870. By Mr. TILSON: Petition of William J. Burke and others, favoring the payment of bonus certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5871. Also, petition of citizens of Connecticut, opposing House bill 10604; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5872. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of 250 members of Southwest Lodge, No. 63, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, urging opposition of Congress to any salary reduction of Government employees; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

5873. By the SPEAKER: Petition of citizens of the State of Wisconsin, urging Congress to pass the farmers' relief bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1932

(Legislative day of Monday, April 11, 1932)

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

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Costigan	Howell	Pittman
Austin	Couzens	Hull	Reed
Bailey	Cutting	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.
Bankhead	Dale	Jones	Robinson, Ind.
Barbour	Dickinson	Kean	Schall
Bingham	Dill	Kendrick	Sheppard
Black	Fess	Keyes	Shipstead
Blaine	Fletcher	King	Smoot
Borah	Frazier	La Follette	Steiwer
Bratton	George	Long	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Glass	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Bulkley	Glenn	McKellar	Townsend
Bulow	Goldsborough	McNary	Trammell
Byrnes	Gore	Metcalf	Vandenberg
Capper	Hale	Morrison	Wagner
Caraway	Harrison	Neely	Walcott
Carey	Hastings	Norbeck	Walsh, Mont.
Connally	Hatfield	Norris	Watson
Coolidge	Hayden	Nye	White
Copeland	Hebert	Oddie	

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD] is necessarily detained from the Senate.

I also wish to announce further that the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is detained from the Senate in attendance upon the funeral of a friend.

I further desire to announce that the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] is absent in attendance upon the disarmament conference at Geneva.

I also wish to announce that the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness.

Mr. BYRNES. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily detained by serious illness in his family.

Mr. GEORGE. My colleague the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] is still detained from the Senate because of illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

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 and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 1769. An act to authorize pay patients to be admitted to the contagious-disease ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital;

S. 2078. An act to amend an act approved February 20, 1896, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to punish false swearing before trial boards of the Metropolitan Police Force and Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved May 11, 1892";

S. 2496. An act to permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products in the District of Columbia;

S. 3222. An act to amend an act approved March 3, 1917, known as the District of Columbia appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1918;

S. 3634. An act to amend section 600 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1284; D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 122); and

S. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution to provide for the naming of Montgomery Blair Portal.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3584) to require all insurance corporations formed under the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia to maintain their prin-