

79. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, New York City, concerning financial essentials of recovery; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

80. Also, petition of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, favoring the passage of the workers unemployment and social insurance bill; to the Committee on Labor.

81. Also, petition of the National Die Casting Workers League, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., urging support of the workers' unemployment and social insurance bill; to the Committee on Labor.

82. Also, petition of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York, favoring proper maintenance and development of the mineral industries; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

83. By Mr. KENNEY: Concurrent resolution of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the Federal Government for the immediate cash payment at face value of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

84. By Mr. LAMNECK: Petition of E. Bruce Jacobs and other citizens of Columbus, Ohio, urging that adequate appropriation be made to continue the Nye munitions investigation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

85. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of United Polish Societies of Jamaica, 108-11 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., favoring the continuation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and additional appropriation for same; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

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

Father of infinite power and love, Creator of the world and tender Shepherd of the souls of men: Sanctify each day to us that throughout our brief sojourn on earth we may concentrate our little strength on life and love and duty as we find them here. Speak to us, Lord, as we wait in the hush of Thy presence, that the voice of Thy stillness may persuade us to repentance for the past, to holiness in the present, and to faith in the future of Thy revealing love. We ask it in the name of Him who is Thy Word made flesh, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day, Monday, January 7, 1935, when, on request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Caraway	Gore	Maloney
Ashurst	Clark	Guffey	Minton
Austin	Connally	Hale	Moore
Bachman	Coolidge	Harrison	Murphy
Bankhead	Copeland	Hatch	Murray
Barkley	Costigan	Hayden	Neely
Bilbo	Couzens	Johnson	Norris
Bone	Cutting	Keyes	Nye
Borah	Davis	King	O'Mahoney
Brown	Dickinson	Lewis	Pittman
Bulkley	Dieterich	Logan	Pope
Bulow	Donahay	Lonergan	Radcliffe
Burke	Duffy	Long	Reynolds
Byrd	Fletcher	McCarran	Robinson
Byrnes	Frazier	McGill	Russell
Capper	Gerry	McNary	Schall

Schwellenbach	Thomas, Utah	Vandenberg	Walsh
Sheppard	Trammell	Van Nuys	Wheeler
Steiwer	Truman	Wagner	White
Thomas, Okla.			

Mr. AUSTIN. I wish to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], and I desire that the announcement stand for the day.

I also desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. GIBSON] is necessarily absent in the Philippine Islands on the business of the Senate.

I desire further to announce the unavoidable absence of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] and the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND].

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] is necessarily absent on account of a death in his family.

I wish also to announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is unavoidably absent, as are the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. LEWIS. I beg to announce the absence of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], who is necessarily detained on official business.

I also announce the absence of the Senator from California [Mr. McADOO], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator-elect from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on an official errand in the Philippine Islands.

At this time I also announce the absence of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK], occasioned by illness.

I desire further to announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is unavoidably detained from the Senate, and that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness in his family.

Mr. DUFFY. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is necessarily detained by reason of illness in his family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the act of March 3, 1915, which established the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, I submit herewith the annual report of that Committee for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1935.

(NOTE: Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.)

REPORT OF COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with paragraph 5, section 2, of the Army Appropriation Act, approved August 29, 1916, I transmit herewith the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Council of National Defense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1935.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON THE ERECTION OF MEMORIALS, ETC., IN ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress of March 4, 1921, I transmit herewith the Annual Re-

port of the Commission on the Erection of Memorials and Entombment of Bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1935.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SPECIAL RAILWAY MAIL TRANSPORTATION CONTRACTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to special contracts made with railroad companies for the transportation of the mails, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, as follows:

Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co., between Hudson Terminal Station, New York, N. Y., and Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.;

Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co., Victor A. Miller, receiver, between Ridgway and Durango, Colo.;

Colorado & Southern Railway Co., between Denver and Leadville, Colo.;

Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., between Thistle and Marysvale, Utah;

Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co., between Cordova and Kennecott, Alaska;

The Alaska Railroad, between Seward and Fairbanks, Alaska; and

Pacific & Arctic Railway and Navigation Co., between Skagway and White Pass, Alaska.

INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the cost and other data with respect to Indian irrigation projects as compiled to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1934, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

A report on Federal-aid road work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934; and

A report concerning appropriations for national forest roads and trails for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A report showing the proceeds from the sale of waste paper during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934; to the Committee on Appropriations.

CLAIM OF DR. GEORGE W. RITCHEY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of Dr. George W. Ritchey against the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing officers—and one administrative office—of the Government who were delinquent in rendering or transmitting their accounts to the proper offices in Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, and whether the delinquency was waived, together with a list of officers who, upon final settlement of their accounts, were found to be indebted to the Government and had failed to pay the same into the Treasury of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, which, with the accompanying statement, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REPORTS OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS AND REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report, together with the report of the register of copyrights, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, which, with the accompanying reports, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

TRAVEL EXPENSES, BOTANIC GARDEN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Director of the United States Botanic Garden, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to travel expenses in connection with official business of the Botanic Garden during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
SENATE OF NEW JERSEY,
Statehouse, Trenton, N. J.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Introduced and adopted by the senate, December 17, 1934, and concurred in by the house of assembly, December 17, 1934

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Federal Government for the immediate cash payment at face value of adjusted-service certificates

Whereas the immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates issued by the United States Government to veterans of the World War will increase tremendously the purchasing power of millions of the consuming public, distributed uniformly throughout the Nation; and will provide relief for those holders thereof who are in dire need and distress because of the present unfortunate economic conditions; and will lighten immeasurably the burden which cities, counties, and States are now required to carry for relief; and

Whereas the payment of said certificates will not create any additional debt, but would discharge and retire an acknowledged contract obligation of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey (the house of assembly concurring), That since the Government of the United States is now definitely committed to the policy of spending additional sums of money for the purpose of hastening recovery in the present economic crisis, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey recommend the immediate cash payment at face value of said adjusted-service certificates; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, duly certified, be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the United States Senators and Congressmen who will represent the State of New Jersey in the next Congress.

I hereby certify that the above resolution is a true and official copy of the resolution adopted by the senate on December 17, 1934, and concurred in by the house of assembly on December 17, 1934.

CHARLES F. VAN CAMP,
Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Common Council of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the early acquisition of the properties of the two major telegraph companies by the Government and their operation on the basis of service at cost by the Post Office Department, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Portland, Oreg., favoring the enactment of legislation providing for the construction and maintenance of transmission lines and distribution systems by the Government within the Bonneville Dam project, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted at Chicago, Ill., by the National Association of Marketing Teachers, favoring the publication of the census of American business and for a census of trades and services every 2 years, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ROBINSON (for Mr. TYNDINGS) presented a petition of Carroll County Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of Westminster, Md., praying for a continuance of the investigation of munitions makers, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

He also (for Mr. TYNDINGS) presented a resolution adopted by the Maryland Bar Association, favoring the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FLETCHER presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Florida, praying for the building by the Government of a cross-State canal in Florida to relieve unemployment, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mrs. CARAWAY presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Arkansas, praying for the enactment of legislation providing old-age pensions, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAPPER presented a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Parsons, Kans., favoring the enactment of legislation granting the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate rates for all common carriers, and also legislation to permit transcontinental railroads to compete more freely with water-borne traffic through the Panama Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a letter in the nature of a petition from the legislative committee of the Order of Railway Conductors, Department of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation limiting the car length of trains, providing for the repeal of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act, the supervision by the Government of bus and truck transportation, and the strengthening of the Railroad Retirement Act, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COPELAND presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York City, N. Y., favoring the granting of adequate support to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey for the performance of their functions of promoting safety and efficiency and conserving and developing natural resources, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a resolution of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, expressing the attitude of that society toward the medical care of indigents in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WAGNER. I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a number of resolutions received from various highly esteemed organizations of my State.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD and referred as indicated below:

To the Committee on Banking and Currency:

WOODSIDE CIVIC ASSOCIATION,
Woodside, Long Island, January 7, 1935.

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR:

Whereas there exists, and has existed, in the county of Queens for the past several years a very serious condition among the home owners of this county, caused by the financial distress and the lack of new mortgage financing; and

Whereas the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was established for the purpose of affording assistance to the distressed home owners; and

Whereas we deem it of vital importance to the security of our social standing and the financial stability of our country that the home owners be protected against loss of their homes; and

Whereas more than 23,000 applications have been filed in the county of Queens for refinancing by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; and

Whereas it is a fact that approximately 8,000 applicants have not been able to receive the benefit of refinancing by the Home

Owners' Loan Corporation because of a shortage of appropriations; and

Whereas these 8,000 home owners have no other available source of relief and are in immediate danger of losing their homes, causing irreparable damage to the families affected and to the community at large; and

Whereas it appears unfair that out of 23,000 applications, of which 15,000 have received the benefit of refinancing, to neglect those 8,000 applicants without any prior warning;

Therefore, we, the following members of the Woodside Civic Association, of Queens County, city and State of New York, in the interest of these 8,000 home owners respectfully petition the above Members of Congress to put forth and enact such legislation at the coming session of Congress which take care of as many of these distressed cases as are worthy of consideration.

Yours very truly,

WOODSIDE CIVIC ASSOCIATION,
WM. A. KUELLIN, President.
ELLEN T. BOWES, Secretary.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the National Revolutionary Party, in defiance of democratic procedure and by military force, is now in complete control of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government of Mexico and has used and is using its power to enforce a totalitarian despotism upon a helpless people and, under the guise of constitutional government, to violate the natural rights of man, proscribe freedom of worship and personal liberty; and

Whereas Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the acknowledged leader of the National Revolutionary Party, and his associates have been for several years and are now responsible for the murder, robbery, imprisonment, or exile of priests, religious and thousands of innocent men, women, and children, and also for the closing, desecration, and seizure of churches, schools, seminaries, and private property; and

Whereas the Mexican Government as now controlled is substituting atheism and communism for Christianity and slavery for freedom; and

Whereas millions of citizens of the United States sympathize with the betrayed, oppressed, and suffering people of Mexico and wish to show their sympathy and to attract the fair-minded attention of their fellow citizens to the atrocities committed by a godless minority: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Council No. 794, Knights of Columbus, Lindenhurst, Long Island, at regular meeting assembled:

1. That we fervently pray that the reign of terror in Mexico shall cease.

2. That we do everything in our power, by word and by act, to make the facts of such oppression and persecution known to the people of the United States.

3. That we protest against the crimes of this anti-Christian tyranny and also against any intervention by the Government of the United States or its representatives in support of the National Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

4. That we refrain from trade relations which are profitable to the supporters of the National Revolutionary Party and urge tourists not to visit Mexico.

5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Senators from New York, and our Congressmen.

FRANK K. FREVELE,
Grand Knight.
W. J. ALLAN, Recorder.

Whereas the National Revolutionary Party, in defiance of democratic procedure and by military force, is now in complete control of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government of Mexico, and has used and is using its power to enforce a totalitarian despotism upon a helpless people, and, under the guise of constitutional government, to violate the natural rights of man, proscribe freedom of worship and personal liberty; and

Whereas Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the acknowledged leader of the National Revolutionary Party, and his associates, have been for several years and are now responsible for the murder, robbery, imprisonment, or exile of priests, religious, and thousands of innocent men, women, and children, and also for the closing, desecration, and seizure of churches, schools, seminaries, and private property; and

Whereas the Mexican Government, as now controlled, is substituting atheism and communism for Christianity, and slavery for freedom; and

Whereas millions of citizens of the United States sympathize with the betrayed, oppressed, and suffering people of Mexico, and wish to show their sympathy, and to attract the fair-minded attention of their fellow citizens to the atrocities committed by a godless minority: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Endicott (N. Y.) Council, No. 1839, Knights of Columbus, at regular meeting assembled—

1. That we fervently pray that the reign of terror in Mexico shall cease.

2. That we do everything in our power, by word and by act, to make the facts of such oppression and persecution known to the people of the United States.

3. That we protest against the crimes of this anti-Christian tyranny, and also against any intervention by the Government of

the United States or its representatives in support of the National Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

4. That we refrain from trade relations which are profitable to the supporters of the National Revolutionary Party and urge tourists not to visit Mexico.

5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Senators from New York and our Congressmen.

Dated December 31, 1934.

L. S. OSBORN, *Grand Knight*.
EUGENE J. EHlich, *Recorder*.

Whereas the National Revolutionary Party, in defiance of democratic procedure and by military force, is now in complete control of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government of Mexico, and has used, and is using, its power to enforce a totalitarian despotism upon a helpless people, and under the guise of constitutional government to violate the natural rights of men, proscribe freedom of worship and personal liberty; and

Whereas Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the acknowledged leader of the National Revolutionary Party, and his associates have been for several years, and are now, responsible for the murder, robbery, imprisonment or exile of priests, religious, and thousands of innocent men, women, and children, and also for the closing, desecration, and seizure of churches, schools, seminaries, and private property; and

Whereas the Mexican Government, as now controlled, is substituting atheism and communism for Christianity, and slavery for freedom; and

Whereas millions of citizens of the United States sympathize with the betrayed, oppressed, and suffering people of Mexico and wish to show their sympathy and to attract the fair-minded attention of their fellow citizens to the atrocities committed by a godless minority: Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the members of Thomas Dongan Council, No. 1251, Knights of Columbus, at regular meeting assembled:

1. That we fervently pray that the reign of terror in Mexico shall cease.

2. That we do everything in our power, by word and by act, to make the facts of such oppression and persecution known to all the people of the United States.

3. That we protest against the crimes of this anti-Christian tyranny and also against the intervention by the Government of the United States or its representatives in support of the National Revolutionary Party in Mexico.

4. That we refrain from trade relations which are profitable to the supporters of the National Revolutionary Party and urge tourists not to visit Mexico.

5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Senators from the State of New York, and to our Congressmen.

Dated December 27, 1934.

E. L. KEMZINGER,
Grand Knight.
EDWARD J. SHLUETER, JR.,
Recorder.

Whereas the National Revolutionary Party, in defiance of democratic procedure and by military force, is now in complete control of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government of Mexico, and has used and is using its power to enforce a totalitarian despotism upon a helpless people, and, under the guise of constitutional government, to violate the natural rights of man, proscribe freedom of worship and personal liberty, and

Whereas General Plutarco Elias Calles, the acknowledged leader of the National Revolutionary Party, and his associates, have been for several years and are now responsible for the murder, robbery, imprisonment, or exile of priests, religious, and thousands of innocent men, women, and children, and also for the closing, desecration, and seizure of churches, schools, seminaries, and private property; and

Whereas the Mexican Government, as now controlled, is substituting atheism and communism for Christianity, and slavery for freedom, and

Whereas millions of citizens of the United States sympathize with the betrayed, oppressed, and suffering people of Mexico, and wish to show their sympathy, and to attract the fair-minded attention of their fellow citizens to the atrocities committed by a godless minority: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of St. Anne's Council, No. 2429, Knights of Columbus, at regular meeting assembled:

1. That we fervently pray that the reign of terror in Mexico shall cease.

2. That we do everything in our power, by word and by act, to make the facts of such oppression and persecution known to the people of the United States.

3. That we protest against the crimes of this anti-Christian tyranny and also against any intervention by the Government of the United States or its representatives in support of the National Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

4. That we refrain from trade relations which are profitable to the supporters of the National Revolutionary Party and urge tourists not to visit Mexico.

5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Senators from New York, and our Congressmen.

Dated January 10, 1935.

JOSEPH HOHAHAN,
Grand Knight.
FRANK MCKNIGHT,
Recorder.

Whereas the National Revolutionary Party, in defiance of democratic procedure and by military force, is now in complete control of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government of Mexico, and has used, and is using, its power to enforce a totalitarian despotism upon a helpless people, and under the guise of constitutional government to violate the natural rights of man, proscribe freedom of worship and personal liberty; and

Whereas Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the acknowledged leader of the National Revolutionary Party, and his associates, have been for several years and are responsible now for the murder, robbery, imprisonment, or exile of priests, religious, and thousands of innocent men, women, and children, and also for the closing, desecration, and seizure of churches, schools, seminaries, and private property; and

Whereas the Mexican Government, as now controlled, is substituting atheism and communism for Christianity, and slavery for freedom; and

Whereas millions of citizens of the United States sympathize with the betrayed, oppressed, and suffering people of Mexico, and wish to show their sympathy, and to attract the fair-minded attention of their fellow citizens to the atrocities committed by a godless minority: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of Colon Council, No. 309, Knights of Columbus, at regular meeting assembled:

1. That we fervently pray that the reign of terror in Mexico shall cease.

2. That we do everything in our power, by word and by act, to make the facts of such oppression and persecution known to the people of the United States.

3. That we protest against the crimes of this anti-Christian tyranny and also against any intervention by the Government of the United States or its representatives in support of the National Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

4. That we refrain from trade relations which are profitable to the supporters of the National Revolutionary Party and urge tourists not to visit Mexico.

5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Senators from New York, and our Queens County Congressmen.

Dated January 3, 1935.

Frank O'Meara, grand knight; Herbert Moore, recorder; Rev. Mathew P. Kelly, chairman; Hon. George J. Ryan; Hon. Thomas C. Kadien; Pierce H. Power; Edward M. Galligan, D. D.; John J. DeLuca; Farrell Duffy, committee.

ST. SAVIOR'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
SIXTH STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE,
Brooklyn, N. Y., December 10, 1934.

HON. PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES,
President of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico.

DEAR SIR:

Resolved, That the Holy Name Society of St. Savior's Roman Catholic Church files protest with you against the activity of your Government in suppression of the rights of man, and specifically the right to worship as one's conscience dictates and to receive the benefits of a free religious education.

Whereas your Government has denied the people of your country liberty of religious worship, of education, of speech, and of the press, and we protest with our whole heart and soul against this anti-Christian tyranny. The policy of your Government is not anti-Catholic but anti-God, aiming to drive all religion from the country, and by the power of God it will strike back at your people unless the condition is corrected; and

Whereas we wish for Mexico prosperity in its national life, in its economic and social life. We wish it the more honestly when we ask primarily a fidelity to the fundamental rights of liberty of conscience, freedom of religious worship, freedom of education, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly and petition; be it finally

Resolved, That as Christian men, who believe in God and all that is right and just, we present our plea, asking that you please act, that justice be done, common justice for man, which is the security of every man and every nation.

ST. SAVIOR'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
LEO V. DOWNEY, *Chairman*.

(Copies sent to Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt; Hon. Plutarco Elias Calles, President of Mexico; Hon. Gov. H. H. Lehman; Hon. Senator R. S. Copeland.)

THE WORLD COURT

Mr. HALE presented several petitions, resolutions, and papers favoring the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, and asked that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the communications were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CLARK MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Portland, Maine., December 10, 1934.

Senator FREDERICK HALE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HALE: I enclose herewith petitions properly signed relative to the World Court issue. You will note that you are requested to read them in full into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during the first week in January.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST W. ROBINSON.

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE THREE PENDING WORLD COURT TREATIES FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MINISTERS OF PORTLAND, MAINE, 1934

Whereas the road to peace lies through the development of satisfactory pacific methods of settling international disputes rather than through any hope that in an increasingly complex world misunderstandings will cease to arise; and

Whereas the World Court has in its 12 years of existence successfully settled 47 questions, some of which if left long unsettled would probably have led to war; and

Whereas both major parties have endorsed our adherence to the Court, thus removing the measure from the field of partisan politics; and

Whereas the Senate has approved our adherence under certain conditions, and the Department of State has declared that those conditions are fully met by the three treaties now awaiting the Senate's consent to ratification: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Portland, Maine, declare their agreement with the support of the pending Court treaties by the denomination as a whole, and urge both Maine Senators to use their best efforts to insure early and favorable action upon the Court treaties by the Senate in the 1935 session; and be it further

Resolved, That the senior Senator from this State is hereby requested to read this resolution in full into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during the first week in January.

Approved by the Methodist Ministers' Association of Portland and vicinity at its regular meeting of December 3, in Portland, Maine, and ordered signed and forwarded.

ELWIN L. WILSON, Secretary.

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE WORLD COURT TREATIES FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE PORTLAND (MAINE) MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Whereas the United States has been on record before the world since the First Hague Conference in 1899 as advocating the judicial settlement of certain kinds of international disputes; and

Whereas the World Court has been successfully applying the judicial method to disputes between nations for the past 12 years and the Senate 8 years ago voted that the United States should adhere to this Court if certain conditions were met; and

Whereas in the judgment of the Department of State, of the American Bar Association, and of other competent bodies, the Senate's conditions are fully met by the three treaties which the United States signed, under Executive authority, 5 years ago, but which still await the Senate's consent to ratification: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ministerial Association of Portland, Maine, hereby earnestly requests the Senate to give its consent early in the 1935 session to ratification of the three pending World Court treaties so that the adherence of the United States to the Court may be completed without further and needless delay.

Favorably acted upon by the Ministers' Union of Portland and vicinity at regular meeting, held October 8, 1934.

A. W. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE PENDING WORLD COURT TREATIES FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS OF PORTLAND, MAINE, 1934

Whereas one of the purposes of the Congregational Christian Churches is to promote just and friendly international relations; and

Whereas the application of the principles of international law to the settlement of disputes between nations is one effective means of strengthening the forces of peace and justice; and

Whereas the World Court has dealt so wisely with the 47 questions it has settled to date that in every instance its decision has been accepted by the nations involved in the dispute although the Court has no enforcing power; and

Whereas the adherence of the United States would increase the Court's prestige and influence and would thus help to lessen the wide-spread fear of war: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congregational Christian ministers of Portland, Maine, express to the Maine Senators and the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate their earnest hope that the Senate will give its consent early in the 1935 session to the three Court treaties which, when ratified, will complete the adherence of this country to the Court; and be it further

Resolved, That the senior Senator from this State is hereby requested to read this resolution in full into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during the first week of the session.

Rev. F. Jefferson Neal, minister of the St. Lawrence Congregational Church; Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, superintendent of the Congregational-Christian Conference of Maine; Rev. Willard H. Palmer, assistant superintendent of the Congregational-Christian Conference of Maine; Rev. Walter K. Miller, minister of the Stevens Avenue Congregational and North Deering Churches; Rev. John C. Schroeder, minister of the State Street Congregational Church; Rev. Morris H. Turk, former minister of the Williston Congregational Church; Rev. John Rossnagel, Jr., minister of the West Congregational Church; Rev. Cornelius E. Clark, minister of the Woodfords Congregational Church.

RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE THREE PENDING WORLD COURT TREATIES FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CLERGY IN PORTLAND, MAINE, 1934

Whereas the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is on record as approving the adherence of the United States to the World Court; and

Whereas both major parties have endorsed the court and the Senate has voted for our adherence if certain conditions are met; and

Whereas in the judgment of the Department of State and other competent bodies the interests of the United States are fully protected and the reservations of the Senate fully met by the three treaties which the United States accordingly signed, under Executive authority, in 1929, and which when ratified will complete our adherence; and

Whereas our entry into the court would tend to increase the dependence of nations throughout the world upon pacific substitutes for war, and thus to help stabilize international relations; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in Portland, Maine, hereby urge the Senate of the United States to consent to ratification of the World Court treaties early in the 1935 session.

BENJAMIN BREWSTER,
Bishop of Maine.

J. LUTHER GLASIER,
Dean of St. Luke's Cathedral.

LLEWELLYN O. DIPLOCK,
Priest in Charge, St. Alban's, South Portland.

W. NEVIN ELLIOTT,
Trinity Church, Portland.

ROBERT W. PLANT,
St. Mary's Rectory, Falmouth.

CHAS. F. ODELL,
St. Peter's Church.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN,
WATERVILLE CHAPTER,
Waterville, Maine, December 4, 1934.

Senator HALE,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR HONORABLE HALE: A resolution endorsing the three pending World Court treaties was sent to the faculty of Colby College for consideration. The Waterville chapter of the American Association of University Women wished also to endorse these resolutions as a part of their international relations committee program as follows:

Whereas the United States has advocated the judicial settlement of certain types of international disputes since the time of the First Hague Conference in 1899; and

Whereas the World Court has been successfully applying the judicial method to the settlement of international disputes for 12 years; and

Whereas the Senate voted for our adherence to the Court in 1926 if certain conditions were met and the United States signed, under Executive authority, the three pending World Court treaties, because, in the judgment of the Department of State and other competent bodies, they do fully meet the Senate's conditions and will, when ratified, complete our adherence: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Waterville chapter of the American Association of University Women express its earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give its consent early in the 1935 session to ratification of the three pending World Court treaties so that the United States may complete its adherence to the Court and thus make clear to all the world its support of the settlement of international disputes by judicial process.

The Waterville branch of the American Association of University Women also wishes you support the Court treaties on the floor of the Senate.

Respectfully yours,

BARBARA E. JOHNSON,
Chairman International Relations Committee,
Waterville Branch, A. A. U. W.

COLBY COLLEGE,
Waterville, Maine, December 10, 1934.

Senator FREDERICK HALE,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HALE: At the regular monthly meeting of the faculty of Colby College, held on Wednesday, November 14, the following resolution endorsing the three pending World Court treaties was presented by Prof. William J. Wilkinson, head of the department of history and political science, and was by unanimous vote, accepted and adopted as expressing the true sentiment of this body:

Whereas the United States has advocated the judicial settlement of certain types of international disputes since the time of the First Hague Conference in 1899; and

Whereas the World Court has been successfully applying the judicial method to the settlement of international disputes for 12 years; and

Whereas the Senate voted for our adherence to the Court in 1926 if certain conditions were met, and the United States signed, under executive authority, the three pending World Court treaties, because, in the judgment of the Department of State and other competent bodies, they do fully meet the Senate's conditions and will, when ratified, complete our adherence: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the faculty of Colby College expresses its earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give its consent early in the 1935 session to ratification of the three pending World Court treaties so that the United States may complete its adherence to the Court and thus make clear to all the world its support of the settlement of international disputes by judicial process.

We respectfully request that you support the Court treaties on the floor of the Senate.

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN W. JOHNSON.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF IN WESTERN MINNESOTA

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President, I ask leave to insert in the RECORD a letter I received late yesterday from one of my constituents in western Minnesota relative to relief for both people and animals and ask that this letter be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The writer specifically mentions Senators BORAH, LA FOLLETTE, and NORRIS in the hope that they might lend a helping hand, and cites urgent need for aid.

The letter comes from an area in my State that is greatly in need of help, where crops failed entirely, where about the only feed they have for their animals is Russian thistles, and they cost \$10 or so a ton. The cost of straw and hay is prohibitive to people on relief. The loss of their animals has lessened chances for the farmers to recover from their plight. The situation is becoming dramatic and calls for immediate action and help.

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

DAWSON, MINN., January 5, 1935.

Senator THOMAS D. SCHALL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Imperative that Government ship in here at once adequate quantities of food; we mean pork, beef, lard, butter, cheese, sugar, rice, clothing, mattresses, woolen as well as cotton blankets, and fuel to take care of some 1,500 families on relief in Lac Qui Parle County. This county has had 2 years of drought and the supply of surplus commodities is about exhausted at court house, and hard telling when any will arrive again.

Farmers are in need of hay, feed, and straw, and the \$25 allowance for every 30 days amounts to nothing when you consider price of feed, corn \$1 a bushel, barley same, oats 65 cents a bushel, hay \$25 to \$28 a ton. How do you think it can be done? It simply can't be, that's all.

I wish you would make a determined effort to get this increased to \$50. Families residing in country towns are cut off from hay and feed for their milch cows, etc., so essential to family needs. I would appreciate to learn from where such orders emanate. From 25 to 50 carloads of hay and straw are said to be stored at different points in this county—of what use when not distributed? So the patience of our disheartened farmers is about exhausted. It is rumored that a possible 1,000 farmers propose to seize these animal necessities within the next few days and distribute them among themselves. Is that to be the climax caused by the set-up just put into effect in Minnesota—chamber of commerce firms to handle distribution?

It has been rumored that a possible cut of 40 percent may come in State allowance for relief. In that event it is very essential to secure action at once along the lines herein outlined. And I venture to say 15 or more counties of western Minnesota are much the same in this respect.

Kindly contact Senator BORAH, whose activities on behalf of relief I have watched with considerable interest. Also suggest you contact Senator NORRIS, Senator LA FOLLETTE et al., also Harry

Hopkins, Lawrence Westbrook, Keith Sutherland, and the President if necessary to secure action.

A meeting will be held here on Wednesday evening, January 9, and would appreciate to have a report from you if possible by then so I could inform audience of what may be expected.

How does this strike you?

If Government is unable to provide feed and hay so as to assure farmers of keeping all their stock, let Government buy up certain percent and put the unemployed to work butchering them here at home in each drought county and have meat distributed by those unemployed and those on small budgets to our needy families, as I proposed last April 28 at large meeting at Montevideo, Minn. Thus food would be distributed in place of promises and large figures, which do not feed starving people.

What has become of all meat from cattle bought in eight Central and Southwest States? No figures available on number bought, pounds of meat processed, and money invested in such stock. Number of condemned animals buried, even without being skinned.

What about Government opening up a tannery or tanneries and shoe factories, using all the hides from these animals and furnish shoes, and so on, for our millions in need of them. (That might become a real new deal.)

Sincerely yours,

I. L. GRAVEN.

WORLD COURT PROTOCOLS (EXEC. REPT. NO. 1)

As in executive session,

Mr. ROBINSON. From the Committee on Foreign Relations I report the protocols relating to the World Court, with a resolution of adherence, and ask that the report may be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The executive report will be received and printed.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I offer a proposed reservation to the resolution of adherence to the World Court and ask that it may be printed and lie upon the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservation will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Mr. BYRNES, from the Select Committee on Investigation of Campaign Expenditures (pursuant to S. Res. 73, 73d Cong.), submitted a report relative to the investigation of senatorial campaign expenditures in 1934 (Rept. No. 11).

PERMISSION TO INTRODUCE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I desire to give notice of my intention to introduce a joint resolution proposing to amend the National Recovery Act with reference to "hot oil" or contraband oil, and possibly other measures. The measure referred to is patterned after the Webb-Kenyon Act and other acts which have been sustained by the Supreme Court. The draft has not as yet been completed, and I should like to ask unanimous consent to hand it to the Secretary of the Senate after the Senate adjourns.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I did not understand the nature of the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma gives notice of intention to introduce one or more joint resolutions touching certain legislation and asks unanimous consent that he may hand the measures to the Secretary after the Senate shall adjourn. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I desire to submit a request similar to that made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE]. I have had the bill in question drafted, but I am changing one paragraph, and I should like to have permission similar to that granted the Senator from Oklahoma.

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

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. MURPHY:

A bill (S. 533) granting a pension to John B. Wandell; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 534) to extend certain letters patent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 535) for the relief of William Cornwell and others; and

A bill (S. 536) for the relief of Ada Mary Tornau; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRNES:

A bill (S. 537) for the relief of C. O. Meyer; and

A bill (S. 538) for the relief of H. Kaminski & Co., Kaminski Hardware Co., and the Carolina Hardware Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEIWER:

A bill (S. 539) for the relief of Charles Y. Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 540) for the relief of Fred Luscher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 541) to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of intoxicating liquors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 542) to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MURRAY:

A bill (S. 543) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad by compelling such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, and appurtenances thereto in safe and suitable condition; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 544) for the relief of Charles Edwin Doyle (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 545) to prohibit the making of photographs, sketches, or maps of vital military and naval defensive installations and equipment, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 546) for the relief of Miles Thomas Barrett (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 547) for the relief of Alfred W. Kliefoth (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 548) for the relief of H. L. Roberts & Co.;

A bill (S. 549) for the relief of Augusta Burkett, widow of Alexander Burkett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 550) for the relief of Lota Tidwell, the widow of Chambliss L. Tidwell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 551) to authorize the settlement of individual claims of military personnel for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation, or maintenance of the Army (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 552) to authorize the settlement of individual claims of military personnel for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation, or maintenance of the Army (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 553) to authorize the settlement of individual claims for personal property lost or damaged, arising out of the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which have been approved by the Secretary of War (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 554) to authorize the settlement of individual claims of military personnel for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation, or maintenance of the Army (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 555) for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 556) for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 557) for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 558) for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of an individual claim approved by the War Department (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 559) to authorize the settlement, allowance, and payment of certain claims (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 560) for the relief of the Western Electric Co., Inc. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 561) to reimburse officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army and their families and dependents, or their legal representatives, for losses sustained as a result of the hurricane which occurred in Texas on August 16, 17, and 18, 1915 (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 562) to authorize credit in disbursing officers' accounts covering shipment of privately owned automobiles from October 12, 1927, to October 10, 1929 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 563) for the relief of the Jay Street Terminal, New York (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOGAN:

A bill (S. 564) extending the classified executive civil service of the United States; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 565) for the relief of James L. Barnett; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 566) for the relief of George Yusko; and

A bill (S. 567) for the relief of Sarah Lloyd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 568) granting a pension to George W. Criss;

A bill (S. 569) granting an increase of pension to William C. Milliner; and

A bill (S. 570) granting a pension to Frederick L. Kniceley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

A bill (S. 571) to exempt a limited quantity of cotton produced by small producers from the cotton-ginning tax; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 572) to repeal a part of section 5 of the National Recovery Act; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 573) to amend paragraph (8) of section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 574) relative to Members of Congress acting as attorneys in matters where the United States has an interest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 575) to amend the Mining Act of May 10, 1872, as amended; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 576) granting a pension to Genoa Stewart (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 577) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Wallace, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 578) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit citizens of Bear Lake County, Idaho, to obtain timber from Lincoln County, Wyo., for domestic purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

(Mr. BORAH introduced Senate bill 579, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARRAN:

A bill (S. 580) to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, and false advertising of food, drugs, and cosmetics, in interstate and foreign and other subject commerce, for the purposes of safeguarding the public health, preventing deceit upon the purchasing public, and promoting fair competition, with respect of commerce in such products; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 581) for the relief of Harold E. Seavey; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 582) granting a pension to Charles W. Locke (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 583) granting an increase of pension to Mary G. Walsh;

A bill (S. 584) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Thompson;

A bill (S. 585) granting an increase of pension to Martha L. Trefethen;

A bill (S. 586) granting an increase of pension to Josie M. Smart;

A bill (S. 587) granting a pension to Warren A. Small;

A bill (S. 588) granting an increase of pension to Joanna A. Small;

A bill (S. 589) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte W. Stevens;

A bill (S. 590) granting a pension to Alice H. Palmer;

A bill (S. 591) granting a pension to Roy M. Osborne;

A bill (S. 592) granting an increase of pension to George Neill;

A bill (S. 593) granting an increase of pension to Julia L. Morrison;

A bill (S. 594) granting an increase of pension to Frances V. Morrill;

A bill (S. 595) granting a pension to Angie L. Moulton;

A bill (S. 596) granting a pension to Nellie B. Leighton;

A bill (S. 597) granting a pension to Martha W. Keeler;

A bill (S. 598) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Joy; and

A bill (S. 599) granting a pension to Lillian M. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

A bill (S. 600) to amend sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 601) granting an increase of pension to Susie D. Hanscome;

A bill (S. 602) granting a pension to Mary A. Gillon;

A bill (S. 603) granting a pension to William M. Forrest;

A bill (S. 604) granting a pension to Nellie Fredericks;

A bill (S. 605) granting an increase of pension to Mary Coles;

A bill (S. 606) granting a pension to William Conley;

A bill (S. 607) granting a pension to Elsie Blanchard;

A bill (S. 608) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Burrell;

A bill (S. 609) granting a pension to Mary L. Bryant;

A bill (S. 610) granting a pension to Alice L. Preston; and

A bill (S. 611) granting a pension to Rachel A. Bosworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 612) for the benefit of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians of Nebraska; and

A bill (S. 613) to add certain public-domain land in Montana to the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWELLENBACH:

A bill (S. 614) extending the time within which applications for benefits under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, may be filed; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 615) to provide for the restoration, through exchange, of certain timberlands to the Yosemite National Park, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 616) authorizing the removal of rock from the submarine and destroyer base reservation at Astoria (Tongue Point), Oreg.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 617) for the relief of Roy Alvey Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 618) to authorize the acquisition of land for industrial sites in the vicinity of the Bonneville Dam in the Columbia River;

A bill (S. 619) to amend section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and

A bill (S. 620) to authorize the periodic construction of channels for fishing purposes in the Siltcoos and Takenitch Rivers, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 621) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Suncrest Orchards, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 622) granting a pension to Fred Burns;

A bill (S. 623) granting a pension to Grace V. Foster; and

A bill (S. 624) for the relief of Edward M. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 625) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building for the use of station A, a station of the post office at Portland, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 626) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity; and

A bill (S. 627) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse Carrol D. War for the losses sustained by him by reason of the negligence of an employee of the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 628) to convey certain lands to Clackamas County, Oreg., for public-park purposes; and

A bill (S. 629) to provide for the acquisition of certain timberlands and the sale thereof to the State of Oregon for recreational and scenic purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 630) to amend section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, to provide an interest rate of 3 percent per annum on loans to agricultural improvement districts; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry;

A bill (S. 631) for the relief of Ernest F. Blair;

A bill (S. 632) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Helena, in the State of Arkansas;

A bill (S. 633) for the relief of Isaac Pierce;

A bill (S. 634) to authorize the sale of a portion of the Fort Smith National Cemetery Reservation, Ark., and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 635) for the relief of Ira N. Saffell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 636) granting a pension to Eleanor Emma Bliss;

A bill (S. 637) granting a pension to Hosea M. Jones;

A bill (S. 638) granting a pension to Roland Burkhardt;

A bill (S. 639) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Dunn;

A bill (S. 640) granting an increase of pension to Roy E. George;

A bill (S. 641) granting a pension to Lizzie Knight;

A bill (S. 642) granting an increase of pension to Laura I. Robinson; and

A bill (S. 643) granting an increase of pension to Sidney H. Bailey; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 644) for the relief of the First National Bank of Lake Village, Ark.;

A bill (S. 645) for the relief of James W. Green, Jr.;

A bill (S. 646) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. W. Busby, administrator of the estate of Evelina V. Busby, deceased, against the United States; and

A bill (S. 647) for the relief of Emma Fein; to the Committee on Claims;

A bill (S. 648) for the relief of Harry Roland Burgess; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 649) to restore the right to compensation to Roberta K. Dillon; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 650) amending section 23 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 651) for the relief of Harry Flanery;

A bill (S. 652) for the relief of Harold S. Shepardson; and

A bill (S. 653) for the relief of James W. Carmichael, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 654) authorizing the exchange of the lands reserved for the Seminole Indians in Florida for other lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 655) for the relief of C. W. Zaring & Co.;
 A bill (S. 656) for the relief of Webster & Hull;
 A bill (S. 657) for the relief of J. R. Osgood;
 A bill (S. 658) for the relief of K. W. Boring;
 A bill (S. 659) for the relief of Walter J. Bryson Paving Co.;

A bill (S. 660) for the relief of Kate E. Kemon;
 A bill (S. 661) for the relief of Walter L. Rasasco; and
 A bill (S. 662) for the relief of Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock & Repair Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 663) to prevent Government officials from accepting any fidelity or surety bond running to the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 664) granting a pension to Laura F. Carmichael;
 A bill (S. 665) granting a pension to Elise M. Lum;
 A bill (S. 666) granting a pension to Ida Miller;
 A bill (S. 667) granting a pension to Minnie Phelps; and
 A bill (S. 668) granting a pension to Minnie L. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 669) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act so as to extend provisions thereof to corporations, associations, and individuals to aid in constructing and maintaining facilities for the growing, harvesting, marketing, storing, warehousing, and/or processing of forest products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HARRISON:

A bill (S. 670) for the relief of Eliza Boykin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON (for Mr. TYDINGS):

A bill (S. 671) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 672) for the relief of the city of Baltimore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 673) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission of Maryland, for park purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 674) authorizing the President to order Maj. E. P. Duval before a retiring board for a hearing of his case, and upon the findings of such board determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his resignation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 675) to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Ethel Smith McDaniel, widow of Travis McDaniel;

A bill (S. 676) for the relief of George F. Jones;
 A bill (S. 677) for the relief of Mary E. Roney;
 A bill (S. 678) for the relief of Louis E. LeBrun;
 A bill (S. 679) for the relief of James T. Webster and Mary A. Webster;

A bill (S. 680) for the relief of Howard E. Tolson;
 A bill (S. 681) for the relief of Richard Riggles;
 A bill (S. 682) for the relief of William Zeiss, administrator of William B. Reaney, survivor of Thomas Reaney and Samuel Archbold;

A bill (S. 683) for the relief of John L. Alcock;
 A bill (S. 684) for the relief of Brown & Cunningham, of Port Deposit, Md.;

A bill (S. 685) for the relief of the Sanford & Brooks Co.;
 A bill (S. 686) to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Dora M. Jeffery;

A bill (S. 687) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Fred Ownes;

A bill (S. 688) for the relief of Lucretia Norris;
 A bill (S. 689) for the relief of Mary Kress, Myer Toor, and Theresa Toor;

A bill (S. 690) to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Anna S. Matthews;

A bill (S. 691) for the relief of Herbert J. Myers;
 A bill (S. 692) for the relief of Emma Gregory;

A bill (S. 693) to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Lillian Stecher Waldecker, formerly Lillian A. Stecher;

A bill (S. 694) for the payment of the claims of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, Md., and others; and

A bill (S. 695) for the relief of the firm of Levenson & Zenitz (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 696) for the relief of Sylvan M. Levy; and

A bill (S. 697) for the relief of George J. Hannigan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 698) granting a pension to John Doane Gardiner;

A bill (S. 699) granting a pension to Mary Amanda Jones;
 A bill (S. 700) granting an increase of pension to George W. King;

A bill (S. 701) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Merritt;

A bill (S. 702) granting a pension to Mary Schlining;

A bill (S. 703) granting a pension to Annie J. Maddox;

A bill (S. 704) granting a pension to Annie Cantwell;

A bill (S. 705) granting a pension to Abbie V. Hull; and

A bill (S. 706) granting an increase of pension to Fannie B. Kinsella; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

A bill (S. 707) to amend the act of May 19, 1926, entitled "An act to authorize the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist the governments of the Latin American Republics in military and naval matters"; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DIETERICH:

A bill (S. 708) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Velie Motors Corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 709) to incorporate the United States Civil Legion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 710) authorizing the State of Illinois to abandon the Illinois and Michigan Canal in Illinois, and to grant to the State of Illinois all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land comprising the right-of-way of the Illinois and Michigan Canal as the same was routed and constructed through the public lands of the United States, in the State of Illinois, pursuant to the act of Congress of the United States of March 2, 1827, and in and to the 90 feet of land on each side of said canal, vested in the State of Illinois, pursuant to the act of Congress of the United States, of March 30, 1822; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SCHALL:

A bill (S. 711) relating to the appointment of a district judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Minnesota, and to amend the act of March 2, 1925 (43 Stat. L., ch. 397, p. 1098); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

A bill (S. 712) for the relief of A. H. Marshall; and
 A bill (S. 713) granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the case of David A. Wright; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 714) providing for the establishment of the General John J. Pershing National Military Park, near Laclede, in Linn County, Mo.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(Mr. LEWIS introduced Senate bill 715, which was referred to the Committee on Patents, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BYRD:

A bill (S. 716) granting a pension to Julius Hampton, Jr.;

A bill (S. 717) granting a pension to Annie Wright;

A bill (S. 718) granting a pension to Laura E. Myers;

A bill (S. 719) granting an increase of pension to Emily Sample Wood;

A bill (S. 720) granting a pension to Barbara Oertel;

A bill (S. 721) granting a pension to Neva Dobbins;

A bill (S. 722) granting a pension to Daniel Pierce; and

A bill (S. 723) granting a pension to Grace A. Coates; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 724) for the relief of James T. Moore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 725) for the relief of Henry Harrison Griffith;

A bill (S. 726) for the relief of Robbie Coates;

A bill (S. 727) for the relief of James E. Haynes;

A bill (S. 728) for the relief of Elton Firth;

A bill (S. 729) for the relief of A. F. Amory;

A bill (S. 730) for the relief of the Virginia Engineering Co., Inc.; and

A bill (S. 731) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of the legal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WAGNER:

A bill (S. 732) for the relief of Zinsser & Co.; and

A bill (S. 733) for the relief of William Burke; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 734) to amend sections 5136 and 5153 of the Revised Statutes, as respectively amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 735) for the relief of Wiener Bank Verein; and

A bill (S. 736) for the relief of Louise Fox; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 737) to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906, as amended; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 738) to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway, and recreational area purposes, and to provide for the transfer of certain lands, chiefly valuable for such purposes, to States and political subdivisions thereof; and

A bill (S. 739) to provide for the establishment of a national monument on the site of Fort Stanwix in the State of New York; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 740) for the relief of Amos D. Carver, S. E. Turner, Clifford N. Carver, Scott Blanchard, P. B. Blanchard, James B. Parse, A. N. Blanchard, and W. A. Blanchard;

A bill (S. 741) for the relief of the Union Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd.;

A bill (S. 742) for the relief of Charles A. Lewis;

A bill (S. 743) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of the Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.; and

A bill (S. 744) for the relief of Harriet V. Schindler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

A bill (S. 745) increasing the fees of jurors in United States courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 746) for the relief of Joseph M. Thomas, alias Joseph Thomas, alias Thomas O'Donnell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 747) for the relief of Joe G. Baker (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 748) granting a pension to Sarah C. Hackleman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 749) granting a pension to Jesse Cotton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 750) granting a pension to Grace V. Lawrence (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 751) granting a pension to Emma M. Webb (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 752) to amend section 177 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 753) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Wales Island Packing Co.; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 754) 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 there-

under, and for other purposes", as applied to the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 755) for the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under the extension by the Commissioner of Patents of the patent granted to Frederick G. Ransford and Peter Low as assignees of Marcus P. Norton, no. 25036, August 9, 1859; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 756) for the relief of Arthur Van Gestel, alias Arthur Goodsell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 757) granting an increase of pension to Kate O'Donnell Wood; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 758) for the relief of Jacob G. Ackerman;

A bill (S. 759) for the relief of Joseph Schoenbach;

A bill (S. 760) for the relief of Harry P. Hollidge;

A bill (S. 761) for the relief of Marion Von Bruning (nee Marion Hubbard Treat);

A bill (S. 762) for the relief of Marion Von Bruning (nee Marion Hubbard Treat);

A bill (S. 763) for the relief of A. W. Duckett & Co., Inc.;

A bill (S. 764) for the relief of the Globe Shipping Co., Inc., of New York, N. Y. (successors of the Globe Shipping Co.);

A bill (S. 765) for the relief of M. T. Stark, Inc.;

A bill (S. 766) for the relief of Messrs. M. Aronin & Sons;

A bill (S. 767) for the relief of Cowtan & Tout, Inc.;

A bill (S. 768) for the relief of Louis Godick;

A bill (S. 769) for the relief of Valle & Co., Inc.;

A bill (S. 770) for the relief of A. and M. Karagehusian, Inc.;

A bill (S. 771) for the relief of Schapiro Bros.;

A bill (S. 772) for the relief of B. Lindner & Bro., Inc.;

A bill (S. 773) for the relief of Sorenson & Co., Inc.;

A bill (S. 774) for the relief of Epstein Underwear Co.;

A bill (S. 775) for the relief of Etna Watch Co.;

A bill (S. 776) for the relief of Messrs. Stein & Blaine;

A bill (S. 777) for the relief of Bengol Trading Co., Inc.;

A bill (S. 778) for the relief of W. K. Webster & Co.;

A bill (S. 779) for the relief of William Wrigley, Jr., Co., Inc., of New York City, N. Y.;

A bill (S. 780) for the relief of the Standard Dredging Co.;

A bill (S. 781) for the relief of the estate of George B. Spearin, deceased;

A bill (S. 782) for the relief of the Sound Construction & Engineering Co., Inc.;

A bill (S. 783) for the relief of the Snare & Triest Co.;

A bill (S. 784) for the relief of the Snare & Triest Co., now Frederick Snare Corporation;

A bill (S. 785) for the relief of Robbins-Ripley Co., Inc.;

A bill (S. 786) for the relief of the North American Dredging Co.;

A bill (S. 787) for the relief of J. Henry Miller, Inc.;

A bill (S. 788) for the relief of the International Mercantile Marine Co.;

A bill (S. 789) for the relief of H. P. Converse & Co.;

A bill (S. 790) for the relief of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique;

A bill (S. 791) for the relief of the city of New York;

A bill (S. 792) authorizing the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claims of the estate of George Chorpenning, deceased;

A bill (S. 793) for the relief of Charles F. Bond, receiver of the partnership of Thorp & Bond, New York, N. Y.; and

A bill (S. 794) for the relief of the Bowers Southern Dredging Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. AUSTIN (for Mr. GIBSON):

A bill (S. 795) for the relief of F. Whitney Harrington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 796) granting a pension to Mary A. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 797) to provide for establishing and maintaining a public airport for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 798) for the relief of Wallace Shippee;

A bill (S. 799) for the relief of Yvonne Hale; and

A bill (S. 800) for the relief of the United Marble Cos., Inc., Rutland, Vt.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 801) to amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920;

A bill (S. 802) to provide for the designation of beneficiaries by employees subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 803) to provide for a special clerk and liaison officer; and

A bill (S. 804) for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service to include employees in the legislative branch; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 805) granting a pension to Annie Jones (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 806) extending for 2 years the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes", approved March 31, 1933; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARRISON:

A bill (S. 807) granting an honorable discharge to Henry Hilbun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

A bill (S. 808) for the relief of Harry H. A. Ludwig; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 809) for the relief of Julius McKindry Henderson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 810) equalizing annual leave of employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed outside the continental limits of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 811) authorizing the issuing of certificates of arrival to persons born in the United States who are now aliens; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 812) authorizing the Arizona State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll or free bridge across the Colorado River at or near Parker, Ariz., within the Colorado River Indian Reservation; and

A bill (S. 813) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to establish a fish-cultural station in Arizona; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 814) for the relief of John Mulhern; and

A bill (S. 815) for the relief of Jessie Blout; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 816) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Big Dry Wash, in the State of Arizona; and

A bill (S. 817) for the relief of W. I. Johnson; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 818) granting a pension to Lewis G. Simpson; and

A bill (S. 819) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Walters; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 820) relating to costs in radio proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mrs. CARAWAY:

A bill (S. 821) making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army Capt. Oliver A. Barber, an officer of the United States Army during the World War, who incurred physical disability in line of duty;

A bill (S. 822) for the relief of Henry Brown; and

A bill (S. 823) for the relief of Benjamin H. Southern; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 824) for the relief of Thomas S. Garen; and

A bill (S. 825) for the relief of Frank S. Harrison; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 826) for the relief of James Rowland;

A bill (S. 827) for the relief of Samuel H. McAlexander;

A bill (S. 828) for the relief of Clarence Winborn;

A bill (S. 829) for the relief of William F. Slatton;

A bill (S. 830) for the relief of Claude L. Pyle;

A bill (S. 831) for the relief of Frank R. Garner, formerly second lieutenant, United States Army;

A bill (S. 832) for the relief of James F. Dubberly;

A bill (S. 833) providing for reimbursement of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. for expenditure in revetment work on the Arkansas River during the flood of 1927;

A bill (S. 834) for the relief of Carl L. Moore;

A bill (S. 835) for the relief of Robert L. Martin;

A bill (S. 836) for the relief of C. F. Cooley, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Cooley, Jr.;

A bill (S. 837) for the relief of Calvary Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark.;

A bill (S. 838) for the relief of E. A. Ahrens;

A bill (S. 839) for the relief of L. L. Stokes; and

A bill (S. 840) for the relief of James E. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 841) granting a pension to Norfleet Hughes;

A bill (S. 842) granting a pension to Ernest McCord;

A bill (S. 843) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Stutler;

A bill (S. 844) granting a pension to Charlie A. Stacks;

A bill (S. 845) granting a pension to Edie A. Kimberly;

A bill (S. 846) granting a pension to Theta B. Spring;

A bill (S. 847) granting a pension to Anna J. Darby;

A bill (S. 848) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. McLain;

A bill (S. 849) granting a pension to Jessie B. Auer;

A bill (S. 850) granting a pension to Ernest J. Hollis;

A bill (S. 851) granting a pension to E. Corinne Miller; and

A bill (S. 852) granting a pension to Jennie Railey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CONNALLY:

A bill (S. 853) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and its products by prohibiting the shipment in such commerce of petroleum and its products produced in violation of State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 854) to provide for cooperation with the States and Territories in providing and administering old-age pensions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KING:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) to prohibit the exportation of arms or munitions of war from the United States under certain conditions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COUZENS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 21) authorizing the President to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONERGAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 22) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BORAH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 23) giving consent of the Congress of the United States to the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, or any two of said States, to agree upon the jurisdiction to be exercised by said States over boundary waters between any two or more of said States; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) to authorize the acceptance on behalf of the United States of the bequest of the late Charlotte Taylor, of the city of St. Petersburg, State of Florida, for the benefit of Walter Reed General Hospital; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GORE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) to amend section 9 of Public Law No. 67, Seventy-third Congress, otherwise known

and cited as the "National Industrial Recovery Act"; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) to prohibit the shipment in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum and the products of petroleum produced in contravention of State laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

LICENSING OF CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. BORAH. I introduce a bill for reference to the Committee on the Judiciary and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 579) to provide for the licensing of corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

A bill to provide for the licensing of corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Corporation Licensing Act of 1935."

LICENSE REQUIRED FOR INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN BUSINESS

SEC. 2. On and after — days from the date of enactment of this act, it shall be unlawful for any corporation (except a bank, a common carrier subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, a common carrier or, insofar as engaged in radio broadcasting, a licensee, subject to the Communications Act of 1934, a China Trade Act corporation, or a corporation the majority of the stock of which is held by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or corporations engaged in publishing newspapers, magazines, or books) organized under the laws of the United States or the District of Columbia, or of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or of any foreign country, to engage directly or indirectly in interstate or foreign commerce, without first having obtained a license therefor from the Federal Trade Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"); and for the purposes of this act a corporation shall be deemed to be engaged in interstate or foreign commerce if it holds control (through stock ownership, a voting trust or trusts, a holding company or companies, or any other direct or indirect means) of a corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or of two or more corporations any one of which is engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. As used in this act, the term "interstate or foreign commerce" means commerce between any place in a State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State or within the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof.

ISSUANCE OF LICENSES

SEC. 3. (a) Before any license shall be issued under this act the applicant corporation shall file with the Commission a sworn statement with respect to its operations, which shall include information concerning its organization and financial structure, the character of its transactions in interstate or foreign commerce, the terms, position, rights, and privileges of the different classes of its securities outstanding, the terms on which its securities have been offered to the public or otherwise, the property taken by the corporation at the time of its organization, and the consideration paid therefor in money or otherwise, its bonded indebtedness and the interests of the promoters therein, the personnel and salaries of its management, its charter and bylaws, the number and local distribution of its stockholders, contracts made with promoters and with financial interests with respect to the organization of the corporation, management and service contracts, special legislation relating to the corporation, its profits and losses for not more than the — preceding fiscal years, and such further information with respect to the operations of the corporation as the Commission may by regulation require as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

(b) Application for such licenses shall be made, and the licenses shall be issued, in such manner as the Commission shall by regulation prescribe. Each such license shall contain such terms and conditions as the Commission shall prescribe as necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this act, shall be effective from the date specified therein, and shall continue in effect until suspended or revoked.

(c) The Commission shall by order deny the application for a license of any applicant corporation which fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, or if the Commission finds that the applicant corporation is an unlawful trust or combination in violation of the antitrust laws as designated in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914, that it is a party to any contract, combination in the form of trust, or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in violation of such laws, or that it is monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, or combining or conspiring with any other person to monopolize, any part of such trade or commerce.

REVOCATION OF LICENSES

SEC. 4. After appropriate opportunity for notice and hearing, the Commission is authorized by order to suspend or revoke any such

license if it finds that the corporation to which the license was issued has violated any provision of this act or any rule, regulation, or order of the Commission made thereunder; and the Commission shall revoke the license of any corporation which has been finally adjudged guilty by a Federal court, in any proceeding, civil or criminal, of a violation of the antitrust laws.

REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) Each corporation which obtains a license under this act shall make an annual report to the Commission, certified if required by the rules and regulations of the Commission by independent public accountants, which shall contain such information with respect to the organization, capitalization, properties, earnings, profits, dividends, and business methods of the corporation, as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Each such corporation shall also make such special reports, similarly certified, as the Commission shall from time to time require for the purpose of keeping itself informed with respect to the operations of the corporation, and in the event that any such corporation shall increase its capital or issue any bonds, notes, debentures, or similar obligations it shall submit a statement with respect thereto to the Commission. The Commission may prescribe, in regard to reports and statements made pursuant to this section, the form or forms in which the required information shall be set forth, the items or details to be shown in the balance sheet and the earning statement, and the methods to be followed in the preparation of reports, in the appraisal or valuation of assets and liabilities, in the determination of depreciation and depletion, in the differentiation of recurring and nonrecurring income, in the differentiation of investment and operating income, and in the preparation, where the Commission deems it necessary or desirable, of separate and/or consolidated balance sheets or income accounts of any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by the corporation, or any person under direct or indirect common control with the corporation; but in the case of the reports and statements of any corporation whose methods of accounting are prescribed, or whose securities are registered, under the provisions of any law of the United States, or any rule or regulation thereunder, the rules and regulations of the Commission with respect to such reports and statements shall not be inconsistent with the requirements imposed by such law or rule or regulation in respect of the same subject matter.

(b) The Commission is further authorized to provide for periodical or special examinations of the corporations which obtain licenses under this Act and to establish a schedule of reasonable fees for such examinations and for the issuance of licenses under this Act. All such fees shall be collected by the Commission in such manner as it may direct, and the amount of all fees so collected shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

INVESTIGATIONS

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission may, in its discretion, make such investigations as it deems necessary to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation thereunder, and may require or permit any person to file with it a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise as the Commission shall determine, as to all the facts and circumstances concerning the matter to be investigated. The Commission is authorized, in its discretion, to publish information concerning any such violations, and to investigate any facts, conditions, practices, or matters which it may deem necessary or proper to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, in the prescribing of rules and regulations thereunder, or in securing information to serve as a basis for recommending further legislation concerning the matters to which this Act relates.

(b) For the purpose of any such investigation, or any other proceeding under this Act, any member of the Commission or any officer designated by it is empowered to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, or other records which the Commission deems relevant or material to the inquiry. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of any such records may be required from any place in the United States or any State at any designated place of hearing.

(c) In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any person, the Commission may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such investigation or proceeding is carried on, or where such person resides or carries on business, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records. And such court may issue an order requiring such person to appear before the Commission or member or officer designated by the Commission, there to produce records, if so ordered, or to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. All processes in any such case may be served in the judicial district whereof such person is an inhabitant or wherever he may be found. Any person who shall, without just cause, fail or refuse to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records, if in his power so to do, in obedience to the subpoena of the Commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 1 year, or both.

(d) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, contracts, agreements, and other records and documents before the Commission, or in obedience to the subpoena of the Commission or any member thereof or any officer designated by it, or in any cause or proceeding instituted by the Commission under this act, on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

INJUNCTIONS AND PROSECUTION OF OFFENSES

SEC. 7. (a) Whenever it shall appear to the Commission that any person is engaged or about to engage in any acts or practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of the provisions of this act, or of any rule or regulation thereunder, it may in its discretion bring an action in the proper district court of the United States, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or the United States courts of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to enjoin such acts or practices, and upon a proper showing a permanent or temporary injunction or restraining order shall be granted without bond. The Commission may transmit such evidence as may be available concerning such acts or practices to the Attorney General, who may, in his discretion, institute the necessary criminal proceedings under this act.

(b) Upon application of the Commission the district courts of the United States, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall also have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding any person to comply with the provisions of this act or any order of the Commission made in pursuance thereof.

COURT REVIEW OF ORDERS

SEC. 8. (a) Any person aggrieved by an order issued by the Commission in a proceeding under this act to which such person is a party (except an order under section 4 revoking a license for violation of the antitrust laws) may obtain a review of such order in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, within any circuit wherein such person resides or has his principal place of business, or in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, by filing in such court, within 60 days after the entry of such order, a written petition praying that the order of the Commission be modified or set aside in whole or in part. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon any member of the Commission, and thereupon the Commission shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the record upon which the order complained of was entered. Upon the filing of such transcript such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, modify, and enforce or set aside such order, in whole or in part. No objection to the order of the Commission shall be considered by the court unless such objection shall have been urged before the Commission. The finding of the Commission as to the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive. If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence, and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the Commission, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Commission and to be adduced upon the hearing in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The Commission may modify its findings as to the facts, by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, and its recommendation, if any, for the modification or setting aside of the original order. The judgment and decree of the court, affirming, modifying, and enforcing or setting aside, in whole or in part, any such order of the Commission, shall be final, subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 346 and 347).

(b) The commencement of proceedings under subsection (a) shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Commission's order.

JURISDICTION OF OFFENSES AND SUITS

SEC. 9. The district courts of the United States, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of violations of this act or the rules and regulations thereunder, and of all suits in equity and actions at law brought to enforce any liability or duty created by this act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Any criminal proceeding may be brought in the district wherein any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred. Any suit or action to enforce any liability or duty created by this act or rules and regulations thereunder, or to enjoin any violation of such act or rules and regulations may be brought in any such district or in the district wherein the defendant is found or is an inhabitant or transacts business, and process in such cases may be served in any other district of which the defendant is an inhabitant or wherever the defendant may be found. Judgments

and decrees so rendered shall be subject to review, as provided in sections 128 and 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 225 and 347). No costs shall be assessed for or against the Commission in any proceeding under this title brought by or against it in the Supreme Court or such other courts.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 10. The Commission is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations and to issue such orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

PENALTIES

SEC. 11. Any corporation subject to this act, or any officer, director, agent, or employee thereof, that willfully violates any provision of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$—— or imprisoned not more than — years, or both, and each day that any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 12. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO ALTER, AMEND, OR REPEAL

SEC. 13. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

REVIVING OF CERTAIN PATENTS

Mr. LEWIS. I introduce a bill for the reviving of certain patents. I ask to have the bill referred to the Committee on Patents, but I owe it to the Senate to say that I was counsel in the matter to which these patents refer, and on the defeated side. This bill is for the purpose of overcoming that adverse opinion.

I feel that I owe that statement to the Senate. While my relation to the matter as counsel will end with this statement, I give it to the Senate, and ask to have the bill referred to the Committee on Patents.

The bill (S. 715) (introduced by Mr. LEWIS) to revive certain patents was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. WHEELER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural Department appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place in the bill to insert the following:

For the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of a meteorological station upon a site to be selected by the Secretary at Missoula, Mont., \$10,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. WHEELER also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place in the bill to insert the following:

For the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of an assay office at Helena, Mont., \$22,000, to be immediately available.

AMERICAN CONSERVATION WEEK

Mr. WAGNER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3), which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Whereas under the inspiring leadership of President Cleveland it became the settled policy of this Nation to conserve its natural resources; and

Whereas the establishment of an American conservation week will have the desired effect of bringing the American people to realize in the words of that great conservationist, President Roosevelt, that "the conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life": Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States is requested to issue each year a proclamation designating the first week in April as American conservation week and inviting the people of the United States to observe that week in schools, churches, museums, parks, and other suitable places, with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.

INVESTIGATIONS BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. HARRISON. As Chairman of the Committee on Finance, I submit a resolution, which is the usual form of resolution adopted at the beginning of each Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 37) as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, or any subcommittee thereof be, and hereby is authorized to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Seventy-fourth Congress at such times and places as they may deem advisable; to make investigations into internal revenue, customs, currency, and coinage matters, and other matters within its jurisdiction, and to compile and prepare statistics and documents relating thereto as directed from time to time by the Senate and as may be necessary; and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof; to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such expert, stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all of the expenses of such committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to order such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

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

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I make no objection to the resolution, but it ought to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I submitted a similar resolution which took that course.

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not understand that the resolution carries an appropriation.

Mr. FLETCHER. It provides for clerical help.

Mr. HARRISON. It provides for clerical help, but, may I say to the Senator, that at previous sessions of Congress when a similar resolution has been offered it has never been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. FLETCHER. I submitted one the other day on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was insisted that it should go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that the rule is that such resolutions ought to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and that is necessary unless unanimous consent otherwise be given. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HARRISON. I withdraw the resolution if there is any objection to it. It is a resolution similar to others which have been adopted time after time in the past, authorizing the Finance Committee to have hearings and providing for clerical help and assistance. There has never been any objection heretofore raised to the adoption of similar resolutions.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I inquire if the resolution is in the usual form?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; it is in the usual form of such resolutions.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, may I inquire what reason the Senator has for not having the resolution go to the Audit and Control Committee when all similar resolutions have been sent to that committee? It could be acted on today in all probability; and, if not today, surely tomorrow.

Mr. HARRISON. Such resolutions have never gone to any committee heretofore. This is a little different from the ordinary resolution of this character. A little more power is given to the committee in the resolution than is usually given to other committees in such resolutions.

Mr. BYRNES. I object to its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 38), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized during the Seventy-fourth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof

to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT CLERKS FOR CERTAIN SENATORS

Mr. BYRNES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 39), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That whenever during the remainder of the present session of Congress, a Senator shall file with the Chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate a statement showing the necessity for an additional clerical assistant to enable him to discharge the duties of his office, such Senator may appoint one assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at \$1,500 per annum until the end of the present session of Congress.

INVESTIGATION OF "KICK-BACK RACKET"

Mr. WALSH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 40), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate resolution numbered 228, agreed to May 30, 1934, authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to investigate the "kick-back racket" in public works and construction, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

CORNER IN DECEMBER SUGAR FUTURES

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I offer the following Senate resolution, which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 41), as follows:

Whereas it is generally understood that a group of so-called "long traders" in sugar, operating through the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, cornered the market in December futures, forcing an ultimate settlement with so-called "short traders" who were speculative sellers; and

Whereas this corner in sugar for domestic consumption resulted, in part, from the use of market limitations created by the Jones-Costigan Act and in part by the price-fixing decrees of the Cuban Government in respect to sugar sales in the continental United States; and

Whereas any such speculation at home and any such price manipulation and price fixing abroad threatens the welfare of domestic consumers and may threaten the welfare of domestic producers and, in any event, jeopardizes the integrity of the Jones-Costigan Act and may nullify its domestic purposes: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to report to the Senate (a) all information at the disposal of the Department and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration respecting this December corner in sugar and the ultimate results as found by the exchange and by these Departments; (b) the history of the dealings of all Government Departments with the merchandising of the 1934 Cuban sugar quota in the United States; (c) the names of all so-called "long" and "short" traders in December futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; (d) the names of the board of directors of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and the personnel of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, and the identification of any banks or other financial institutions in the United States known to have been connected with the financing, or the refusal to finance, the 1934 Cuban sugar crop; and (e) such recommendations as he may care to make for additional legislation to protect the Jones-Costigan Act and for legislation, if deemed necessary, to control commodity dealings on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

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

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, to so much of the Senator's resolution as calls for information I interpose no objection, but in view of the fact that he calls upon a Cabinet officer to recommend legislation I shall object to the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the resolution may go over under the rule.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to have permission to print in the RECORD a brief statement indicating the necessity for the resolution.

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

December sugar futures were involved in market speculation on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange last month. The result seems to have been a so-called "corner" on available December sugar and a so-called "squeeze" which required composition between the longs and the shorts.

I do not presume or pretend to prejudge the equities involved. I make no charges against anybody. It is exceedingly difficult to get at the facts except as information is available from official and exchange sources. My resolution simply asks a preliminary presentation to the Senate of the official facts. Advisable subsequent action may be determined in the light of these ultimate facts.

It may well be that the public interest did not actually suffer in this particular instance. It may be that the only victims were the short sellers who were caught upon the horns of their own self-created dilemma. But the episode challenges the inquiry whether or not the conditions created by the Jones-Costigan Act may not invite other and more far-reaching manipulations to the jeopardy of the public interest.

It seems clear that one factor in the recent December corner was the act of the Cuban Government, responsive to Cuban sugar interests, in pegging the price to be paid for sugar in the United States upon the Cuban supply; that this could not be attempted except as the competition of domestic sugar disappeared from the domestic market through the operation of limitation quotas upon domestic production, and that it could not be done except as the Cuban supply, withheld for subsequent higher prices, was financed from New York. In other words, we are put on notice to inquire whether the Jones-Costigan Act has not unwittingly encouraged market manipulation inimical to the people of the United States.

The whole sugar policy of the administration has been amazingly generous to Cuba, not only in respect to the Jones-Costigan Act but also in respect to the subsequent Cuban reciprocal treaty. We are put on notice by the chain of events, in respect to December sugar futures, to inquire whether this generosity does not unintentionally permit our actual exploitation.

The situation which existed in December on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange puts us on further notice to inquire whether during the existence of governmental limitations upon domestic sugar production it is not self-defensively necessary to control market speculation in this commodity.

Full facts are important to correct judgments; and the full facts need to include not only information regarding what actually happened but also the identity of all the actors in the drama and the full record of activities by our own governmental departments charged with sugar administration and with Cuban relations.

Mr. COSTIGAN. Mr. President, the resolution as read was not clearly heard here. May I ask the able Senator from Michigan whether it looks toward securing desirable information with respect to the possible bearing of market transactions upon the price of sugar?

Mr. VANDENBERG. That and nothing more, other than other available information which may relate to the whole general subject. I am seeking only the official information available at the Department of Agriculture respecting this situation. I may say to the Senator that I have come to no conclusions in my own mind respecting the matter, but I am perfectly clear that the situation is one which involves the integrity of the act which the able Senator from Colorado championed last year.

Mr. COSTIGAN. Like the Senator from Michigan, I am much interested in having information developed with respect to the effect of the market operations spoken of on any prices of sugar in the United States market since the Sugar Act was adopted, and trust I may have an opportunity to confer with the Senator from Michigan during the day about the precise form of the resolution.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I merely wish again to call the attention of the Senator from Michigan to the fact that it is unusual to call upon members of the Cabinet to recommend legislation. That is a matter which clearly is within the province of the Executive. Any information which the Cabinet member may have is, of course, available for the Senator's use; but I suggest to him that before the matter is called up again he consider revising the resolution.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, there is something to be said for the Senator's suggestion. I will confer with him, and with the Senator from Colorado, and I shall anticipate no difficulty in reaching an agreement which will permit passage of the resolution when it comes up, under the rule, on the next calendar day.

INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Mr. COPELAND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 42), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized to sit during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-fourth Congress at such times and places as it may deem advisable, to make investigations into all matters within its jurisdiction, and to compile and prepare statistics and documents in relation thereto, as directed from time to time by the Senate and as may be necessary, and to report in due course to the Senate the result thereof, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such expert, stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all of the expenses incurred in pursuance hereof shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, and the committee is authorized to order such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY METHODS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

Mr. AUSTIN (for Mr. GIBSON) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 43), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Whereas there exists a large and growing need for low-cost electricity and means for its production and distribution; and

Whereas the time is now propitious for the development of methods for such production and distribution: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a select committee of the Senate, consisting of five Members, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a study of methods for production and distribution of electricity and confer with and advise the President concerning plans for their adoption. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for further necessary legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-fourth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

DECISION OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN OIL CASES

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the decision of the Supreme Court, handed down last Monday, holding void a certain part of the National Recovery Act has been printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is still in type. In view of its importance, I ask that the majority opinion be printed as a public document.

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

THE WASHINGTON EXPERIMENT IN CHARACTER EDUCATION

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a report on the Washington Experiment in Character Education submitted by Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C., read at Cooperative Test Service Conference, New York City, November 1, 1934. Our committee investigating crime held its hearings and decided that juvenile delinquency is the most important aspect of this American problem. I also hold in my hand an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post of January 1, 1935, entitled "Character Education", dealing with the same question. I ask that the report and the editorial may be printed in the RECORD.

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

For several reasons I am particularly happy to address this meeting in New York City. In the first place, New York is my home State, and I always take pleasure in returning to it. In the second place, the character-education experiment, which we are inaugurating in Washington, owes its inception to Senator ROYAL S. COPELAND, of New York, and is greatly indebted also to the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, of which Col. John A. Randall is president.

Senator COPELAND was particularly instrumental in securing the congressional appropriation for inaugurating the experiment in Washington. Moreover, many details of the plan, as we are inaugurating it in Washington, are based on the philosophy and practices which have for a number of years been in operation in the Mechanics Institute of Rochester, where Colonel Randall has organized and promoted a definite program of character education and personality development in that institution.

This paper on the character-education experiment in Washington is divided into two quite distinct parts. Part I deals with

the origin, purpose, methodology, set-up, appropriation, and ultimate evaluation of the experiment. Part II deals with the manner in which this experiment, as conceived and inaugurated in Washington, does now or will ultimately affect the purpose and philosophy of education, the program of studies, the methods of teaching, and the objectives and outcomes of education.

PART I

The character-education experiment which was systematically inaugurated in the public schools of Washington in September 1934 grew out of the investigation of crime and racketeering conducted by a committee of the United States Senate of which Senator ROYAL S. COPELAND, of New York, is chairman, and the other members are Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, of Michigan, and Senator LOUIS MURPHY, of Iowa. The committee found that the cost of crime in the Nation is approximately \$13,000,000,000 annually, that this staggering sum represents one-fourth of our national income, and that it is more than three times our total expenditure for education.

The committee also found that the average age of criminals in America is 23 years, that the largest age group is 19 years, and the next largest 18 years. These age groups clearly indicate that crime in America today is committed largely by comparatively young people. Any effort, therefore, by the duly constituted authorities of government and social welfare to reduce crime must be made in behalf of the young people of the Nation, many of whom are now in our public schools, or who have only recently left public school instruction. While the cost of crime can be definitely estimated in terms of billions of dollars annually, the cost of crime in terms of reduced efficiency of our people, degeneracy of our individual and collective moral conduct, and the general unhappiness resulting from crime, are beyond mental comprehension and beyond estimation.

In this experiment a systematic attempt will be made to establish character training as one of the fundamental outcomes of systematic education. The experiment will attempt to determine to what extent, under the conditions existing in a large public-school system, it is possible to affect the attitudes and conduct of young people through the systematic instruction offered in the classroom, through the extracurricular activities, and through the general organization of the school. Within the experiment, as reasonably excellent facilities and resources as are available will be provided with a view of creating as favorable conditions as possible for carrying on the experiment. How much, if any, additional cost these improved facilities require will also be determined.

The experiment is being inaugurated in 10 schools selected for that purpose. Schools were selected where the principals and the teachers were not only willing but interested to try the experiment, and where other resources seemed to offer the largest possibility of success. It is hoped that the experiment will be continued over a period of at least 3 years. It is expected that other Washington schools may be helped in their respective character-training programs by what goes on in the schools in which the experiment is being systematically carried on. The experiment will be formally extended to other schools as rapidly as they are ready, and the financial and other resources are available for carrying it on.

The experiment is being inaugurated in 10 selected, typical schools representing the whole school system. These are 2 elementary schools, 2 vocational schools, 2 junior high schools, 2 senior high schools, 2 senior night high schools.

Each type of school includes a school for white pupils and a school for colored pupils. The project is being inaugurated in the fourth grade of the elementary schools, in the seventh grade of the junior high schools, in the seventh grade of the vocational schools, and in the tenth grade of the senior high schools. As each beginning class completes the year, the project will be carried forward with the class and initiated again with the entering class. Obviously, at the end of the 3-year period each class now beginning the experiment will be graduated from the school. As a result, therefore, at the end of 3 years, the experiment will cover completely each school level. In addition, we shall also have had experience with the vocational schools, 1 for boys and 1 for girls, and also with 2 night schools. In general, the experiment will encompass all types of pupils in a large-city school system.

In general, approximately 28 administrative and supervisory school officers, 277 teachers, and 5,575 pupils are participating in the experiment during this year.

In preparation for the beginning of the experiment, an institute or conference was held for a period of 3 weeks, beginning June 25. These 3-hour conferences were held daily for 3 weeks and were participated in by the superintendent, the 2 first assistant superintendents in charge of junior and senior high schools, the 2 assistant superintendents in charge of elementary schools, the assistant superintendent in charge of the project, the 2 assistant superintendents in charge of the research departments, the 2 supervising principals of the division in which the 2 elementary schools were located, the director of the attendance department, the director of the community-center department, the statistical officer of the system, the principals of the schools, with their assistant principals, and the presidents of the 2 teachers colleges.

In these daily conferences the program for inaugurating the experiment was developed. The conferences were presided over by Dr. W. W. Charters, of Ohio State University, who was assisted by Dr. Ben D. Wood, of Columbia University; Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio State University; and Dr. Charles R. Mann, director emeritus of the American Council on Education. Other educational con-

sultants will be secured from time to time as the work progresses.

Congress authorized the expenditure of approximately \$70,000 for the additional personnel necessary for the experiment. These are 1 assistant superintendent in charge, 14 statistical clerks, 18 research assistants and counselors, 2 night high-school principals on full time, and outside educational consultants for advice and counsel as the experiment progresses. Funds for equipment and supplies were not appropriated and hence are being taken out of regular appropriations.

The departments of educational research in the white schools and in the colored schools have been assigned the responsibility for evaluating the results of the experiment. In setting up a testing program to be carried on at the beginning of the experiment, they have had the advice and counsel and assistance of Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio State University; Dr. Ben D. Wood, of Columbia University; and Dr. Charles R. Mann, of the American Council on Education.

PART II

Having considered the origin, purpose, methodology, etc., of the experiment, your attention is now invited to some of the fundamental educational considerations which are explicit or are implied in the Washington experiment on character education, in which an attempt will be made to establish character training and development as a fundamental outcome of systematic education.

In this experiment character education is not a new subject of instruction added to the program of studies; it is not teaching morals; rather, as we conceive it, it has to do with every aspect of our educational thinking and of our educational practice. Ultimately, it will concern itself also with all organizations of young people avowedly furnishing programs of character training as well as with all those other instrumentalities, agencies, and situations in the community which influence the attitude of mind and the behavior of young people.

Part II deals with some of the possible changes likely to be desirable or necessary as a result of this experiment in the purpose and philosophy of education, the program of studies and training and desired outcomes, the methods of teaching, school organization and administration, and in amount of available information regarding children.

THE PURPOSE AND PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

A century ago it was the primary purpose of education to teach everybody to read and write with a reasonable degree of proficiency. To a very large extent that very desirable purpose has been realized. If education today were limited to the three R's, it would be as inadequate for the needs of American life at the present time as would be the covered wagon, the horse car, the stage-coach, the spinning wheel and loom, the sailboat, the fireplace, candles, bows and arrows, wells and pumps, the flail and the log cabin.

Today we have advanced far beyond that limited purpose of education and are confronted with the fundamental necessity of developing a higher level of character among the young people of our country. Indispensable as they are, mastery of the three R's is no longer the fundamental purpose of American education. The fundamental purpose of American education is efficient citizenship, which requires not only that people be able to read and write, but that they also be well informed through information acquired at school and be trained in ideals of social justice, which should be observed and practiced in democratic society. The establishment of higher ideals of social justice depends on inculcating in the hearts and minds of young people the compelling ideals of conduct which shall control their thoughts and actions. This is the combined task of the home, the church, and the school as well as all other instrumentalities and conditions which affect the attitudes and actions of developing youth.

If character training is to be one of the outcomes of education, it must be encompassed in the scope and definition of the purpose of education. Heretofore, the results achieved by pupils in the public schools may have been, as Senator COPELAND states, too largely recorded in terms of achievement in subject matter represented by grades earned in the elementary schools and by grades and quantitative units in the senior high schools. Somehow the results of the pursuit of subject matter and of other activities in the school should find their way into the activities, behavior, and conduct of young people. The purpose of education should be redefined to include the ideals of social justice, cooperative living, and the privileges and responsibilities of good citizenship, in addition to present intellectual achievements and manual skills.

Some of the basic principles of the character education program were worked out in the summer conference and agreed to by the members of the conference. Some of these relating to the purpose and philosophy of education were formulated by Dr. Charters in the following language:

"1. The personal aim of education is to help each child develop the desire and the power to make the right choice in any conduct situation.

"2. All education is self-education. In every school the children who are being educated actively participate in planning school activities, in carrying the plans out, and in evaluating the success of their efforts.

"3. Attitudes, desires, and urges are controlling factors in behavior. To help the child learn to want to do right is a major responsibility of schooling.

"4. Clear thinking is essential in meeting new situations and changing conditions effectively. Helping children learn to think their way through in perplexing situations is a major obligation of schooling.

"5. Fundamental habits, virtues, and conventions care adequately for wide areas of behavior. Such habits, when of durable value, should be developed by the school within the situations to which they apply.

"6. Growth and personality are best promoted when children think and act in situations which are real to them. Reality to the children concerned is a prime consideration in selecting the activities that make up the program of every school."

PROGRAM OF STUDIES AND TRAINING AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

The heart of the character-education experiment in Washington is the program of studies and training which is deemed necessary to establish character training and development as a fundamental outcome of systematic education.

Heretofore the major interests of the school have been intellectual training and the development of certain manual skills. While physical education and training has come into our school program, nevertheless it does not yet reach effectively all pupils.

Various extracurricular activities are found in the programs of most progressive school systems, but many teachers minimize their educational value and only reluctantly share the professional responsibility of the faculty for supervising them. This is not said for the purpose of criticizing the teaching profession; but rather to show how much remains to be done professionally before some of the more recent additions to our educational practices find their proper places in our program of instruction.

In a very real sense all education is character education. School programs have usually concerned themselves with certain personality traits which aid in the mastery of subject matter, such as thoroughness, scholastic ambition, and achievement under competition. In the character-education experiment in the public schools of Washington we are interested in a wider range of activities as well as a more definite statement of generally recognized behavior patterns.

In the character-education conference held during the summer, 10 areas of experience were set up. These 10 areas of experience are for exploration by pupils and are in marked contrast to the more restricted areas ordinarily set up for the schools. Definite outcomes to be achieved in each area were also defined. It yet remains to be determined just what outcomes we shall undertake to achieve in the three major types of the school system, namely, elementary, junior, and senior high schools.

The areas to which all children of the schools will be exposed and the outcomes that each at the level of his capacity should achieve are presented in the following statement adopted by the summer conference:

"Part I. An analysis of the fields of experience and a statement of desired results in each of these fields. For the purposes of this study, the committee suggests the following areas—

- "1. Health activities.
- "2. Intellectual activities.
- "3. Economic activities.
- "4. Vocational activities.
- "5. Political activities.
- "6. Recreational activities.
- "7. Sex, parenthood, and family life.
- "8. Social activities.
- "9. Aesthetic activities.
- "10. Religious activities.

"Desired results in each of these areas:

"1. Health activities: The field of health activities is understood to include both mental and physical health. Every child—
 "(a) Is interested in his own mental and physical health and that of the community.

"(b) Establishes an adequate set of personal health habits based on the facts of physiology, psychology, and hygiene.

"(c) Promotes mental and physical health activities of home, school, and community.

"(d) Has a clear understanding of the important relationships that exist between mental, moral, and physical health.

"(e) Reads health information in magazines and newspapers with intelligence.

"2. Intellectual activities: Every child—

"(a) Sees both the social and the scholarly values of the subject matter pursued in his courses and desires to make it his own.

"(b) Thinks independently and discusses important matters with intelligence.

"(c) Gets a satisfying after-effect from his classroom exercises.

"(d) Sets for himself advancing goals and standards of excellence.

"(e) Has an intelligent respect for scholarship.

"(f) Has facility in reading and in the use of oral and written English.

"3. Economic activities: Every child—

"(a) Understands the considerations underlying the spending, saving, earning, and giving of money.

"(b) Uses money intelligently.

"(c) Is interested and intelligently informed about current economic problems and forms his own tentative solutions.

"(d) Understands the workings of the common economic institutions with which he comes in contact, such as banking, retailing, etc., from the consumer's point of view.

"(e) Sees the economic institutions of society as agencies for promoting social welfare.

"(f) Reads with facility economic materials written for the layman.

"4. Vocational activities: Every child—

"(a) Appreciates the dignity and importance of labor.

"(b) Enjoys the experience of working at his daily tasks.

"(c) Studies with intelligence the occupations that may be open to him and makes his choices in terms of their opportunities and his own capacities and limitations.

"(d) Understands the basic structure and functions of the industrial life of the Nation.

"(e) Reads and understands the materials in this field written for the layman.

"5. Political activities: Every child—

"(a) Has an ingrained and intelligent respect for law.

"(b) Is interested and intelligently informed on the current political problems and forms his own tentative solutions.

"(c) Accepts the obligation of every citizen to participate in the civic life of his community, State, and Nation.

"(d) Understands the workings of governmental agencies with which he comes in contact, such as courts, Congress, and local commissions, from the point of view of the citizen.

"(e) Sees political institutions as methods of promoting social welfare.

"(f) Reads discussions of political issues with intelligence.

"6. Recreational activities: Every child—

"(a) Thinks of recreation as a component part of his life and finds a place for recreation in his daily program.

"(b) Enjoys participation in a variety of well-selected recreational activities.

"(c) Establishes the beginnings of wholesome leisure-time activities.

"(d) Acquires attitudes and habits of cooperation, good sportsmanship, and leadership in recreational activities.

"7. Sex, parenthood, and family life: Every child—

"(a) Sees sex as one of the great moving factors of civilization.

"(b) Has an understanding of reproduction as a biological process.

"(c) Participates intelligently and with good will in the life of his own family.

"(d) Sees the family as the basic unit of society.

"8. Social activities: Every child—

"(a) Has a concept of himself as a valuable member of his group with opportunities and obligations.

"(b) Participates in group activities from inner interest rather than from outer compulsion.

"(c) Practices the ideals of fair play and friendliness in his group relations.

"(d) Appreciates the values of friendship and chooses friends with these values in mind.

"(e) Consistently seeks to understand the point of view of other people.

"(f) Has mastered the courtesies involved in living happily with others.

"(g) Is quick to appreciate the efforts and contributions of other members of the group.

"(h) Realizes that his own personal development is the greatest contribution that he can make to the group, and accords every other member of the group the right to develop in his own way.

"(i) Analyzes situations and makes choices with understanding and with consideration for the welfare of others.

"(j) Uses the contributions of his groups to advance his own plans for wholesome development.

"9. Aesthetic activities: Every child—

"(a) Has good taste.

"(b) Has an intelligent interest in art, literature, music, and drama.

"(c) Has an understanding of those arts as major factors in the evolution of civilization.

"(d) Has an appreciation of the aesthetic arts, and within his capacity expresses himself through several media.

"(e) Likes to read literature, visit exhibitions of art, attend the theater, and listen to musical programs.

"10. Religious activities: While it is the obligation of the church and not the function of the public schools to give religious instruction, every child should—

"(a) Respect religious ideals.

"(b) Perceive the influence of religious thought in civilization.

"Part II: Groups of personality traits—

"1. Intelligence: Resourcefulness, brightness, keenness, discrimination, objectivity, ability to plan, foresight.

"2. Honesty: Fairness, justice, integrity, open-mindedness, tolerance, sincerity.

"3. Friendliness: Courtesy, kindness, neighborliness, generosity, sympathy, understanding.

"4. Efficiency: Accuracy, skill, carefulness, neatness, speed.

"5. Cooperativeness: Self-control, teamwork, dependability, responsibility, tact.

"6. Forcefulness: Initiative, drive, persistence, confidence, industry, concentration, courage, enthusiasm, ambition."

The outcomes have been stated in two forms in order to clarify two important aspects of the problem. While a casual reading might suggest that either form is complete in itself, a critical study will show that each part supplements the other.

Part I indicates the approach to the problem. Character develops through experience. The outcomes suggested in part I focus attention on the growth of children through participation in the varied activities of the school. Part I becomes a basis for constructing and evaluating a school program. The inadequacy of this analysis of the fields of experience lies in the fact that it does not clearly define the ultimate goals of character education. Unless those responsible for the school program have these

generalized ideals constantly in mind, the possibilities inherent in school situations cannot be realized.

Part II is a statement of goals. Groups of personality traits have been utilized since the beginnings of recorded time to designate certain desirable behavior patterns. These concepts are based on racial experience. They are familiar and convenient statements of our ideals. Used as an approach to the problem of character education, traits tend to become platitudes because generalizations have meaning only in relation to the experiences from which they are drawn. Abstract concepts have no meaning for children except as they may be led to make their own generalizations on the basis of their own experiences, deriving their own concepts and ideals as their predecessors have done. Used as outcomes by which to check the school program, such concepts have real and permanent value to all concerned with the educational process.

Those who are participating in the character-education experiment in Washington are clearly of the opinion that our program of individualized instruction based on the individual interests, needs, and capacities of children, will make inevitable a reorganization of the program of studies and activities in the various levels of the school system. However, such curriculum reorganization must await the accumulation of adequate information concerning individual pupils. The officers and teachers in charge will be continuously aware of this problem and will accumulate information from time to time which will be used in its ultimate solution.

METHODS OF TEACHING

Character education and training is an individual matter. Methods of teaching must recognize the individual child, his needs, capacities, and interests. The teacher must be a teacher of children rather than merely of subjects.

Individualized education is one of the major considerations in the character-education experiment in Washington. We are emphasizing the facts that the whole personality of the child, intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, moral, etc., is involved in his education; that the development of social and moral qualities is as important as the development of intellectual qualities represented by the acquisition of information; and that the extra-school life and home conditions of the child must be taken into consideration by the school if the school is to be reasonably successful in the development and training of the child.

In the Washington experiment we recognize that the reeducation of teachers to these newer points of view is one of the major tasks of those in charge of the experiment. Through the leadership of the principal, through the work of the counselors, through the supervision and direction of the assistant superintendent in charge of the experiment, and through systematic courses, which it is hoped will be offered in the local universities, it is hoped that prompt and satisfactory progress will be made in giving teachers and officers and all others connected with the experiment, a thoroughgoing knowledge of the basic principles involved in these newer views of the educational process, and the morale necessary for the success of the experiment.

The summer conference worked out the following criteria by which teachers might judge whether or not their instruction could be characterized as individualized instruction. These criteria were stated in the form of questions as follows:

1. Is your objective the improvement of the individual as a social being?
2. Is the pupil successful in doing what has been assigned to him? Does the child realize that he is successful, and does he get that satisfaction which comes only from success?
3. Is the pupil really interested in what he is doing and satisfied by doing it?
4. Does the pupil work aggressively without external compulsion?
5. Is your prescription based upon sufficient information regarding the abilities, interests, and needs of the pupil as a social being?
6. Do you recognize that your prescriptions are instrumental and provisional rather than objectives made and handed down which must be achieved at all cost?
7. Does your prescription take account of extraschool influences upon the learning habits of your pupils?
8. Is your judgment of the success of the pupil based upon what you think the pupil can do, or is it a mass standard?

ADMINISTRATION

We have shown how the character-education experiment in Washington is likely to affect our conception of the philosophy of education, the program of studies, and training, educational outcomes, and methods of teaching. The philosophy underlying the Washington experiment in character education is likely also to affect the organization and administration of the school system.

In Washington we look upon the problem of organization and administration of the schools as a problem primarily concerned with establishing the most favorable conditions under which the educational process may be carried on. Obviously, if established rules and regulations do not promote conditions favorable for classroom instruction and the achievement of worthy educational outcomes, then those rules and regulations should be modified.

The administrative and supervisory officers in Washington pride themselves in following a cooperative procedure in the handling of all administrative and supervisory problems. They have adopted many provisions looking toward flexibility in the organization and administration of the schools. A large amount of freedom and initiative is reposed in the principals of buildings and, in general, a decentralized rather than a centralized plan of school administration for the city is in operation.

At the summer institute on character education, the members of the conference worked out a list of 30 or more evidences of flexibility and adaptation in the organization and operation of the schools.

The following subjects were listed as evidence of flexibility in the administration of the schools: Promotion by subjects, an open list of textbooks, credit for approved outside work, individual freedom in teaching methods, limited requirements specified for graduation, and semiannual promotions. These are typical illustrations of an attempt to allow freedom to administrative and supervisory officers to operate their schools in the interests of individual children.

Some examples of the adaptation of school organization to the needs of individual pupils are: Homogeneous grouping of pupils, course of study modifications, elective subjects in the senior high schools and to some extent in the junior high schools, special classes for various types of pupils, and special schools, such as trade schools, technical schools, and commercial high schools.

These observations are presented without any possibility of their amplification in this paper. They are presented only as evidence of the fact that the administrative and supervisory officers in Washington are aware of the important problem confronting them of undertaking to modify administrative practices in school organization and administration to the end that individualized instruction shall be encouraged.

CUMULATIVE-RECORD CARD

If individualized instruction is to prevail, if courses of study and methods of teaching are to be adapted to the individual needs of boys and girls, and if the educational outcomes to be desired are to be individualized, officers and teachers must have a larger amount of information concerning boys and girls than has heretofore formed the basis for the establishment of our educational practices. It ought to be obvious to everyone that the educational process cannot be made to fit the individual child unless we know all of the facts about that child that condition his learning. We have set for ourselves the task of accumulating for every child all available information that is related to his education and training.

As a means of recording some of this information we have adopted the cumulative record cards for elementary, junior, and senior high schools prepared and published by the American Council on Education. On this card will be reported not merely the child's progress in mastery of subject matter from year to year, but also an unusual amount of information regarding his extracurricular activities and his character traits.

In addition, each teacher will be expected from time to time to submit to the school office a report on significant character traits as she has observed them. There will also be available for the use of the principal of the school and the counselor the intelligence quotients, and the results of achievement tests for all pupils. In addition, our research departments will make clinical examinations of special cases. We propose also to make a clinical study of every pupil who gives any evidence of juvenile delinquency. In this study we shall have the cooperation of the juvenile court, the police department, and the various social agencies dealing with juvenile delinquency.

While the character-education program is intended primarily as a preventive measure against juvenile delinquency, a thoroughgoing clinical study of every case of juvenile delinquency will be not only necessary in the handling of such cases but the results of such study will furnish much information which will be of value to the officers for general use.

SUMMARY

The Washington experiment in character education requires a shift of emphasis in our educational thinking, from subject matter to be taught to the development of personalities in those being taught. This change of point of view respecting the educational process must necessarily be gradual because it involves a reeducation of the present members of the teaching profession, not only in the purpose of education but in subject matter and in methods of instruction. As instruction becomes more individualized, the individual needs, capacities, and future careers of young people may be more clearly and more definitely provided for insofar as systematic education is concerned.

The final success or failure of the experiment will depend, to a large degree, on the success of the teacher in the classroom in putting into effect a modified philosophy of education and a modified technique in teaching; on the success of the officers in exercising a helpful leadership in the project and in establishing as favorable an administrative situation as possible for the experiment; and from the encouragement of an informed professional and public opinion. The full measure of the success or failure of the experiment can be observed only in terms of the character and conduct produced in the young people who participate in the experiment, observed years hence when these same young people are the citizens of a new social order in which better living conditions abound, happier individual lives are lived, and a higher degree of social justice prevails.

REPORT OF THE GUIDANCE PROGRAM OF MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR 1933-34

By Irene T. Blythe

In the fall of 1933, the principals of McKinley High School, recognizing that responsibility for guidance had become a vital part of secondary education, instituted a guidance program.

Because of the varied curriculum at McKinley, and the wide spread of individual differences, the need for guidance in this school seemed to be particularly urgent.

Having recognized this need, the principals set about the organization of a guidance staff by coordinating existing committees, and adding new personnel. The guidance staff, as finally organized, consisted of a chairman of guidance, a third semester counselor, an adjustment committee, a college committee, a placement bureau, and a student advisory board with a faculty adviser.

Before this staff was organized, only such guidance was attempted as could be done during the opening period by the section teachers, with the exception of maladjusted cases which were referred to the adjustment clinic. The new set-up was not meant to supersede this work of the section teachers, but to supplement it.

Three vital phases of guidance—personality adjustments, educational guidance, and vocational guidance—were undertaken by this staff. The objectives were to provide each student with a program adapted to his or her ability and planned toward a definite end, i. e., either college entrance, some trade skill, or a thorough business training; and, to adjust each pupil so that he should have a happy and profitable high-school experience that would lead to a permanent adjustment to life.

Each member of the staff assumed a definite responsibility, as follows:

Beginning with the second semester, the third-semester counselor, assisted by two other teachers on the guidance staff, interviewed each third-semester student, a total of 375 personal interviews. During these interviews an effort was made to discover the interests, aptitudes, and desires of each student, and to arrange his program of curricular and extracurricular activities to utilize and develop his talents to the best advantage to himself and to the school and society. In addition to the regular interviews, the third-semester counselor visited the homes of several maladjusted students in an effort to bring about a closer cooperation between school and home.

The college committee functions both as an advisory and a certification committee. Approximately 165 third-semester students, who had expressed an interest in going to college, were referred to this committee by the third-semester counselor. The college committee planned a definite college-preparatory program for each student. In addition, 75 upper-semester students were referred to this committee by the student advisory board. Many students sought the advice of the college committee of their own accord.

The adjustment committee handled maladjusted cases referred to them. In this work they were assisted by the Child Guidance Clinic and Dr. Gilbert, of Gallinger Hospital. This committee provided for 20 third-semester assemblies for the purpose of school orientation and vocational guidance.

The placement bureau, composed of a chairman from the business department, a teacher from the home-economics department, and a teacher from the shops, assumed responsibility for the distributive phase of guidance for graduates and some other students. Letters to parents of Tech students, alumni, and employers brought in employment calls. Grants of money from the P. T. A., the alumni, the seniors, and the Phoebe Hearst Foundation financed the placement bureau. Fifty students were placed before June 8, 1934. More students will be placed as soon as they are graduated.

The chairman of guidance, who is also faculty adviser to the student advisory board, with the assistance of the Vocational Guidance Association, the Kiwanis Club, and the Y. M. C. A., arranged 2 guidance assemblies and 35 vocational talks for seniors and fourth-semester students. The attendance at these talks averaged 125. A survey of the occupational choices of seniors was made and the results used in arranging the vocational talks and in compiling for the public library a list of occupations of interest to Washington high-school students.

Forty-one vocational interviews with Washington leaders in the professions and trades were arranged for seniors requesting them.

Other guidance activities of the student advisory board included the interviewing of 15 maladjusted students, the drawing up of a school code for voluntary signature of all students, and the conducting of the third-semester orientation assemblies. The chairman of guidance worked with each member of the guidance staff in carrying out the special work assumed by the individual members.

To assist in carrying out the various plans, 20 blank forms, letters, questionnaires, and so forth, were printed through the courtesy of the printing department. The third-semester questionnaire and cumulative-record envelop furnished the basis for the complete record of each student. These records, which are to be added to each semester, will be filed in the office of the placement bureau when the student is graduated.

Many other school organizations cooperated in the guidance program. The Tech librarian established a special shelf of guidance books and pamphlets. The faculty adviser of the school paper arranged for a series of vocational articles to be published in Tech Life. At a conference held with the chief librarian of the District, the facilities of the public library were offered for the use of students seeking occupational information.

It is hoped that it may be possible next year to extend this guidance work to more students and to better adapt it to the needs of McKinley High School.

[From the Washington Post, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1935]

CHARACTER EDUCATION

The superintendent of schools in New York City expresses a thought in his annual report that must run through the minds of many persons who see innovations that were scarcely dreamed of a few years ago appearing in the educational system. "Is our youth today so weak," he asks, "that he will fall easily into crime or delinquency if school is not nicely adjusted to his tastes?"

The question is of particular interest to Washingtonians who have heard much recently of the so-called "character education" experiment being conducted in certain schools of the District.

Inadequate or improper schooling is closely related to delinquency. Warden Lawes, of Sing Sing, in studying the records of 500 convicts, found that 225 left school before completing the sixth grade, 111 finished grammar school, 71 went to high school for a single year, 22 were graduated from high school, and only 5 finished college.

Schooling is not, of course, a guaranty of good citizenship. But it may be a powerful influence in the development of character, insofar as it means a trained supervision during the formative period. Perhaps the most pungent criticism of the schools today is that they have failed to fill in the gap left by the disintegration of the modern family.

It is no surprise to learn from recent surveys that more and more women are deserting their hearthstones for the field of business, either under stress of the depression or because of a more liberal concept of woman's place in modern life. In such circumstances, the influence of the home is necessarily weakened. Children are likely to grow up without having the principles of virtue and diligence instilled into their consciousness. Forward-looking educators are attempting to supplant this deficiency by character training in the schools.

There is no set curriculum in character education, no textbooks, no special classes, no apparent difference from any other program. But efforts are being made to gage the capabilities of children and to assist them in the fortification of their weak points. These incipient weaknesses may result from malnourishment, physical defects, emotional quirks, mild complexes, or even home conditions.

It is not a case of catering to a child's weaknesses nor, as the New York educator suggests, a case of "putting him on a diet of educational milk-toast." It is an intelligent effort to apply modern knowledge of social and physical science, to keep pace with the demands of the day. While still in the experimental stage, if early indications are fulfilled, these new educational trends will do much to promote the development of those robust qualities characteristic of the best type of American citizen.

PAYMENT OF ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address delivered in my home city of Topeka, Kans., December 11, 1934, by Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., national commander of the American Legion. The address is well worth the careful attention of the Senate and the country and contains an unusually clear and logical presentation of the case in favor of the immediate cash payment of the veterans' adjusted-compensation certificates.

I also wish to repeat at this time that I am in favor of immediate cash payment of these adjusted-service certificates and hope to have the opportunity of casting my vote for immediate payment at a very early date in the session.

I send the address to the desk with the request that it be printed as a part of my remarks at this time.

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

My fellow Americans, for this splendid tribute I express to you the sincere thanks and gratitude of the entire American Legion. It is a rare privilege and a high honor to speak to a gathering of such outstanding citizens. You are business men of America. I am one of you. We speak the same language, and therefore I am sure we shall understand one another. It is a business matter that I want to discuss with you here—a business that is of vital importance to every American citizen, whatever may be his field of activity.

When I became national commander of the American Legion, I did not cease to be a business man. The Legion is a business. Ours is the duty of striving with all of our strength, in all of our thoughts, to safeguard and perpetuate the principles of true Americanism; to work without rest to make this a land of peace and contentment for all citizens who cherish the name "America." That is the greatest business any group of sincere citizens can undertake.

The average business man, the average citizen, knows little about the extensive work of the Legion. Because it can be made to sound more sensational in headlines, you know that we recommend immediate payment of adjusted-service certificates, commonly misnamed the "bonus." You also know that we have demanded, and will continue to demand, the adoption of an adequate Federal program for the care of our World War comrades who sacrificed their health and their future in defense of our country.

But our vast Americanism program, our child-welfare work, and our contributions to high community service do not seem to make sensational news, and therefore the average citizen knows little about them. I am grateful to you for this opportunity to discuss with you the American Legion's entire field of endeavor.

It is not my nature to dodge issues. Therefore, I shall speak first about the subject of our program which has excited the most controversy. It is the question of paying the adjusted-service certificates or, if you prefer, the bonus. At our convention at Miami we adopted by an overwhelming vote a resolution which said that since the Federal Government is embarked upon a program of spending tremendous sums, we recommend the immediate cash payment of these certificates as an effective relief measure and an effective means of further hastening recovery without adding to the national debt.

I have said it before, and I repeat it here, that I stand squarely behind that resolution, and in doing so I do not have to compromise with my business conscience. From the day we were mustered out of service, following that great conflict which history knows as the World War, the representatives of the people of these United States, in Congress assembled, determined that as a matter of common justice some adjustment in compensation had to be made to those who rendered service in the armed forces of the Nation. Year after year, from that day on, this question was the subject for continuous debate in the Halls of Congress. Prolonged talk over the method for meeting this recognized obligation finally terminated when the Sixty-eighth Congress, in May 1924, enacted the law known as the "World War Compensation Act." To correct the injustices to service men during the World War, Congress decided not to pay us then, but 20 years later. The World War Compensation Act authorized the issuance of certificates providing additional compensation of \$1 for each day of service in the United States, and \$1.25 for each day of foreign service, with interest to date of maturity. These certificates became effective as of January 1, 1925, and were payable at face value in 1945.

The majority of World War veterans never ceased to believe that Congress should have definitely settled this admitted debt at the time the law was enacted. But on numerous occasions in recent years we of the Legion declined to press our case in a patriotic effort to help the Federal Government balance its Budget. Times, however, have changed.

As an expedient for hastening recovery, for priming the machinery of business, and for meeting relief requirements, our Government is spending billions of dollars. Under these circumstances we of the Legion say that now, if ever, is the time to pay a debt. It will have to be paid, so why not now, when prodigious spending is the governmental policy? Why add to the national debt when the same purpose can be served by paying off a debt? I submit that thought to you as a matter of sound business.

Now right here I want to make one point very clear. Let no man misunderstand my position. I do not say that the Government's policy is right or wrong. Politics will have no place in my administration as national commander of the American Legion. My sole object is to present to you, as concisely as I can, the Legion's case in asking the Government to discharge this debt immediately as part of its program for relief and economic reconstruction.

A better vehicle for this purpose cannot be found. Does anyone think the veterans will put this money in a sock and keep it there? If they do, they know nothing of the desperate conditions of hundreds of thousands of veterans. This money will be used to pay necessary bills at the corner grocery store, it will help to pay rents that are long past due, it will go to hard-pressed merchants to discharge the accounts of harder-pressed veterans, it will find its way quickly into every channel of business and trade. If you need new financial stimulus, here is a method for getting it without creating more debt.

I am conscious that some business men will say that we are not entitled to the interest on our certificates. Look back at the time these promissory notes were pledged. The dollar then was a hundred cents dollar. On the lowered dollar value of today we are asking no more than that to which we are entitled. This whole question is misunderstood, because it has been a political football for years, and it is high time to take it out of politics permanently.

The press has been filled with offers of a compromise. My answer to that is short and brief. There is no compromise to make. I have a mandate from the organization I have the honor to lead. I shall follow it to the letter. It is not the side which feels that its cause is righteous that comes forward with offers of an armistice. It invariably is the side that knows its cause is lost. We have made to the Government a common-sense business proposition. I believe the country will support it and the Government will adopt it.

When it comes to the question of protecting disabled veterans and providing care for their dependents, I compromise with no man. We of the Legion say first that this is a solemn obligation of the Federal Government, not of the States or the local communities, and certainly not a problem for private charity. The sacrifice these men made was for the whole Nation. Now, because of their sacrifice, these veterans are in need, and it is the whole country's duty to respond generously.

In our convention at Chicago a year ago we laid down a program of adequate care for all disabled veterans, a program that is fair to the country without being unfair to the veterans. We called it the "four-point program." Congress passed legislation

last winter making effective the first three points. There remains the fourth point, stating that the widows and children of deceased veterans shall not be without governmental protection. We advocate this protection only when dependents of deceased veterans are in need, and I am sure no good citizen will argue with us the right of this position.

The American Legion seeks only to restore to productivity as far as possible maimed and sickened bodies among the 5 percent of us who were tolled off to do the fighting for the rest of us. This principle, with minor variations, has been America's policy since 1633. We do not seek to place soldiers in a more elevated position than the honorable one they occupy in the hearts of the American people. The Legion merely bends its efforts to restore levels disturbed by war and its collaterals.

This is an unselfish service. There are some who from selfish motives would have you believe that we seek these benefits for ourselves; that the Legion lives to obtain Treasury drafts for its own membership. In the first place, the services of our rehabilitation division are open to any veteran of the World War. We do not permit solicitation of membership among veterans who come to us for advice or assistance in connection with their claims.

Now, in the language of business, let us examine the other side of the ledger. In a brief way, I have endeavored to show you that the things we ask of the Government are only those things we believe veterans are entitled to have. But what do we contribute to the welfare of our country? We give it the same kind of service in peace that we gave in war. That is a service that cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. It cannot be bought! It springs from that same fountain of devotion which inspired us when we dropped our civilian vocations and left our classrooms to fight for the flag we all love. I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Legion is the greatest patriotic organization in our country today.

In the American Legion, duty to God and country comes first. I wish that was true of all of our citizens. As a business man I am far less concerned about economic conditions, unsettled as they are, than the apathetic attitude of many of our citizens toward an enemy that has stolen into our gates unseen. It is a menace to the progress of our country and a threat to our American Government. I refer to the invading army of alien "ism", a force that has grown so strong that it now boldly proclaims its un-American tenets publicly.

In the Legion there is only one "ism." That is Americanism. We hold that there is no room for any other "ism" in America, and we are mobilized to a man to fight for that principle, to safeguard for posterity the high ideals which have given us on this continent the greatest Nation of free people under the sun. We do not say that government is static, nor that all progress ended a century and a half ago. We do say, without equivocation, that we shall continue to progress, as we have in the past, as Americans, and in our own American way. That is an ideal to which every true American can affirm unflinching allegiance without interfering with his individual political views or religious creed.

Our convention in Miami adopted a number of resolutions, all of which shall have equal standing and importance as my mandates this year. But there was one which stated that Americanism should be our primary activity in 1934. In accepting that mandate I want you to know that I shall keep foremost the need for pure Americanism as the keynote of our endeavors. And because I hope to have the earnest support of every patriotic citizen in that work, I think you who are not members of our organization should know what the Legion means by Americanism.

First, it means love of country above all else. In the preamble of our Constitution we associated ourselves together "for God and country." That fortress we shall hold to the last man. Next, we stand for equal rights, personal liberty, freedom of speech, and the right of every citizen to worship God according to his own belief. We hold that a strong, healthy childhood today means a strong, healthy America tomorrow. To that end we stand for full educational opportunities, proper instruction in good sportsmanship, and careful guidance in the building of alert minds and healthy bodies. We hold that un-American and subversive influences must be driven from our institutions of learning, high and low. We demand the eradication of these influences wherever they are found. We stand for community service in its highest forms. We stand for law observance and law enforcement. We stand for international understanding without entangling alliances. We hold that in America, American citizens should come first. And we stand for unqualified allegiance to the flag that is our ideal and our hope.

The American Legion is an organization of action. We do not preach these things and forget them. We work for them and fight for them. No part of our program is more deserving of public recognition than our activities in the field of child welfare. Through our National Child Welfare Committee and our 11,000 posts, we are fighting in Congress, the State legislatures, and the municipal councils for the adoption of adequate laws to protect American childhood against exploitation. We are putting our full strength behind the movement for immediate ratification of a constitutional amendment permanently outlawing child labor. Nor do our child-welfare interests end there.

Throughout this land there are thousands upon thousands of children, the dependents and orphans of World War veterans, who are in need. They cannot wait for cities, States, or Nation to pass laws for their protection. They must be fed, clothed, and sheltered. The American Legion is undertaking to do just that for these children. In order to meet this deserving need we established an endowment fund of \$5,000,000. One-half of the

income from this endowment is devoted to child welfare. In this year of great need, every penny of the amount allocated to child welfare, estimated at \$82,300, will be spent for direct aid for the orphans and needy children of World War veterans. Not a dollar of it will be used for salaries, administration, or any other purpose but the feeding and care of suffering children. The Legion will assume all costs for overhead out of its income from membership dues.

Supplementing this fund for direct aid will be \$18,000 from the Forty and Eight, the Legion's fun and honor society, and \$3,000 from the Eight and Forty, the fun and honor society of the American Legion Auxiliary. So, if the need be established, this year our child-welfare division will have a total of \$103,300 for direct relief. This is an increase of \$34,300 over last year. The individual relief work of the State departments and posts of the Legion and the auxiliary will increase this sum materially. In the Legion year just closed our known distribution of direct financial aid was \$713,798.91, and if complete statistical reports were available from all of our posts and department units it is estimated that this amount could be more accurately stated as \$1,000,000. The known financial aid rendered met the essential needs of about 215,385 children.

For educational and legislative work in connection with our child-welfare program in various States, the auxiliary has contributed \$10,000, and in addition to the \$18,000 for direct relief from the Forty and Eight, that splendid organization is appropriating sufficient money to pay the necessary expenses of conferences in various parts of the country by those interested in our child-welfare work.

Our Americanism program also recognizes that youth activities must be properly guided. If our Nation and our form of government is to survive we must consider today what kind of citizens we shall have tomorrow. The American Legion is considering that vital question. In every community in the country you will find Legion posts promoting interest in healthful outdoor activities, coaching junior baseball teams, organizing Boy Scout troops, and teaching our adolescents the meaning of good sportsmanship and good citizenship through those mediums which appeal to youth.

In recent years the American school system suffered dangerous curtailments because of depression-inspired economies in State and municipal governments. They would have suffered more if it had not been for the Legion. Henceforth, they shall suffer much less if the Legion has any influence at all. One of the last things that should feel the knife of economy is the public school. Some things can wait but childhood cannot wait. The months lost from the classrooms now are lost for good. Last year thousands of schools were kept going because legionnaires went to their aid. The National Education Association awarded certificates of honor to more than a thousand Legion posts for their outstanding accomplishments in this crisis. We are determined as a united organization that this year there shall be no maldistribution of economy at the expense of the schools.

In demanding an adequate national defense and the enactment of a universal service law we of the Legion are fighting the battle of every American citizen. We can all agree that war is a crime against enlightened civilization; but no good citizen can agree that America shall remain unprepared as long as the spirit of war and conquest flames abroad. We demand an adequate national defense not to foster war but to promote peace. America never will seek a war, but an unarmed America invites attack. The progress of science has ended our day of splendid isolation. If it ever existed.

Our national defense program embraces only minimum requirements for the protection of our shores and our commerce. For the Navy we demand the immediate construction of every ship authorized by the London Treaty, and the men to man them; for the Army, sufficient strength to guarantee that no enemy force ever shall set foot on American soil, with a National Guard and Reserve to form the nucleus of a citizen army in time of war; and an adequate air defense of our coasts and possessions, with the necessary personnel, modern equipment and reserves for that vital purpose.

We of the Legion are ever ready to lend our strength to every honorable and sincere movement in the direction of international good will and peace. Our proposal for a universal service law is a step in that direction. The Legion plan provides for the conscription of capital, industry, and man power in time of war, and the use of each in the service of the Nation without special preference or profit. In effect, we propose to take the profit out of war. That is one example the United States can set for the rest of the world without impairing our ability to defend ourselves if war is forced upon us. When war becomes a profitless business war will cease to exist.

My fellow countrymen, travel the length and breadth of this Nation and wherever you go there you will find the good works of the Legion. You will find legionnaires rendering service in its highest forms—you will see community houses, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, athletic fields, all built by legionnaires. You will find our men carrying relief to the needy and enlightenment to the unschooled. In time of disaster your legionnaires are ever ready, ever willing. We continue to serve; we always shall.

Honest men can have an intelligent difference of opinion. All men do not agree with all things. We do not expect everyone to agree with all of our policies. We shall fight for them because we are convinced they are just. But in our efforts to perpetuate

the ideals and institutions of America, in our program to promote those things which will make this a happier land for all citizens, in our demand for a proper national defense, we have a right to expect the whole-hearted support of every loyal citizen. We invite that support and cooperation from you in the fulfillment of this great program.

PRINTING IN THE RECORD

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the request just made; but I venture to call the attention of the Senate to the cost of putting matter into the RECORD. We are encumbering the RECORD, and have gotten in the habit of putting in it everything that is offered here by any Senator. It costs \$45 a page to print material in the RECORD; and I ask Senators not to burden the RECORD with material that is not pertinent to pending legislation or otherwise helpful.

I take it that the matter presented at this time applies to pending legislation, and I shall not object to having it printed; but I desire to call attention to the expense involved, because we have gotten in the habit of offering matter to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is very costly and often does not do any good.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on Printing on this subject.

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

The resolution is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
Washington, April 26, 1934.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Under authority of section 13 of the Printing Act, approved January 12, 1895 (sec. 181, title 44, U. S. C., p. 1426), the Joint Committee on Printing at a meeting held this day adopted the following resolutions with reference to the printing of public documents and extraneous matter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Resolved by the Joint Committee on Printing, That the attention of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be invited to the following provisions of law relating to orders for the printing of House and Senate documents and that they be requested to cause compliance therewith:

1. Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing to the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (sec. 140, title 44, U. S. C., p. 1423).

2. Printing and binding for Congress, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress, within the fiscal year (sec. 145, title 44, U. S. C., p. 1424).

3. Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer; and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (sec. 133, title 44, U. S. C., p. 1423).

Resolved further, That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, directed to return to the respective House for further consideration all orders for printing that are not made in compliance with the foregoing provisions of law, accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof together with a statement of the estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year.

PRINTING IN THE RECORD

Whereas section 13 of the Printing Act of January 12, 1895 (sec. 181, title 44, U. S. C., p. 1426), provides that, while the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be substantially a verbatim report of the proceedings, the Joint Committee on Printing "shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk", and

Whereas the act of March 1, 1919 (sec. 4, title 44, U. S. C., p. 1415), provides that the Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt and employ such measures as, in its discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in the public printing and binding, and the distribution of Government publications; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Joint Committee on Printing, That, in order to reduce unnecessary bulk and to prevent delay in the publication of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and to remedy waste in the appropriations for printing and binding, no extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CON-

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks, unless the same is accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer of the probable cost thereof, but this restriction shall not apply to communications from State legislatures, addresses, or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. The Public Printer is hereby directed to return to the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this resolution and to comply with the provisions herein.

Respectfully,

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, *Chairman.*

ADDRESS BY DONALD RICHBERG RELATIVE TO RECOVERY MEASURES

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I tender and ask to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the address of Hon. Donald Richberg, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, Town Hall, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1935, touching the bills that are now presented before the Senate under the designation of recovery measures.

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

As the story appears in the Old Testament there were three afflictions visited upon Job. First, there came a depression which made him poor; second, came boils which made him ill; and finally, came three friendly economists who nearly drove him insane explaining that it was good for him to suffer and that any complaint or effort to change conditions showed a lack of faith in the wisdom and justice of the Almighty.

There is a very long and interesting debate recorded between Job and the three economists which Job won by a very clever strategy. First he asked three questions which no economist has ever been able to answer:

1. "How hast thou helped him that is without power?"
2. "How savest thou the arm that hath no strength?"
3. "How hast thou counseled him that hath no wisdom?"

Then he completed the rout of his opponents by praying that the Almighty would answer him directly, and that his adversary would write a book.

Of course, as soon as the economists started writing books, it became evident to any man with a logical mind, like Elihu, the lawyer, that they had no answers for Job's questions. It was also made clear that they had no remedy for the depression or the boils—in fact they didn't know what had caused either one. Yet they condemned Job, not because he didn't try to cure himself, but because he didn't cheerfully accept depressions and boils as inevitable products of economic laws which were decreed by the inscrutable wisdom of the Creator and well understood by all sound economists.

This attitude of Job's self-righteous friends kindled the wrath of Elihu, who was also annoyed at Job for trying to justify his own do-nothing policy, instead of justifying the Lord for letting things happen to a man who wouldn't help himself, who just tore his clothes, shaved his head, and sat in the ashes scraping his skin.

So Elihu, like a good lawyer, reproved his client vigorously for not recognizing that the laws were just and the administration of justice was perfect and that as a good citizen he should not complain or criticize the law. If Job were energetic and resourceful he would go to work making new laws and interpreting old laws, so that not only would the law be perfect and just but also it would help him to get rid of depressions and boils and to make money and enjoy good health.

About this time, when Job must have been considerably confused by all the economic and legal advice he had been getting, a voice came out of the whirlwind and said:

"Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee, and answer thou Me."

And then a revelation came to Job of the vastness of life and its possibilities and of the tremendous achievements of mankind which cannot be prognosticated or explained by thousands of volumes of dry statistics and dull theorizing—deeds which are inspired by the great gift of imagination and accomplished by the courage and faith and comradeship which clothe human efforts with the dignity of a purpose that may be called divine.

In the light of this revelation Job bowed down before his Creator, saying: "I know that Thou canst do everything." There might have come to Job in that moment the vision of a long line of future economists who, generation after generation, would seek to prove that things could not happen which were going to happen or had already happened, and to prove that the ordained way of life must continue to be cruel and mean and selfish because they had not the imagination with which to see how the world could change and how things which were wrong today could be made right tomorrow.

Anyhow it is recorded that Job repented of having talked so much about things he did not understand and about things that were, as he said, "too wonderful for me." He girded up his loins and worked his way out of the depression. The economists made a burnt offering of their books, which were poetically described as seven bulls and seven rams. Job prayed for them and under divine inspiration he established the Job Foundation for Economic Research—so that his adversaries could go on writing books. And with that gentle humor which even survived boils

and depressions he had engraved above the entrance: "No doubt but ye are the people; and wisdom shall die with you."

What a beautiful lesson has been written in the Book of Job for those wise men of every age who, always pointing out what is wrong and never finding out what is right, "darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge."

Two years ago the people of the United States were coasting down the road to ruin. Industry was stagnant, agriculture was prostrate, our banking system was on the verge of collapse. There was intolerable unemployment, which had been increasing for years. Uncounted millions of our people were destitute and had already suffered or were facing loss of homes and every other hold upon economic security.

Of what value were constitutional guaranties of liberty to citizens denied an opportunity to earn a living? Of what value were the protections of law and order to those who had no property and no means of livelihood to be protected? It was becoming apparent to millions of long-suffering men and women that a government must do more than merely preserve an existing order; that it must do more than merely sanction whatever economic system happened to develop. A government must make sure that a sound economic system is developed, because the political freedom and security of a people depend upon their economic freedom and security.

The national administration, coming into power in the spring of 1933, was compelled to find quick measures of relief from dangers which were not underestimated then by those most anxious to belittle and to forget them now. It was necessary to act at once to change conditions for which there were no precedents, by methods for which there could be no precedents.

The same combination of destructive forces had brought about a political revolution in many other nations and thereby had created a military dictatorship through which an economic order could be reestablished. The supreme problem in America less than 2 years ago was to find the means of exerting a political power great enough to control the forces of disintegration while still preserving the fundamental principles and processes of self-government.

In the histories of the future how little argument will survive over the merits and demerits of every action taken, every device employed, every Federal agency created in the spring of 1933. How petty will appear in retrospect the partisan attacks and smart witticisms of clever and learned critics, in contrast with the gigantic fact that America rose out of the depths of the depression with practically no civil disorder and with the governments of the States and the United States still functioning under their constitutional safeguards of individual liberty and social security.

There is the record of a civic victory which, in the long view of history, will loom greater than most of the triumphs of military genius on the decisive battlefields of the world. Today we are handicapped in many ways in any effort to appraise the value of the recovery program. In the first place, it is difficult for human beings to measure the worth of men or policies near at hand.

As Gerald Massey wrote:

"To those who walk beside them, great men seem
Mere common earth; but distance makes them stars."

In the same way laws and political policies need time and distance, and aging to acquire the power and majesty of noble institutions. A good many harsh things were said by highly intelligent people about the Constitution of the United States when it was first submitted for approval and while it was being subjected to various explanations and interpretations by its sponsors.

Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States and a great many other courts have been busily interpreting provisions of that Constitution for nearly 150 years, and nobody is quite sure what they all mean, even now. So perhaps the fact that section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act has had to be interpreted somewhat frequently in the last year only indicates that in time this brief statement of a profoundly important principle may be as well understood and enforced as the constitutional guaranty of "due process of law."

The gravest difficulty, however, in a contemporaneous appraisal of the recovery program lies in the effort to evaluate each new Federal agency and each separate policy of each agency by itself; and in the confessed inability of most critics even to see the program as a whole. The plain fact is that there are so many factors involved in the reconstruction of a political economic system that it is impossible to plan and administer a host of activities so that every effort will be in harmony with a cooperative advance all along the line.

The separate objectives of a thousand pressure groups within our own borders, the influence upon our domestic economy of the failures and successes of industrial and political programs of other nations, all produce kaleidoscopic changes in the economic pattern from day to day—which would make a mockery of any plans of recovery and reconstruction which might be prepared with the scientific precision of an engineer's blueprint.

The present administration recognized on the one hand the futility of continuing a wishful reliance on laissez faire, and on the other hand the folly of trying to plan in advance all the details of a national progress through a maze of ever-changing conditions to a predetermined goal. As in every era, when delayed evolution accumulates the speed and confusion of revolution, the master of public affairs has been found in the man who does not fear to do the first things first, and to adopt the obvious common-sense remedy for an obvious evil, without waiting for erudite scholars and cautious statesmen to perfect a complete and

consistent program of political economy, which human wisdom cannot devise and human ability cannot execute.

Over 70 years ago a great President was guiding this Nation through another crucial period. Then as now many voices clamored for a fixed policy and a rigid program; and James Russell Lowell wrote a few sentences which we might wisely apply to the conditions of today. He wrote:

"Mr. Lincoln's policy was a tentative one and rightly so. He laid down no program which must compel him to be inconsistent or unwise, no cast-iron theorem to which circumstances must be fitted as they rose, or else be useless to his ends. Mr. Lincoln, as it seems to us in reviewing his career, though we have sometimes in our impatience thought otherwise, has always waited, as a wise man should, till the right moment brought up all his reserves. One would be apt to think, from some of the criticisms made on Mr. Lincoln's course . . . that the chief object of a statesman should be rather to proclaim his adhesion to certain doctrines than to achieve their triumph by quietly accomplishing his ends. In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid doctrinaire, nothing more sure to end in disaster than a theoretic scheme of policy that admits of no pliability for contingencies.

"Mr. Lincoln's perilous task has been to carry a rather shaky raft through the rapids, making fast the unrulier logs as he could snatch opportunity, and the country is to be congratulated that he did not think it his duty to run straight at all hazards, but cautiously to assure himself with his setting-pole where the main current was, and to keep steadily to that. . . . Whatever were his wishes, it was no less duty than policy to mark out for himself a line of action that would not further distract the country, by raising before their time questions which plainly would soon enough compel attention and for which every day was making the answer more easy While every day was bringing the people nearer to the conclusion which all thinking men saw to be inevitable from the beginning, it was wise in Mr. Lincoln to leave the shaping of his policy to events. In this country, where the rough and ready understanding of the people is sure at last to be the controlling power, a profound common-sense is the best genius for statesmanship. Hitherto the wisdom of the President's measures has been justified by the fact that they have always resulted in more firmly uniting public opinion. One of the things particularly admirable in the public utterances of President Lincoln is a certain tone of familiar dignity, which, while it is perhaps the most difficult attainment of mere style, is also no doubtful indication of personal character. There must be something essentially noble in an elective ruler who can descend to the level of confidential ease without forfeiting respect, something very manly in one who can break through the etiquette of his conventional rank and trust himself to the reason and intelligence of those who have elected him. No higher compliment was ever paid to a nation than the simple confidence, the fireside plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the people."

It has been my purpose thus far to indicate that the test of the recovery program of the administration must be found in the effects of that program as a whole rather than in a meticulous analysis of the theoretical objectives and apparent results of each item in that program. I know of nothing more ludicrous than the efforts of those who, having criticized practically every measure and its administration, then find themselves faced with the unhappy choice of either denying the obvious fact of a vast improvement in the condition of the country—or trying to demonstrate that all good results have come in spite of unsound political policies and that we would be much better off if none of the new-deal measures had been tried.

The actual and definite effect of some of these supposedly retarding measures can be summed up rapidly.

A banking system which was in a state of collapse has been restored to health and public confidence. Over 50,000,000 bank accounts are now insured.

An agricultural population which was mostly bankrupt, generally despairing, and in certain areas on the verge of forcible resistance to tax collections and foreclosures, has been rehabilitated to a remarkable degree. Prices of basic commodities previously declining below cost of production have been raised to about the desirable level of pre-war parity.

In the fields of industry, starvation wages, excessive hours of work, child-labor, and cut-throat practices have been largely eliminated in businesses employing millions of wage earners and investments of billions of dollars. Between four and five million workers have been reemployed in either part-time or full-time jobs. Additional and improved employment has relieved the distress of other millions who were previously employed on part-time work at utterly inadequate wages.

Through Federal relief of financial pressures, over 1,500,000 homes in cities and in rural areas have been saved from foreclosure. More than \$5,000,000,000 have been disbursed in loans and other advances by the R. F. C. that have saved thousands of corporate institutions and protected the investments and savings of uncounted millions of our people.

In the relief of destitution, between 3,000,000 and 6,000,000 families have been maintained through Federal aid, which has furnished the means of subsistence continually for between 12,000,000 and 20,000,000 men, women, and children. Through public works and the Civilian Conservation Corps, over a million men have been directly given useful, self-respecting employment.

In this summary report of benefits conferred by some of the major Federal activities in relief, recovery, and reconstruction,

there is no mention made of scores of other contributions to the advancement of the general welfare, no mention of extensive planning and research and administrative betterments of public services which are producing permanent economic and social gains.

Nor will I ask to evaluate the benefits conferred generally on 125,000,000 people who have been released from living in the nightmare of increasing unemployment, profitless labor, and spreading destitution all around them, and whose economic security has been restored and strengthened by new and powerful safeguards.

It has been my purpose only to sum up the obvious and undeniable benefits conferred directly upon millions of farmers, millions of wage earners, millions of property owners, and millions of the unemployed, easing their crushing burdens, relieving their intolerable distress, and replacing their desperate fears with hope and confidence.

Over at the Job Foundation for Economic Research, worthy scholars who have been studying statistics, charts, and diagrams, and analyzing, under microscopes, the detailed workings, the methods and objectives of every part of the recovery program may shake their puzzled heads in a mournful unison of disapproval. They have been rereading Adam Smith and Ricardo and perhaps a revised edition of Malthus, and the earlier, but not the later writings of John Stuart Mill. They have again dusted off the iron law of wages and patched up the ill-balanced scales of supply and demand.

Somehow the logic of events is running contra to the logic of their theories. Physical scientists will agree that people cannot lift themselves by their boot straps. But by human cooperation in production, and exchange, and finance, such miracles are commonplace. Theoretically, if you devalue the dollar, prices should rise; but they don't rise. Theoretically, if you increase wages, prices should rise; but they don't rise. When Jones lends Smith \$10, no more buying power or wealth has been created; but in practical effect a purchasing power of about \$20 may have been made out of \$10.

Theoretically, the political economy of a nation should be determined by the predictable operation of so-called "economic" laws, but it is, in fact, determined by the unpredictable currents of the emotions, as well as the physical needs, of masses of human beings. These emotions proceed from a constant conflict between fleshly appetites and spiritual strivings; and under their stimulus men fight and prey upon each other, work together and help each other, build churches in the midst of slums, hospitals in the breeding grounds of pestilence, and temples of peace on the edge of every battlefield.

It is a part of the wisdom of a leader of democracy to yield and to appeal to logic and illogic, to reason and emotion as necessity demands. He may not presume to know just what the people ought to do, but he makes it his business to know just what the people want to do. And in the long run he will find that, in helping people to do what they want to do, he is, like Job, fulfilling the purposes of divine Providence.

We are making steady progress toward economic recovery in this country today because the Government of the United States is trying to aid the masses of the people to do what they want to do. In the cities they don't want to starve; they don't want charity; they do want to earn a living by useful work. On the farms they don't want to work for nothing; they don't want to work only for the tax collector and the mortgage holder and the commission merchant. They want to work for themselves and to get a fair price for their products.

So the Government has undertaken in a simple, straightforward way to help the farmer get a fair price and to help the city worker get a fair wage; and to help all able-bodied idle workers get employment. The Government is trying to do this job in a way not only conforming to its legal powers but also conforming to the traditions of American life and the desire of the American people to preserve individual liberty and democratic institutions of self-government.

Accordingly the Government must place its main reliance upon bringing about a better cooperation in the conduct of private enterprises—within each enterprise, within each trade or industry and between trades and industries. To just the extent, however, that such cooperation cannot be voluntarily obtained, or if obtained, proves ineffective to meet existing needs, there is imposed a greater burden and responsibility of planning, direction and control of production and exchange by the Government.

The simple fact—unqualified by political or economic theory—is that work must be provided for the working population of a nation. An equally simple fact is that there must be a continuing exchange of work products, which calls for the continuing intelligent adjustment of production and consumption.

When it was apparent that private initiative had failed to develop the cooperative power to meet these needs—so that private property under private direction would provide a reasonable continuity of employment for all those who must work in order that they might live—then it became necessary for the Government to undertake temporarily to provide relief or work for the idle while attempting to bring about the necessary reorganization and coordination of private enterprises to meet fully their responsibilities in the competitive capitalistic economy which most of the American people desire to preserve.

Now, if we are to give a fair trial to our effort to develop successfully, and to avoid a radical change of, our economic system, we need to concentrate our attention on a few fundamental difficulties in the way of eliminating the worst evils and retaining the chief advantages of competitive private industry, by cooperative processes.

In all the welter of doubting and debate over political and economic theories and programs, only a fanatic would attempt to define one problem whose solution is most essential to economic recovery.

Weighty issues of fiscal and monetary policy must be settled. Problems of agricultural adjustment and of industrial reemployment must be solved; and every problem presented to the N. R. A. or the A. A. A. carries with it a score or more of related problems of vital significance.

Despite these difficulties, I should like to point out, in the maze of debatable issues, one problem which everyone will agree is at least of critical importance and in regard to which there is perhaps more talk and less constructive action than any other.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has frequently emphasized the fact that agricultural recovery depends upon a substantial increase of industrial production and the reemployment of several million workers in trade and industry. It needs no elaborate statistics to demonstrate that the burdens of relief from destitution and relief from financial pressures would be largely lifted by an expanding industrial production, particularly in the heavy industries. This does not mean that slums would disappear, that top-heavy railroad financial structures would be made secure, that inflated real-estate values would be reestablished, that farm and city mortgage payments could be easily met, or that all the pressing questions of social and economic security would be answered, merely by the reemployment of idle workers in the production of durable goods.

If we had a vast expansion in this industrial field, there would still remain the fundamental need of maintaining a balance between agricultural and industrial activity, a balance between production and consumption, a balance between exports and imports, a balance between credit extensions and ability to pay. In a word, a general business revival will not mean a lasting recovery unless with our reviving energies and financial powers we go to work to reconstruct our economic system, so that it will be self-improving instead of self-destructive.

The rehabilitation of our deteriorated industrial plants and transportation systems and the construction of better housing for several million families would provide work directly and indirectly for all our able-bodied unemployed. During their employment the service trades and consumption goods industries would prosper. Farmers would make more money. Investments in private corporations, in mortgages, in municipal bonds, would become more valuable; land values and rents would rise.

But—with the experience of other booms behind us—let us look ahead and ask how the vast debts created in any new period of credit expansion would be paid? In the boom period of 1921 to 1929 we spent seven billions improving the railroads, and other billions in building concrete highways and motor vehicles and all the accessories of motor transportation which would take traffic from the railroads. We had to stop building finally because we could not use all the facilities we had built.

In this same period we built office buildings, apartments, and hotels utterly beyond our existing ability to use them. We expanded industrial plants in the same reckless way, until we had provided the means of producing more than we could then absorb. This expanding process also reduced the number of workers necessary to operate our industrial machine, so that when we stopped employing men to build additions to our industrial plant we had an unemployment problem of millions of dislocated workers on our hands and a financial problem of billions of dollars invested in properties that could not possibly earn a return.

Thus all thoughtful men realize that in the end the continuity and steady advance of prosperity depends very largely upon maintaining a balance between production and consumption which depends considerably upon the equitable distribution of the rewards of huge cooperative enterprises. Where there is a balance of power between economic interests and where fair competition is maintained, we may have a continuing adjustment of prices or wages to approximate economic justice. I am willing to pay tribute to the economic theory that only through fair competition in a free market can we determine what is a fair price. It is one of my principal objections to State socialism that it can provide no safe measure of a fair price and a fair wage.

But if we are to obtain a balanced competitive economy it seems to be inescapable logic that a continuing balance of the economic powers of competing interests must be developed and maintained. If control through an overwhelming economic or political power is vested in any one economic interest, we have the evils and tyrannies inherent in fascism, communism, or any form of State socialism. But at the same time, through preserving the irresponsibility of a competitive system, we have not gained the responsibility which under State socialism would be imposed upon the Government.

The primary control of trade and industry, under our present economic system, goes automatically to those who use money and property for the establishment of a private business designed to produce profits, out of which compensation will be obtained for the use of property and the services of management. The entire responsibility for the preservation and use of property, and for the meeting of pay-roll obligations to labor, rests upon management. Those who accept this responsibility must be allowed the power to fulfill their obligations. Of course, a different situation would be presented if a group of workers were engaging in a cooperative enterprise, accepting the risks of loss and inability to pay wages. In that case the sharing of control would conform to the principle that only those who accept the responsibilities of management should exercise the powers of management.

If, however, the workers in an enterprise have no voice in the determination of terms and conditions of employment, there will exist a lack of economic balance, which will continually menace the stability of the economic system. Such a condition results not only in a lack of balance between the conflicting interests of employer and employee, but also a lack of balance between producing and purchasing power; because the worker's ability to influence his wage gives him also some control over his purchasing power. It is inevitable in a competitive system that each producer will seek to reduce his labor costs and to increase the profits of ownership and management. Thereby producers in the aggregate reduce mass purchasing power and increase capital investments, while at the same time they diminish the possibility of the profitable use of capital and gradually prepare the way for a breakdown in production and exchange, a depression of business, and the necessary wiping out of capital values, which have been unduly inflated by this process.

Therefore, it was recognized as one of the most important requirements of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to provide for strengthening the collective power of the wage earners by protecting the freedom of their association for mutual aid and for the creation of an adequate power of collective bargaining.

It is my earnest conviction that there is nothing more necessary to the improvement of our industrial system and the maintenance of a balanced economy than the adequate organization of labor, free from any control by representatives of the competing economic interest of ownership and management.

There are many difficulties in the way of realizing the objectives of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, but chief among these are, first, the unwillingness of many employers of labor to give up an existing advantage in power to protect and to promote self-interest, and, second, the traditional suspicion and hostility of labor organizations to accepting the obligations and fulfilling the responsibilities that must go with the power to determine the success or failure of private enterprise.

In my opinion, the solution of these difficulties and the establishment of a sound policy of labor relations, which will be acceptable alike to progressive-minded employers and labor organizations, are absolutely vital to a real and lasting industrial recovery.

There are many employers today who are thoroughly reconciled to collective bargaining, who are entirely willing to maintain cooperative relations with independent labor organizations, if they could be assured that, having relinquished a measure of control over their enterprises, they could rely upon a full acceptance of their responsibilities by the labor organizations with which they made agreements.

The acceptance of such responsibilities by labor organizations would necessarily include these understandings: First, when satisfactory relations had been established by contract they would not be destroyed, either because of differences between their members and other employers, or because of internal dissensions among the employees themselves, or because of a temporary inability to agree upon the extension or interpretation of an existing contract. These assurances would not mean giving up the fundamental right to strike against a particular employer because of differences with that employer which could not be adjusted. They would involve the making of every reasonable effort to arrive at an agreement and the willingness ordinarily to submit unsettled controversies to at least a temporary determination through some impartial agency.

There is no question that many existing labor organizations would guarantee the continuity of peaceful labor relations if they could receive corresponding assurances from employers, such as: First, that no effort would be made by an employer or his agents to interfere with their freedom of association, selection of their representatives, and unembarrassed advocacy of their interests. Second, that free access would be given to all the pertinent facts regarding the conduct and profitability of the enterprise in which the employees are engaged. Third, that the employer would not seek to modify his contractual relations under pressures from other employers; and that he also would use every reasonable effort to arrive at agreements or submit unsettled issues to an impartial adjudication.

There are today some groups of employers and some labor organizations that have no faith in, and are unwilling to enter into, genuine cooperative labor relationships. There are employers whose self-willed determination to rule or ruin their own affairs, regardless of the general welfare, is a serious obstacle to any lasting improvement of our economic system. There are labor organizations so imbued with theories of class interest, so unwilling to accept responsibilities to the general welfare, that they cannot be expected to join in good faith in a cooperative program. But I venture to believe that the vast majority of employers and employees are sick and tired of industrial warfare; that they are genuinely willing to share the responsibilities of cooperation in the peaceful adjustment of all the conflicting interests of management and labor.

It seems to me that public opinion might easily be mobilized in support of a labor policy, under which the use of economic or physical coercion would be outlawed in the relations of employers and employees.

The Federal Government and the States have provided means for the extension of governmental aid to those who desire to maintain the continuity of employment and to provide for the peaceful adjustment of all conflicts of interest. Only the arbitrary refusal of one party to use these opportunities should justify

coercive efforts by the other. If we are not able to move definitely, as a matter of public policy, in this direction, we face the strong probability of a greater intensity in industrial conflicts, more bitter uses of violence and coercion on both sides, and increased demands for the exercise of governmental power to compel an end of industrial warfare. We also face the grave difficulty of bringing about any lasting industrial recovery so long as this vital measure of cooperation cannot be achieved.

The forceful organization of labor, the herding of unwilling men either into company unions by employer coercion, or into independent unions by intimidation cannot establish those free and voluntary associations necessary for cooperative action to protect the worker-consumer interests.

The employer who seeks to control the organization of workers by fraud or coercion is, whether he knows it or not, working toward a Fascist economy—a political control of industry in behalf of property interests. The labor organization that attempts by force and violence to compel workers to accept the discipline of an organization to which they do not wish to belong, is, whether it knows it or not, working toward a Communist economy—a political control of industry by labor interests.

The sequence of events should be obvious—the compulsions of force can never be exerted under any government without in some way receiving the sanction of the government. Our constitutional guaranties of liberty are not being maintained when one economic interest is permitted to exploit another by coercive means. So that the struggle for coercive power must be in the end a struggle to control the government.

Time and your patience will not permit me to elaborate this theme. What I have said, however, will permit me to state one far-flung conclusion without reviewing all the premises: We are engaged in a political struggle as fundamentally important as the revolutionary movements of 150 years ago that swept away autocracies and laid the foundations of the democratic governments of the nineteenth century. There is a great emotional current moving in the direction of a new resort to the forceful organization of masses of people under the control of militant, ruthless minorities—political and economic dictatorships that openly deride the idealism of liberty and individual advancement—and that set the standard of social progress through a disciplined service to the State—which means in fact service to the programs of a professional ruling class.

Here in the United States we are engaged in one of the major conflicts between the opposing theories of individual liberty and social discipline. If we are to uphold the traditional idealism of our Republic, we must qualify our competitive freedom by the restraints inherent in any cooperative enterprise. Otherwise the increasing intensity of ruthless competition will be very easily and rapidly transformed into actual warfare—such as we have seen develop all too often out of industrial struggles. And out of warfare will come as always the triumph of organized force and the enthronement of a power intolerant of the freedom of democratic institutions.

No groups will play a greater part in determining the destiny of America than the organizations of employers and employees, who may either draw us all closer together in their desire and ability to cooperate for the common good or may drive us all apart in making war upon each other for the advancement of their immediate special interests. Having questioned the wisdom of some economists, let me pay tribute to the ultimate wisdom of one by ending with a quotation from John Stuart Mill, who wrote, regarding employers and employees, this suggestion:

"Both these classes must learn by practice to labor and combine for generous or at all events for public and social purposes, and not, as hitherto, solely for narrowly interested ones."

In that education lies our greatest hope of achieving economic security and freedom.

THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed. The calendar under rule VIII is in order.

Mr. CLARK proceeded to address the Senate on the subject of the Munitions Industry. After having spoken about 5 minutes—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon will state it.

Mr. McNARY. It was my understanding that we had just reached the order of the calendar, and that it is only by unanimous consent that the calendar can be displaced at this time. If I am correct, may I not ask the Senator from Missouri to let us finish the morning hour and make his remarks at its conclusion?

Mr. CLARK. I will say to the Senator that I had given notice of an intention to speak today, and the morning business seemed to have been concluded.

Mr. McNARY. Oh, no; I think the Senator is wholly wrong. The Senator, having given his notice, should have

made his remarks at the conclusion of the morning hour; but we have not disposed of the morning hour or of the calendar.

Mr. CLARK. If the Senator desires to make a point of order, of course, it will be well taken.

Mr. McNARY. I do not intend to do it. I do not want to do it. I suggest that the Senator voluntarily surrender the floor, and at the conclusion of the morning business he can go ahead and finish his remarks.

Mr. CLARK. If there is any pending business before the Senate, I have no disposition to interfere with it.

Mr. McNARY. I do not know. I am told that there are some bills on the calendar which the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] desired to bring up. Personally, I shall not make the objection; but the objection could be made.

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

Mr. CLARK. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. Prior to the time when its present occupant took the chair, the Vice President stated that the calendar was in order under rule VIII. That had just come before us when the present occupant of the chair recognized the Senator from Missouri. I think we ought to proceed to consider the calendar, under rule VIII, which was asked for particularly by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING].

Mr. CLARK. Of course, if the Senator from Michigan desires to make the point of order, it will be well taken.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I may add that the Senator from Utah had some special bills touching the District of Columbia which he desired to have considered. He has left his seat temporarily, assuming that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] would occupy the floor for some time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The calendar will be called.

(Mr. CLARK's speech entire appears at the conclusion of the consideration of bills on the calendar, p. 271.)

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT

The first business on the calendar was the bill (S. 364) to exempt from taxation certain property of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War in the District of Columbia.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not at all conversant with the bill; but I certainly cannot permit it to be passed by unanimous consent unless we have some description of its purposes. In the absence of the chairman of the committee I certainly shall have to object, unless some Senator can explain the bill.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, the report of the committee on the bill is before the Senate at this time. The bill is similar to other measures which have been passed at previous sessions, and which then had the favorable report of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill came before the Senate too late for action at the last session. I am sure there is no reason why it should not have the approval of the Congress at this time, in view of the fact that other patriotic societies have had similar legislation in their favor.

Mr. McNARY. Did the committee report the bill unanimously?

Mr. CAPPER. The report of the committee was unanimous, both at the last session and at this session.

Mr. McNARY. Was the bill passed by the Senate at the last session?

Mr. CAPPER. It was reported too late for action at the last session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the property situated in square numbered 137 in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, described as lot 35, occupied and used by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, is hereby exempt from all taxation so long as the same is so occupied and used, subject to the provisions of section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1877, as amended and supplemented (D. C. Code, title 20, sec. 712), providing for exemptions of church and school property.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 396) to amend section 1180 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia with respect to usury was announced as next in order.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

RECORDING OF DEEDS OF TRUST AND MORTGAGES IN THE DISTRICT

The bill (S. 397) to provide for recording of deeds of trust and mortgages secured on real estate in the District of Columbia, and for the releasing thereof, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHEELER. Let that go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] was to occupy the floor, and I was called out to attend a committee meeting. I wanted to have considered the District bills which are now upon the calendar. Have any of them been passed over?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senate bills 396 and 397 were passed over.

Mr. KING. Senate bill 396 may be passed over temporarily; but I ask that the Senate recur to Senate bill 397.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was read.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, this measure appears rather formidable, but as a matter of fact it is not so formidable as it seems to be. It was disclosed quite recently, in some investigations conducted, and in certain cases which were passed upon by the courts, that trust deeds which had been executed to secure large issues of bonds had been released before payment had been made. As I understand, the recorder was imposed upon and given to understand that the obligations which the trust deed had been given to secure had been discharged. There seem to have been no adequate provisions of law or regulations by the recorder's office for the protection of bondholders against entry upon the record of a release of trust deeds prior to the payment of the obligations for which the trust deeds were given as evidence of security. In other words, trust deeds were released upon the records, though the bonds were not paid. Senator Blaine, when in the Senate, and members of the committee carefully considered the questions outlined and reported favorably a bill, of which the pending measure contains substantially the same provisions.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc.—

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. When used in this act the following terms shall, unless the text otherwise indicates, have the following respective meanings:

"Recorder" shall mean the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia or anyone authorized by law to act for him.

"Court" shall mean the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or one of the justices thereof.

"Deed of trust" means a deed of trust, a mortgage, or any other instrument conveying or pledging real estate in the District of Columbia as security for a debt.

"Note" shall include any note or notes, bond or bonds, or other evidence or evidences of debt secured by a deed of trust.

"Release" shall mean a deed of release or other instrument which releases real estate from the effects of a deed of trust.

"Trustee" shall include trustees under a deed of trust, a mortgagee or mortgagees, or anyone having power of sale under a mortgage pledging or conveying real estate in the District of Columbia as security for a debt.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF RECORDER

SEC. 2. That the recorder, except upon order of the court, shall not accept for record nor record any deed of trust nor any release thereof except in accordance with the provisions of this act.

IDENTIFYING NOTES

SEC. 3. (a) No deed of trust, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be accepted for record or recorded by the recorder unless the note secured thereby shall have been identified by him by stamping or imprinting thereon over his signature the words:

"This is (one of) the promissory note(s) described in a deed of trust to the trustee(s) named hereon, said deed of trust being recorded _____ as instrument no. _____."

"Recorder of Deeds,
"District of Columbia."

(b) All notes presented to the recorder for identification as provided herein shall be identified by him in the manner prescribed in this section, and said notes shall be identified and available for return on the same day they are presented.

(c) The fee to be charged for said identification shall be \$1 for the first note secured under any one instrument with an additional charge of 10 cents for each additional note secured thereunder: *Provided, however,* That the fee herein provided for shall be in addition to the established fee now charged for recording deeds of trust.

PRESENTATION OF CANCELED NOTES

SEC. 4. (a) No release, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be accepted for record or recorded by the recorder unless the note secured by the instrument being released shall be presented to the recorder marked "Paid" and duly canceled: *Provided, however,* That where any note is lost, destroyed, or otherwise unavailable for presentation to the recorder upon affidavit as to the facts in reference thereto filed with the recorder and the posting with said recorder of a bond, approved by the court, assuring the payment of such note in full, or upon evidence that a sufficient amount of money to assure the payment of such note in full has been deposited in the registry of the court as hereinafter provided, the recorder shall accept for record and record said release.

(b) Partial releases may be accepted for record and recorded by the recorder upon presentation to him of evidence satisfactory to him that the amount required by the terms of the deed of trust authorizing such release in part has been paid and that such payment has been endorsed upon the note secured by said deed of trust: *Provided, however,* That if the recorder shall refuse to record any such release, such refusal shall be subject to review by the court by bill in equity: *And provided further,* That where any note is lost, destroyed, or otherwise unavailable for the endorsement of said payment thereon, upon affidavit as to the facts in reference thereto filed with the recorder and the posting with said recorder of a bond, approved by the court, assuring the payment of the amount required by the terms of the deed of trust authorizing such release in part, or upon evidence that a sufficient amount of money to assure the payment of the amount required by the terms of the deed of trust authorizing such release in part has been deposited in the registry of the court as hereinafter provided, the recorder shall accept for record and record said partial release.

(c) In accordance with the provisions of this section the clerk of the court shall accept and deposit in the registry of the court any moneys presented to him for such deposit to assure the payment of any note unavailable for presentation to the recorder as provided for in this section; and upon request said clerk of the court shall certify to the recorder the fact that such moneys have been so deposited for said note.

(d) Upon petition to the court by any party or parties claiming any money deposited in the registry of the court as provided for in this section, the court upon satisfactory proof shall order the payment of said funds so deposited to the party or parties entitled thereto, without poundage or commission.

(e) The fee to be charged for examining any paid and canceled note or notes or evidence of payment presented in connection with recording any release as herein provided, shall be 50 cents for the first note or evidence of payment examined in connection with any release, with an additional fee of 5 cents for each additional note or evidence of payment examined in connection with such release: *Provided, however,* That the fee herein provided for shall be in addition to the established fee now charged for recording any release.

(f) In any case where the owner and holder of a note shall consent to the release, in whole or in part, of real estate from the effect of a deed of trust, under conditions not provided by the terms of said deed of trust, the owner of said real estate may file a bill in equity in the court setting forth such facts, and if said court finds that the owner and holder of said note did so consent to the recording of said release, said court shall enter an order directing said recorder to accept and record said release.

(g) In any case where the owner of real estate is entitled to have the same released, in whole or in part, from the effect of a deed of trust, in accordance with the terms thereof, which said terms involve the doing of any act or thing or the performance of any condition other than the payment of money, said owner may file a bill in equity in said court setting forth that he has complied with the terms of said deed of trust, and if said court finds that said owner has so complied, said court shall enter an order directing said recorder to accept and record said release.

PUBLIC UTILITIES EXEMPT

SEC. 5. Deeds of trust executed by any corporation operating under the supervision, control, or regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission or any public utilities commission or like body of any State or possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any release thereof, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

CORPORATE TRUSTEES EXEMPT

SEC. 6. (a) The provisions of this act, except as to section 7 hereof, shall not apply to any deed of trust or release in which the

trustee, or one of the trustees, named is a banking institution authorized by its charter or by law to act as trustee and doing business under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided*, That said banking institution has signified its willingness to act as such trustee by its signature and seal to the deed of trust before the same is recorded.

(b) If an individual shall be named as cotrustee with such banking institution and the individual trustee shall die before all the terms and provisions of the deed of trust have been executed, all the powers, estate, and duties conferred and granted by the deed of trust shall, upon the death of said individual trustee, vest in such banking institution with like force and effect as if such institution had been originally named as sole trustee.

(c) In the event such banking institution is named in a deed of trust as sole trustee or as cotrustee with an individual trustee, the recorder, upon request, shall identify the note secured by said deed of trust in the manner provided and for the fees prescribed in section 3 of this act.

BANKING DEPOSITORY

SEC. 7. No clause or provision contained in any deed of trust hereafter executed providing for the payment or redemption in part or in whole of the indebtedness secured thereby by deposit of funds for that purpose shall be valid unless the depository so named shall be a banking institution doing business under supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency and the banking institution so named shall have signified its willingness to act as such depository by its signature and seal to the deed of trust before same is recorded, and if such payment or redemption by deposit shall be made pursuant to a privilege of anticipation reserved in the deed of trust, 30 days' previous notice of the time of such payment or redemption shall be given, which notice shall be published twice a week in a newspaper having general circulation in the District of Columbia for three successive weeks during said 30-day period, and such notice shall specify the serial number or numbers of the note or notes to be redeemed or paid and the date at which it is intended to redeem or pay the same. When such banking institution shall certify to the recorder that it holds on deposit the sum required by the deed of trust to be paid for the release in whole or in part of said deed of trust, the recorder shall accept for record and record such release.

SEC. 8. The duties of the recorder as now defined by law are hereby enlarged to embrace and include all the duties imposed by this act. The recorder is authorized to employ such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out the duties imposed upon him by this act within appropriations authorized for his office, the salaries of such personnel to be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act shall become effective 90 days after its passage: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not apply either to deeds of trust recorded prior to the date this act shall become effective or to any subsequent release thereof.

SAVING CLAUSE

SEC. 10. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or requirement of this act be for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof. The Congress of the United States hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and requirement thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or requirements thereof may hereafter be declared unconstitutional or invalid.

THE "NUMBERS" RACKET

The bill (S. 398) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think the chairman of the committee should make a brief explanation of this bill.

Mr. KING. I shall be glad to do so. The measure is one of considerable importance. It passed the Senate at the last session without objection. It then had the unanimous approval of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill was recommended by Mr. Garnett, the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia; by Mr. Prettyman, the corporation counsel; and by Mr. Bride, the latter being the predecessor of Mr. Prettyman as corporation counsel. It was recommended likewise by the District Commissioners.

In brief, this is the purpose of the bill: It has become a racket here to sell "numbers", and little school children and people of limited means are induced to buy these "numbers." It is a gambling lottery most invidious and very injurious. The existing law makes no provision for dealing with the sale of "numbers", and the pending measure merely writes the word "numbers" into the statute, so as to enable the authorities to deal with the sale of "numbers", as well as with the existing forms of lottery and gambling. There are a few other provisions, but of minor importance.

Mr. WHEELER. Does the bill deal only with gambling?

Mr. KING. That is all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, constituting a code of law for the District of Columbia, be, and the same hereby are, amended as follows:

Section 863 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 863. If any person shall within the District keep, set up, or promote, or be concerned as owner, agent, or clerk, or in any other manner, in managing any policy lottery or policy shop, or the game or device known as the 'game of numbers', or shall sell or transfer any ticket, certificate, bill, token, or other device purporting or intended to guarantee or assure to any person or entitle him to a chance of drawing or obtaining a prize, to be drawn in any lottery, or in the game or device commonly known as 'policy lottery' or 'policy' or 'numbers', or shall, for himself or another person, sell or transfer, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale or transfer, or shall aid in selling, exchanging, negotiating, or transferring a chance or ticket in or share of a ticket in any policy lottery or game of numbers, or any such bill, certificate, token, or other device, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both. The possession of any such tickets, certificates, bills, slips, tokens, or other device shall be prima facie evidence of purpose or intent of selling, transferring, exchanging, or negotiating the same."

SEC. 2. Section 865 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 865. Whoever shall in the District set up or keep any gaming table, or any house or part thereof, vessel, or place, on land or water, for the purpose of gaming, or for the purpose of buying, selling, or dealing in numbers, or any slips, tokens, certificates, or devices in connection therewith, or gambling device commonly called 'A B C', 'faro bank', 'E O', 'roulette', 'equality', 'keno', 'thimbles', or 'little joker', 'numbers', or any kind of gaming table or gambling device adapted, devised, and designed for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, or shall induce, entice, and permit any person to bet or play at or upon any such gaming table or gambling device, or suffer a game to be played by which money or any article or thing is lost or won, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than 5 years. The possession of any such gaming table or any other gambling device, or numbers slips, certificates, tickets, or tokens, shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful use thereof and of the purpose of gaming or gambling or of inducing or permitting betting or playing, on the part of the lessee, occupant, or owner of such house, vessel, or place where such gaming table or other gambling device, or numbers slips, certificates, tickets, or tokens may be found."

SEC. 3. Section 866 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 866. Whoever in the District knowingly permits any gaming table, bank, or device to be set up or used for the purpose of gaming in any house, building, vessel, shed, booth, shelter, lot, vehicle, or other premises or property to him belonging or by him occupied, or of which at the time he has possession or control, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail for not more than 1 year or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or both."

SEC. 4. Section 869 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 869. It shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons to bet, gamble, or make books or pools on the result of any trotting or running race of horses, or boat race, or race of any kind, or on any election, or any contest of any kind, or game of baseball, or the game known as 'numbers', or any like game. Any person or association of persons violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

SEC. 5. Section 911 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 911. Upon complaint, under oath, before the police court, or a United States commissioner, setting forth that the affiant believes and has good cause to believe that there are concealed in any house or place articles stolen, taken by robbers, embezzled, or obtained by false pretenses, forged or counterfeit coins, stamps, labels, bank bills, or other instruments, or dies, plates, stamps, or brands for making the same, books or printed papers, drawings, engravings, photographs, or pictures of an indecent or obscene character, or instruments for immoral use, or any gaming table, device, or apparatus kept for the purpose of unlawful gaming, or any lottery tickets or lottery policies, or any book, paper, memorandum, or device for or used in recording any bet or deposit of money or thing or consideration of value received for any share, ticket, certificate, writing, bill, slip, or token in any pool or lottery or as a wager on or in connection with any race, game, contest, election, or other gambling transaction or device of an unlawful nature as defined in sections 863, 864, 865, 866, 868, and 869, of the act of March 3, 1901, as amended and supplemented, particularly describing the house or place to be searched, the things to be seized, substantially alleging the offense in relation

thereto and describing the person to be seized, the said court or United States commissioner may issue a warrant to the marshal or any officer of the Metropolitan Police commanding him to search such house or place for the property or other things, and, if found, to bring the same, together with the person to be seized, before the police court.

"The said warrant shall have annexed to it, or inserted therein, a copy of the affidavit upon which it is issued, and may be substantially in the form following:

"Whereas there has been filed before — an affidavit, of which the following is a copy (here insert). These are therefore to command you to enter (here describe the place) and there diligently search for the said articles, goods, or chattels in the said affidavit described, and that you bring the same, or any part thereof, found on said search, and also the body of —, before the police court, to be dealt with and disposed of according to law."

Sec. 6. Section 914 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 914. If the accused be discharged, the property or other things seized shall be returned to the person in whose possession they were found. If he be convicted, the property stolen, embezzled, or obtained by false pretenses shall be returned to its owner, and the other articles before described, including vehicles used in the transportation of apparatus or other devices used in gambling of every kind and description, shall be destroyed under direction of the court."

SALE OF DERELICT PROPERTY

The bill (S. 399) to amend section 416 and 417 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, this is not an important bill.

Under the law, certain property, for instance, bicycles, and other articles which may be derelicts upon the streets is taken into custody by the police department. They hold these articles for 6 months and then sell them at public auction. The limit placed upon the property which may be so disposed of is \$50. The District Commissioners recommend, and the recommendation is fortified by the report of the police authorities, that the value of property which may be so sequestered and sold be raised from \$50 to \$100.

There is a unanimous report by the Committee on the District of Columbia itself and the bill is recommended by the District Commissioners.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 416 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia be amended by striking out the word "fifty" where it occurs in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred."

Sec. 2. That section 417 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 417. All property, except perishable property and animals, that shall remain in the custody of the property clerk for the period of 6 months, with the exception of motor vehicles which shall be held for a period of 3 months, without any lawful claimant thereto after having been three times advertised in some daily newspaper of general circulation published in the District of Columbia, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the policemen's fund; and all money that shall remain in his hands for said period of 6 months shall be so advertised, and if no lawful claimant appear shall be likewise paid into the policemen's fund."

ADMISSION OF STEPCHILDREN TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The bill (S. 400) to permit the stepchildren of certain officers and employees of the United States to be admitted to the public schools of the District of Columbia without payment of tuition was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, under the present law children of officers and certain other employees of the Government who are residing in Washington are permitted to enter the public schools without making payment of tuition. It has been disclosed that there are stepchildren in this world, and some of the officers and other persons who come within the category of the bill have stepchildren. This measure merely extends the privilege enjoyed by children to stepchildren.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the ninth paragraph following the heading "furniture" under the caption "public schools" in section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes", approved February 25, 1929, is amended to read as follows:

"The children and stepchildren of officers and men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and children and stepchildren of other employees of the United States stationed outside the District of Columbia shall be admitted to the public schools without payment of tuition."

PRACTICE OF THE HEALING ART

The bill (S. 401) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia", approved February 27, 1929, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHEELER. Let that bill go over.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator will not object when he understands the purpose of the bill.

The only change made in the existing law by this measure is in the substitution of the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia as one of the board in place of the United States district attorney. The district attorney, Mr. Garnett, feels that his duties are such that he should not be called upon to pass upon such questions, which are purely local in their character, which are brought before the board. He contends that the corporation counsel should be a member of the board. The Commissioners share this view, and the District Committee takes the same view.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHEELER. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 4 and 46 of the act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia, approved February 27, 1929, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. There is hereby created a commission on licensure to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia, consisting of the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the United States Commissioner of Education, the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, the superintendent of public schools of the District of Columbia, and the health officer of the District of Columbia, each ex officio. The commission shall elect a president and a vice president. The health officer shall be the secretary and treasurer of the commission. The commission shall make and from time to time may alter such rules as it deems necessary for the conduct of its business, and for the execution and enforcement of the provisions of this act. It shall adopt a common seal, and from time to time alter the same as to it seems proper. The courts shall take judicial notice of such seal.

"Sec. 46. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and of the major and superintendent of police of said District to enforce the provisions of this act. Criminal prosecution, except for perjury, and proceedings looking toward the suspension or revocation of licenses or registration and toward the issue of injunctions, under the provisions of this act, shall be conducted by the corporation counsel for the District of Columbia."

UNLAWFUL ENTRY ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

The bill (S. 402) to amend section 824 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, we have an anomalous provision in the present law. Prosecutions may be initiated against individuals who enter occupied buildings unlawfully and unlawfully retain possession, but there is no provision for dealing with persons who enter buildings which are unoccupied. So that if a man has 2 houses, 1 occupied and 1 unoccupied, he may initiate criminal proceedings against the trespasser who enters the occupied premises; but criminal proceedings may not be instituted against individuals who trespass upon his unoccupied property.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 824 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 824. Unlawful entry on private property: Any person who, without lawful authority, shall enter, or attempt to enter, a private dwelling against the will of the lawful occupant thereof, or being therein, without lawful authority to remain therein, shall refuse to quit the same on the demand of the lawful occupant thereof; or any person who, without lawful authority, shall enter, or attempt to enter, an unoccupied private dwelling against the will or consent of the lawful owner thereof, or his duly authorized agent, or being therein, without lawful authority to remain therein, shall refuse to quit the same on the demand of the lawful owner thereof or his duly authorized agent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 or imprisonment in the jail for not more than 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN THE DISTRICT

The bill (S. 404) to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia in excess of that required for public projects and improvements, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, it has been disclosed in condemnation proceedings that frequently when substantially all of the property has been taken for a public use a small segment remains and that it possesses but little value. Recently, I am advised, in condemnation proceedings by the District the larger part of a lot containing a house was taken, leaving a very small area which has but little, if any, value to the owner.

This measure merely provides that in such condemnation proceedings the Government may enlarge, so to speak, if it desires, the privilege or the right to take property and include the entire tract. It is a measure which has been recommended by the Commissioners and has received a great deal of study at the hands of the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to promote the orderly and proper development of the seat of government of the United States, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or agencies of the United States authorized by law to acquire real estate, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to acquire, in the public interest, by gift, dedication, exchange, purchase, or condemnation, fee simple title to land, or rights in or on land or easements or restrictions therein, within said District, for public uses, works, and improvements authorized by Congress, in excess of that actually needed for and essential to the usefulness of such public uses, works, and improvements, in order to preserve the view, appearance, light, and air and to enhance the usefulness of such public works and improvements, to prevent the use of private property adjacent to such public works and improvements in such a manner as to impair the public benefit derived from the construction thereof, or to prevent inequities or hardship to the owners of adjacent private property by depriving them of the beneficial use of their property.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia or agencies of the United States authorized by law to acquire real estate are further authorized, upon completion of public improvements, to subdivide and sell at public or private sale, or exchange, any such excess land, and to carry out such purpose or purposes, to convey any lands acquired in excess of that actually needed and which is not essential to the usefulness of such public works, with such reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate as may in their discretion be necessary to protect such public improvements; and any and all moneys received from any sale or transfer of land in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and where the property sold was acquired under an appropriation authorized for the use of the District of Columbia, any and all moneys received from such sale shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That whenever the authorities of the United States or the District of Columbia having jurisdiction over such acquired land, or rights or easements, shall elect to retain any or all of the same for use of the United States or the District of Columbia, the said authorities are authorized to use said land, rights, or easements for park, playground, highway, or alley purposes, or for any other lawful purpose which the said authorities shall deem advantageous or in the public interest.

Sec. 3. That whenever land is purchased, as provided in this act, in excess of that needed in connection with a particular project or improvement, any and all appropriations available for the payment of the purchase price, costs, and expenses incident to such project or improvement are hereby authorized for use in the payment of the purchase price, costs, and expenses of any and all

excess land purchased in connection with such project or improvement, as provided in this act.

Sec. 4. That whenever excess land is condemned by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with the provisions of this act, the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of such land shall be in accordance with chapter 15, subchapter 1 of chapter 15, and/or sections 1608 to 1610, inclusive, of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That any and all appropriations available for the payment of awards, damages, and costs in condemnation proceedings under chapter 15 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia are hereby authorized for use in the payment of awards, damages, and costs in any and all condemnation proceedings under said chapter 15 for the acquisition of excess land, as provided in this act: *Provided further,* That any and all appropriations available for the payment of awards, damages, and costs in condemnation proceedings under subchapter 1 of chapter 15 and/or sections 1608 to 1610, inclusive, of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia are hereby authorized for use in the payment of awards, damages, and costs in any and all condemnation proceedings under said subchapter 1 of chapter 15 and/or said sections 1608 to 1610, inclusive, for the acquisition of excess land, as provided in this act: *And provided further,* That in any and all cases where such excess land is condemned, no assessments for benefits shall be levied by the jury in respect to the acquisition of said excess land.

Sec. 5. That whenever excess land is condemned by agencies of the United States, other than the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as provided in this act, the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of such land shall be in accordance with an act approved March 1, 1929, as amended, or any law or laws in effect at the time of such condemnation for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for use of the United States: *Provided,* That any and all appropriations available for the condemnation of land under said act approved March 1, 1929, as amended, are hereby authorized for use in the payments of awards, damages, and costs in any and all condemnation proceedings under said act, as amended, for the acquisition of excess land, as provided in this act.

Sec. 6. That the portion of the act approved February 25, 1907, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Code of Laws for the District of Columbia', regulating proceedings for condemnation of land for streets'" (34 Stat. 930; ch. 1195, sec. 491g), reading: "And where part of any lot, piece, parcel, or tract of land has been dedicated for the opening, extension, widening, or straightening of the street, avenue, road, or highway, the jury, in determining whether the remainder of said lot, piece, parcel, or tract is to be assessed for benefits, and the amount of benefits, if any, to be assessed thereon, shall also take into consideration the fact of such dedication and the value of the land so dedicated" is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. With the exception of section 6, none of the provisions of this act shall be construed as repealing any provisions of existing law pertaining to the condemnation or acquisition of streets, alleys, or land, or the law or laws relating to the subdividing of lands in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 8. If any provision of this act is held invalid, the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby.

SAFETY ON THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

The bill (S. 408) to promote safety on the public highways of the District of Columbia by providing for the financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles for damages caused by motor vehicles on the public highways in the District of Columbia; to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think the chairman of the committee might well define this bill and its purposes.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the able Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] reported the bill, and I see he has risen, no doubt for the purpose of making such explanation as might be desired.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill is in the interest of public safety on the highways and streets within the District of Columbia. It provides that anyone who while driving a vehicle on the public highways is arrested for being under the influence of liquor or narcotics shall be deprived of the right thereafter to enjoy a license to drive on the public highways unless he can make satisfactory showing, by bond or other obligation, of his ability to insure the protection of the public. That is the general gist and tenor of the bill. It is approved by the District Commissioners and by the District corporation counsel.

Mr. McNARY. May I ask the Senator whether this bill was before the Senate at the last session?

Mr. McCARRAN. It was, and it was passed by the Senate at the last session, but did not receive consideration by the House.

Mr. McNARY. Did it fail to come up in the House, or was it defeated?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not certain of the history of the bill in the House.

Mr. KING. My recollection is that it did not receive consideration on the floor of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall in no respect be considered as a repeal of any of the provisions of the Traffic Acts for the District of Columbia but shall be construed as supplemental thereto.

Sec. 2. The motor-vehicle operator's permit and all of the registration certificates of any person who shall by a final order or judgment have been convicted of or shall have forfeited any bond or collateral given for a violation of any of the following provisions of law, to wit—

Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs, as provided in section 10 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1925, as amended, and commonly known as the "Traffic Acts";

Leaving the scene of an automobile accident in which personal injury occurs without making identity known, as provided in section 10 of said Traffic Acts;

A conviction of an offense in any other State, which if committed in the District of Columbia would be a violation of any of the aforesaid provisions of the Traffic Acts of the District of Columbia;

shall be suspended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent and shall remain so suspended and shall not at any time thereafter be renewed, nor shall any other motor vehicle be thereafter registered in his name until he shall give proof of his ability to respond thereafter in damages resulting from the ownership or operation of a motor vehicle and arising by reason of personal injury to or death of any one person of at least \$5,000, and, subject to the aforesaid limit for each person injured or killed, of at least \$10,000 for such injury to or the death of two or more persons in any one accident, and for damage to property of at least \$1,000 resulting from any one accident. Such proof in said amounts shall be furnished for each motor vehicle owned or registered by such person. If any such person shall fail to furnish said proof, his operator's permit and registration certificates shall remain suspended and shall not at any time thereafter be renewed, nor shall any other motor vehicle be thereafter registered in his name until such time as said proof be given. If such person shall not be a resident of the District of Columbia the privilege of operating any motor vehicle in the District of Columbia and the privilege of operation within the District of Columbia of any motor vehicle owned by him shall be withdrawn until he shall have furnished such proof: *Provided*, That in case of both residents and nonresidents, however, if it shall be duly established to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners or their designated agent, and the said Commissioners or their designated agent shall so find (a) that any such person so convicted, or who shall have pled guilty or forfeited bond or collateral, was, upon the occasion of the violation upon which such conviction, plea, or forfeiture was based, a chauffeur or motor-vehicle operator, however designated, in the employ of the owner of such motor vehicle; or a member of the same family and household of the owner of such motor vehicle, and (b) that there was not, at the time of such violation, or subsequent thereto, up to the date of such finding, any motor vehicle registered in the District of Columbia in the name of such person convicted, entering a plea of guilty or forfeiting bond or collateral, as aforesaid, then in such event, if the person in whose name such motor vehicle is registered shall give proof of ability to respond in damages, in accordance with the provisions of this act (and the said Commissioners or their designated agent shall accept such proof from such person), such chauffeur or other person, as aforesaid, shall thereupon be relieved of the necessity of giving such proof in his own behalf. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the court in which any such judgment or order is rendered or other action taken to forward immediately to the said Commissioners or their designated agent a certified copy or transcript thereof, which said certified copy or transcript shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

Sec. 3. The operator's permit and all of the registration certificates of any person, in the event of his failure to satisfy every judgment arising from an accident, or accidents, happening subsequently to the effective date of this act and which shall have become final by expiration, without appeal, of the time within which appeal might have been perfected or by final affirmance on appeal, rendered against him by a court of competent jurisdiction in the District of Columbia or any State, or in a district court of the United States, for damages on account of personal injury, or damages to property in excess of \$100, resulting from the ownership or operation of a motor vehicle by him, his agent, or any other person with the express or implied consent of the owner, shall be forthwith suspended by the said Commissioners or their designated agent upon receiving a certified copy of such final

judgment or judgments from the court in which the same is or are rendered showing such judgment or judgments to have been still unsatisfied more than 30 days after the same became final, and shall remain so suspended and shall not be renewed, nor shall any other motor vehicle be thereafter registered in his name while any such judgment remains unstayed, unsatisfied, and subsisting, nor until every such judgment is satisfied or discharged, except by a discharge in bankruptcy, and until the said person gives proof of his ability to respond in damages, as required in section 4 of this act for future accidents. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the court in which any such judgment is rendered to forward immediately upon the expiration of said 30 days to the said Commissioners or their designated agent a certified copy of such judgment or a transcript thereof. In the event the defendant is a nonresident it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners or their designated agent to transmit to the commissioner of motor vehicles (or officer in charge of the issuance of operators' permits and registration certificates) of the State of which the defendant is a resident a certified copy of the said judgment. If after such proof has been given any other such judgment shall be recovered against such person for any accident occurring before such proof was furnished, and after the effective date of this act, such permit and certificates shall again be and remain suspended while any such judgment remains unsatisfied and subsisting: *Provided, however*, That (1) when \$5,000 has been credited upon any judgment or judgments rendered in excess of that amount for personal injury to or the death of one person as the result of any one accident; (2) when, subject to the limit of \$5,000 for each person, the sum of \$10,000 has been credited upon any judgments rendered in excess of that amount for personal injury to or the death of more than one person as the result of any one accident; or (3) when \$1,000 has been credited upon any judgment or judgments rendered in excess of that amount for damage to property as the result of any one accident resulting from the ownership or operation of a motor vehicle by such judgment debtor, his agent, or any other person, with his express or implied consent, then and in such event such payment or payments shall be deemed a satisfaction of such judgment or judgments for the purposes of this section only: *And provided further*, That a judgment debtor to whom this section applies may, for the sole purpose of giving authority to the Commissioners or their designated agent to authorize the judgment debtor to operate a motor vehicle thereafter, on due notice to the judgment creditor, apply to the court in which the trial judgment was obtained for the privilege of paying such judgment in installments, and the court, in its discretion and without prejudice to any other legal remedies which the judgment creditor may have, may so order, fixing the amounts and times of payment of the installments. While the judgment debtor is not in default in payment of such installments, the Commissioners or their designated agent upon his giving proof of ability to respond in damages for future accidents, as herein provided, may, in their discretion, restore or refrain from suspending his operator's permit and registration certificate or certificates; but such permit and certificate or certificates shall be suspended as hereinbefore provided if and when the Commissioners or their designated agent are satisfied that the judgment debtor has failed to comply with the terms of the court order.

Whenever any motor vehicle, after the passage of this act, shall be operated upon the public highways of the District of Columbia by any person other than the owner, with the consent of the owner, express or implied, the operator thereof shall, in case of accident, be deemed to be the agent of the owner of such motor vehicle, and the proof of the ownership of said motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence that such person operated said motor vehicle with the consent of the owner.

If any such motor-vehicle owner or operator shall not be a resident of the District of Columbia, the privilege of operating any motor vehicle in the District of Columbia and the privilege of operation within the District of Columbia of any motor vehicle owned by him shall be withdrawn, while any final judgment procured against him for damages, including personal injury or death caused by the operation of any motor vehicle, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, shall be unstayed, unsatisfied, and subsisting, for more than 30 days, and until he shall have given proof of his ability to respond in damages for future accidents as required in section 4 of this act.

The operation by a nonresident or by his agent of a motor vehicle on any public highway of the District of Columbia shall be deemed equivalent to an appointment by such nonresident of the director of vehicles and traffic or his successor in office to be his true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful processes in any action or proceedings against such nonresident growing out of any accident or collision in which said nonresident or his agent may be involved while operating a motor vehicle on any such public highway, and said operation shall be a significant of his agreement that any such process against him, which is so served, shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served upon him personally in the District of Columbia. Service of such process shall be made by leaving a copy of the process with a fee of \$2 in the hands of the director of vehicles and traffic or in his office, and such service shall be sufficient service upon the said nonresident: *Provided*, That the plaintiff in such action shall first file in the court in which said action is commenced an undertaking in form and amount, and with one or more sureties, approved by said court, to reimburse the defendant, on the failure of the plaintiff to prevail in the action, for the expenses neces-

sarily incurred by the defendant, including a reasonable attorney's fee in an amount to be fixed by the said court, in defending the action in the District of Columbia: And provided further, That notice of such service and a copy of the process are forthwith sent by registered mail by the plaintiff, or his attorney, to the defendant, and the defendant's return receipt appended to the writ and entered with the declaration, or such notice of such service and a copy of the process may be served upon the defendant in the manner provided by section 105 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia. The court in which the action is pending may order such continuances as may be necessary to afford the defendant a reasonable opportunity to defend the action, and no judgment by default in any such action shall be granted until at least 20 days shall have elapsed after service upon the defendant, as hereinabove provided, of a copy of the process and notice of service of said process upon the director of vehicles and traffic.

SEC. 4. Proof of ability to respond in damages when required by this act may be evidenced by the written certificate or certificates of any insurance carrier, duly authorized to do business within the District of Columbia, or in the case of a nonresident by an insurance carrier authorized to transact business in any of the several States, that it has issued to or for the benefit of the person named therein a motor-vehicle liability policy or policies as defined in this act which, at the date of said certificate or certificates, is in full force and effect and designating therein by explicit description or by other appropriate reference all motor vehicles with respect to which coverage is granted by the policy certified to. The said Commissioners or their designated agent shall not accept any certificate or certificates unless the same shall cover all motor vehicles registered in the name of the person furnishing such proof. Additional certificates as aforesaid shall be required as a condition precedent to the registration of any additional motor vehicle or motor vehicles in the name of such person required to furnish proof as aforesaid. Said certificate or certificates shall certify that the motor-vehicle liability policy or policies therein cited shall not be canceled except upon 10 days' prior written notice thereof to the said Commissioners or their designated agent.

Such proof may be the bond of a surety company duly authorized to do business within the District of Columbia or a bond with at least two individual sureties, each owning unencumbered real estate in the District of Columbia, approved by a judge of a court of record, and filed with the said Commissioners or their designated agent, which said bond shall be conditioned for the payment of the amounts specified in section 2 hereof and shall not be cancelable except after 10 days' written notice to the said Commissioners or their designated agent. Such bond in the case where individual sureties are offered shall contain a schedule of the real estate of said sureties and shall constitute a lien in favor of the District of Columbia upon said real estate, which lien shall exist in favor of any holder of any final judgment thereafter rendered on account of damage to property over \$100 in amount or injury to any person or persons caused by the operation of such person's motor vehicle. Said bond shall be recorded by the principal named therein among the land records of the District of Columbia before the same is filed with the Commissioners or their designated agent. If a final judgment rendered after the filing of the bond as aforesaid against the principal named in the surety or real-estate bond for damages sustained to person or property while said bond remains in force or effect shall not be satisfied within 30 days after its rendition, the judgment creditor may, for his own use and benefit and at his sole expense, bring an action in the name of the District of Columbia against the company or persons executing such bond.

Such proof of ability to respond in damages may also be evidence presented to the said Commissioners or their designated agent of a deposit by such person with the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of a sum of money, the amount of which money shall be \$11,000. The said clerk shall accept such deposit and issue a receipt therefor. But the said clerk shall not accept a deposit of money where any judgment or judgments, therefore recovered against such person as a result of damages arising from the operation of any motor vehicle, shall not have been paid in full. Such money shall be held by the said clerk to satisfy, in accordance with the provisions of this act, any execution issued against such person in any suit arising out of damage caused by the operation of any motor vehicle owned or operated by such person. Money so deposited shall not be subject to attachment or execution unless such attachment or execution shall arise out of a suit for damages, including injury to property, and personal injury or death, as a result of the operation of a motor vehicle.

SEC. 5. The said Commissioners or their designated agent shall be notified of the cancellation or expiration of any motor-vehicle liability policy of insurance certified under the provisions of this act or of any surety or real-estate bond at least 10 days before the effective date of such cancellation or expiration. In the absence of such notice of cancellation or expiration said policy of insurance shall remain in full force and effect. Upon receipt of such notice of cancellation or expiration the said Commissioners or their designated agent shall require other evidence of ability to respond in damages, and upon failure to furnish the same before the effective date of such cancellation or expiration the operator's permit and all of the registration certificates of the person failing to comply herewith shall be suspended by the Commissioners or their designated agent and shall remain so suspended until such other evidence of ability to respond in damages shall have been given.

SEC. 6. The director of vehicles and traffic shall, upon request, furnish any insurer, person, or surety a certified abstract of the operating record of any person subject to the provisions of this act, which abstract shall fully designate the motor vehicles, if any, registered in the name of such person, and if there shall be no record of any conviction of such person of a violation of any provision of any statute or regulation relating to the operation of a motor vehicle or of any injury or damage caused by such person as herein provided the said director shall so certify. The said director shall collect for each such certificate the sum of \$1.

SEC. 7. The director of vehicles and traffic shall furnish any person who may have been injured in person or property by any motor vehicle, upon written request, with all information of record in his office pertaining to the evidence of the ability of any operator or owner of any motor vehicle to respond in damages.

SEC. 8. Any operator or any owner whose operator's permit or certificate of registration shall have been suspended as herein provided shall immediately return to the director of vehicles and traffic his operator's permit, certificate of registration, and the number plates issued thereunder. If any person shall fail to return to the said director the operator's permit, certificate of registration, and the number plates issued thereunder as provided herein, the said director shall forthwith direct any member of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia to secure possession thereof and to return the same to the office of the said director. Any person failing to return on demand such operator's permit or such certificate and number plates shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100, and each day such person shall fail to return the same shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 9. The said Commissioners or their designated agent may cancel such bond or return such evidence of insurance, or the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia may, with the consent of the said Commissioners or their designated agent, return such money to the person furnishing the same, provided 3 years shall have elapsed since the filing of such evidence or the making of such deposit, during which period such person shall not have violated any provision of the traffic acts referred to in section 2, and provided no suit or judgment for damages on account of personal injury or damage to property in excess of \$100 resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle by him or his agent shall then be outstanding against such person; and the affidavit of such person that he has not so violated the motor vehicle laws and that there are then outstanding against him no suits or judgments for damages as aforesaid, shall be sufficient proof thereof in the absence of evidence to the contrary then before the Commissioners or their designated agent. The said Commissioners or their designated agent may direct the return of any money to the person who furnished the same upon the acceptance and substitution of other evidence of his ability to respond in damages, or, at any time after 3 years from the expiration of the latest registration or permit issued to such person, provided no written notice shall have been filed with the director stating that such suit had been brought against such person by reason of the ownership, maintenance, or operation of a motor vehicle and upon the filing by such person with the said Commissioners or their designated agent of an affidavit that he has abandoned his residence in the District of Columbia or that he has made bona fide sale of any and all motor vehicles owned by him and does not intend to own or operate any motor vehicle in the District of Columbia for a period of one or more years.

SEC. 10. Any person who by any other law of the District of Columbia is required to make provision for the payment of loss occasioned by injury to or death of persons or damage to property shall, to the extent of such provision so made and not otherwise, be exempt from this act.

SEC. 11. Any person who shall forge or, without authority, sign any evidence of ability to respond in damages as required by the said Commissioners or their designated agent in the administration of this act shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not to exceed 1 year, or both.

SEC. 12. "Motor-vehicle liability policy", as used in this act, shall be taken to mean a policy of liability insurance issued to the person therein named as insured by an insurance carrier authorized to transact business in the District of Columbia, or in the case of a nonresident, by an insurance carrier authorized to transact business in any of the several States, which policy shall designate, by explicit description or by appropriate reference, all motor vehicles with respect to which coverage is intended to be granted by said policy, and shall insure the insured named therein and any other person using or responsible for the use of any such motor vehicle with the consent, express or implied, of such insured, against loss from the liability imposed upon such insured by law or upon such other person for injury to or death of any person, other than such person or persons as may be covered, as respects such injury or death by any workmen's compensation law, or damage to property except property of others in charge of the insured or the insured's employees growing out of the maintenance, use, or operation of any such motor vehicle in the United States of America; or which policy shall, in the alternative, insure the person therein named as insured against loss from the liability imposed by law upon such insured for injury to or death of any person, other than such person or persons as may be covered as respects such injury or death by any workmen's compensation law, or damage to property, except property of others in charge of the insured or the insured's employees, growing out of the operation or use by such insured of any motor vehicle, except a motor vehicle registered in the name of such insured, and

occurring while such insured is personally in control, as driver or occupant, of such motor vehicle within the United States of America, to the amount or limit of \$5,000, exclusive of interest and costs, on account of injury to or death of any one person, and, subject to the same limit as respects injury to or death of one person, of \$10,000, exclusive of interest and costs, on account of any one accident resulting in injury to or death of more than one person; and of \$1,000 for damage to property of others, as herein provided, resulting from any one accident; or a binder pending the issuance of any such policy, or an endorsement to an existing policy as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed as preventing such insurance carrier from granting any lawful coverage in excess of or in addition to the coverage herein provided for, nor from embodying in such policy any agreements, provisions, or stipulations not contrary to the provisions of this act and not otherwise contrary to law: *Provided, however*, That separate concurrent policies covering, respectively, (a) personal injury or death, as aforesaid, and (b) property damage, as aforesaid, shall be considered a motor-vehicle liability policy within the meaning of this act.

No motor-vehicle liability policy shall be issued or delivered in the District of Columbia until a copy of the form of policy shall have been on file with the superintendent of insurance for at least 30 days, unless sooner approved in writing by the superintendent of insurance, nor if within said period of 30 days the superintendent of insurance shall have notified the carrier in writing that in his opinion, specifying the reasons therefor, the form of policy does not comply with the laws of the District of Columbia. The superintendent of insurance shall approve any form of policy which discloses the name, address, and business of the insured, the coverage afforded by such policy, the premium charged therefor, the policy period, the limit of liability, and the agreement that the insurance thereunder is provided in accordance with the coverage defined in this section as respects personal injury and death or property damage, or both, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the act.

Such motor-vehicle liability policy shall be subject to the following provisions, which need not be contained therein:

(a) The liability of any company under a motor-vehicle liability policy shall become absolute whenever loss or damage covered by said policy occurs, and the satisfaction by the insured of a final judgment for such loss or damage shall not be a condition precedent to the right or duty of the carrier to make payment on account of such loss or damage. No such policy shall be canceled or annulled as respects any loss or damage by any agreement between the carrier and the insured after the said insured has become responsible for such loss or damage, and any such cancellation or annulment shall be void. Upon the recovery of a final judgment against any person for any such loss or damage, if the judgment debtor was at the accrual of the cause of action insured against liability therefor under a motor-vehicle liability policy, the judgment creditor shall be entitled to have the insurance money applied to the satisfaction of the judgment. But the policy may provide that the insured, or any other person covered by the policy, shall reimburse the company for payments made on account of any accident, claim, or suit involving a breach of the terms, provisions, or conditions of the policy; and further, if the policy shall provide for limits in excess of the limits designated in this section, the insurance carrier may plead against such judgment creditor, with respect to the amount of such excess limits of liability, any defenses which it may be entitled to plead against the insured. Any such policy may further provide for the prorating of the insurance thereunder with other applicable valid and collectible insurance.

(b) The policy, the written application therefor (if any), and any rider or endorsement which shall not conflict with the provisions of this act shall constitute the entire contract between the parties.

(c) The insurance carrier shall, upon the request of the insured, deliver to the insured for filing, or at the request of the insured shall file direct, with the said Commissioners or their designated agent an appropriate certificate as set forth in section 4 hereof.

(d) Any carrier authorized to issue motor-vehicle liability policies as provided for in this act may, pending the issuance of such a policy, execute an agreement, to be known as a binder; or may, in lieu of such a policy, issue an endorsement to an existing policy, each of which shall be construed to provide indemnity or protection in like manner and to the same extent as such a policy. The provisions of this section shall apply to such binders and endorsements.

Sec. 13. The following words, as used in this act, shall have the following meanings:

(a) The singular shall include the plural. The masculine shall include the feminine and neuter, as requisite.

(b) "Person" shall include individuals, partnerships, corporations, receivers, referees, trustees, executors, and administrators; and shall also include the owner of any motor vehicle as requisite, but shall not include the District of Columbia.

(c) "Motor vehicle" shall include trailers, motorcycles, and tractors.

(d) "Public highway" shall include any street, road, or public thoroughfare.

Sec. 14. The said Commissioners shall make rules and regulations necessary for the administration of this act.

Sec. 15. Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the plaintiff in any action at law from relying for security upon the other processes provided by law.

Sec. 16. If any part, subdivision, or section of this act shall be deemed unconstitutional, the validity of its remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 17. This act shall go into effect 90 days after its passage and approval by the President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the calendar.

MUNITIONS INDUSTRY

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, at the last session of the Congress the Senate authorized and commanded the appointment of a select committee of seven Senators, to be appointed by the Vice President, which committee was ordered by this body as follows:

(a) To investigate the activities of individuals, firms, associations, and of corporations, and all other agencies in the United States engaged in the manufacture, sale, distribution, import, or export of arms, munitions, or other implements of war; the nature of the industrial and commercial organizations engaged in the manufacture of or traffic in arms, munitions, or other implements of war; the methods used in promoting or effecting the sale of arms, munitions, or other implements of war; the quantities of arms, munitions, or other implements of war imported into the United States, and the countries of origin thereof, and the quantities exported from the United States and the countries of destinations thereof; and

(b) To investigate and report upon the adequacy or inadequacy of existing legislation, and of the treaties to which the United States is a party, for the regulation and control of the manufacture of and traffic in arms, munitions, or other implements of war within the United States, and of the traffic therein between the United States and other countries; and

(c) To review the findings of the War Policies Commission and to recommend such specific legislation as may be deemed desirable to accomplish the purposes set forth in such findings and in the preamble to this resolution; and

(d) To inquire into the desirability of creating a Government monopoly in respect to the manufacture of armaments and munitions and other implements of war, and to submit recommendations thereon.

I have set out these instructions and limitations at the outset of my remarks because I do not believe that it is possible to have a clear conception of the nature and scope of the investigation which has been in progress under the direction of your select committee unless we also have clearly outlined in our minds the outlines and extent of the subject which has been expressly confided by the Senate to that agency.

For one who has not fully considered or carefully kept in mind the extent of the inquiry directed by this body, it is easy to fall into the error which has been sedulously cultivated in the land by munition makers and their satellites that the committee has exceeded its jurisdiction in the inquiry so far as it has yet progressed; or else into the opposite but equally fatal error of believing that the jurisdiction of your committee is so limited that its purpose has been accomplished, and that it should now give way to some new agency constituted for the purpose of hastily throwing together legislation to be submitted to the Congress. These views are equally mistaken and, in my judgment, equally fatal to the accomplishment of the broad, humanitarian designs for the welfare of our own country and the world, which the Senate must have had in mind in the creation of the select committee, because those designs run through every sentence and clause of the resolution authorizing the committee.

Mr. President, I am very proud of the fact that I was honored by you by appointment as one of the members of this committee. I am very proud of the opportunity of being associated with my colleagues on the committee in what I regard as a great work for our country and for humanity. I am proud of the singleness of purpose which has actuated the members of the committee from the day of our appointment; the lack of political or factional dissension. I am infinitely proud of the very essential results which already have been obtained on a relatively very small appropriation in disclosing facts which should materially sway the judgment of all mankind on the greatest problem which confronts the peoples of the world—that of the prevention of war.

Boy and man, I have witnessed investigations at this end of the Capitol and the other for nearly as many years as I am old. I should like to say in justice to my colleagues on

the committee that this committee has been able to go far with little expenditure because there has been no minority on the committee—no minority, I mean, in the sense that there has been no one on the committee out of sympathy with the Senate's mandate, no one on the committee actuated by desire to protect some special interest and to prevent the committee from hewing to the line and letting the chips fall where they might. There has never been a dispute on the committee as to the course our investigation should take, and no attempt has ever been made from within the committee to protect any favored interest or favored individual from the disclosure of any essential facts which could shed light on the recommendations which we are instructed to make to the Senate. Let me also pay tribute in passing to the devotion of my colleagues, who, during the recess of Congress, might have remained at home or vacationed in other parts of the Nation or traveled in other lands on official or semiofficial business or individually, but who chose through many weeks to pursue a very laborious and wearisome investigation in the hope that the facts adduced might be of ultimate importance in the prevention of war.

The occasion for my remarks today is the fact that the committee has exhausted, and more than exhausted, the very moderate authorization of funds which was granted us at the last session. I violate no confidence when I say their very small and very efficient staff worked without compensation during the last month of our vitally important hearings because they themselves believed in the importance of the investigation, as the committee did, and because they were willing to take a risk on the belief of the Senate that their labors had been justifiable and entitled to compensation.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Nye], chairman of the committee, has by direction of the committee presented a resolution to the Senate authorizing a further appropriation of public funds for the completion of this investigation. It is to that proposition that I address myself at this time. I should like to make it clear at the outset that while, so far as I know, there has been no difference of opinion on the committee whatever as to the importance of our investigation up to date or of the necessity for pursuing it to its ultimate conclusion wherever the quest may lead, in what I shall say as to the results of the investigation or the conclusions to be drawn from the testimony so far adduced I speak only for myself. I speak today on my own responsibility as a Member of the Senate and a member of the committee as to the reasons which actuate me in asking the Senate to continue this investigation by a further grant of funds. My colleagues on the committee are entirely capable of expressing their own reasons, as they will, for arriving at the same result. The thing which I wish to make abundantly clear is that there has never been even any discussion, much less a consensus of opinion, as to what the recommendations of the committee will be.

Mr. President, it has been my conception since the passage by the Senate of the resolution authorizing the appointment of our committee that the scope of our authority had to do with the question of the prevention of war—the noblest conception of all time so far as nations are concerned. By the very terms of the resolution we were directed to investigate the question of the influence of private profit on war. For what purpose? To limit private profit in war, to prevent the extortionate profiteering from which our Nation suffered in the last war, is, I grant, a desirable object in itself; but when compared with the terrific wastes of youth and life and blood and treasure which inevitably accompany war, it is very small. My theory in voting for the resolution was that it might contribute in some degree to ferreting out the processes by which men who do not fight wars but grow rich through other men's sacrifices foment the very discords through which they grow fat and swollen. My theory was, and is, that it was the intention of the Senate—certainly I know that it was the intention back of that swelling tide of public sentiment in the Nation which forced the adoption of the resolution—to find out as exactly as

might be the extent to which greed for private profit contributes to the possibility of the United States being engaged in war.

In other words, Mr. President, I believe that there has been great confusion of thought between the idea of limitation on war profits as a measure of national economy and the absolute elimination of profit or increased compensation to any corporation or individual in the event of war. One has to do with economy in time of war, the other with the prevention of war.

I believe that altogether too much attention has been paid to the moral as against the economic side of war. All sensible men and women in the world have been agreed for many years on the immorality of war. Yet we continually glorify war.

A few weeks ago we celebrated Armistice Day. Throughout all the allied countries bands blared, troops marched, men and women in uniform paraded, salutes were fired, orators paid eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead and the heroism of our troops. This was well. I participated in some of the exercises myself. The heroism of the participants in that great struggle, the memories of the dead, the claims of the living sufferers from its dread effects should never be forgotten.

I say with the greatest possible earnestness that in my judgment the greatest service that can be rendered to all those who suffered in the great war—civil or military, young or old, alive or dead—is a frank exposure of the absolute needlessness of that struggle and of the sacrifices that were made then and of the misery that is still following in its train of consequences. This involves the proposition of a consideration of the identities and activities of men who profited from the war to the extent of hundreds of millions and came out with whole hides. And this again leads us nowhere unless we pursue it to the extent of finding out the system by which men may again make many millions of profits out of war by contract, while young lads are being drafted and killed for a dollar a day, or whatever the country pleases to pay them.

Mr. President, of course, we all know of the horrors of the World War, of the vast outpouring of blood and treasure, of the sacrifice of youth, the breaking down of morale, the engendering of hate, the desolation of territory, the destruction of all laws. We who sit in this body know that since 1918 the whole world has been passing through the fiery furnace of the aftermath of war. When that great cataclysm was nominally ended—and it has never been more than nominally ended, because its economic and moral effects are still marching on—bankruptcy or its equivalent was on every hand; international credit, even international honesty, had been so seriously undermined as almost to be completely destroyed; loss of morale, suspicions, animosities, jealousies, rancorous hates were on every hand. No competent economist who studies the calamitous events of the last two decades can fail to realize that in the largest and most tragic sense we are still today paying the bill for the Great War in the starvation, misery, and death which the present awful depression has imposed upon the nations of the earth. We are still paying the price in innocent suffering for the madness which engulfed the world.

Mr. President, I said a moment ago that too much attention has been paid, and to too little avail, to the moral phases of war and too little to the economic phases. The moral arguments cannot be controverted but have come to be considered as platitudes more to be recognized in the breach than in the observance. There has not been in modern times any moral justification for war between civilized nations. No moralist or philosopher worthy of the name has ever been able to defend it. The peoples of the world have universally abhorred it. Yet when the greed for gain of the few or the wiles of ambitious politicians have again sent the youth of the lands to the shambles, the fanfare of military music, the promise of glory, and the fiery exhortations of patriotism have overcome these moral scruples.

In more modern times no nation has admittedly waged a war of aggression. Invariably the plea is "for the defense

of the fatherland", even if it involves the wanton invasion of foreign territory. No armament program is ever authorized by any parliament or congress for purposes of offense. The staggering military and naval budgets which have steadily led to the economic enslavement of the greater portion of the world's population are, in every country, jammed through under the cloak of the pretext of "national defense." The universal recognition of the immorality of war has not prevented the development of the familiar condition of competitive armaments which must of necessity—and, as a matter of fact, does—create war.

Let me today, Mr. President, for a few brief moments, as a preliminary to the proper discussion of the testimony already adduced before our committee, emphasize the economic as well as the moral vice of war. Too few of us have realized that the doctrine of "peace on earth, good will toward men" represents not only the greatest moral declaration of all time but the greatest economic necessity ever expressed.

The nations of the earth must finally subscribe either to the principle of war and want or they must subscribe to the doctrine of peace and plenty. So long as the world expects and prepares for wars, it will have them. But even if it were true that preparation for war would end war—a proposition denied by the whole history of the world—the present rate of expenditure for armament will soon absolutely bankrupt the world, even without the aid of another war.

Yet men are so filled with fear by the propaganda of armament makers that it is commonly said that peace is an idealistic conception of which there is yet no hope of attainment. When men say that the time is not yet come for stopping armament expenditures, they are saying that the time has not yet come for economic recovery. Nations can and will insist on saving expenditures on armament when their peoples realize that the profits of munition makers are the chief cause of their poverty.

In the course of the hearings of our committee it has constantly been asserted and reasserted, directly and indirectly, by the representatives of our greatest munition manufacturers that war is inevitable and unescapable. It is even intimated that those who in the event of war would lurk behind the lines manufacturing munitions in the expectation of reaping hundreds of millions of dollars in war profits are more truly patriotic than those of us, more humbly placed, who could not possibly make a penny's worth of profit out of war, but who are the fathers and mothers of lads who would be tossed into the bloody maw of war to make those great profits possible, and who therefore desire, so far as may be in their power, to reduce that possibility to the minimum. They say that the abolition of war is impossible. I am not yet, I hope, an old man. Yet in my own generation, I can recall when that great scientist, Dr. Langley, was laughed to his death for his conception that men might fly through the air. But we have witnessed the conquest of the air by man in a few brief years. I can remember, as a small boy, the time when the submarine was considered merely an interesting experiment, whose possibility had been demonstrated, but the practicability of which was most vigorously disputed. I can well recall the day when, as a lad of tender years, I was privileged to tag along behind a delegation from this body and a larger delegation from the other House which journeyed down to the Peace Monument at the foot of Capitol Hill to witness, in open-mouthed wonder, a demonstration of the so-called "horseless carriage." Yet we have all lived to see the automobile encompass the earth. We have seen smallpox, that dreaded plague, conquered and brought under absolute control. We have seen the fearful threat of yellow fever nearly eliminated from the world by the heroism and genius of Walter Reed and Gorgas and their associates. We have seen the sinister international trade in narcotics, not, unhappily, absolutely abolished but reduced to a minimum by determined international cooperative effort. Are we, then, to say to a generation which has witnessed such remarkable advances in the field of science, of medicine, of bacteriology,

and of law that advancement in the elimination of the greatest curse of mankind is a chimerical dream?

The latent fear of another war must be dissipated before the world can truly move forward to economic recovery. No matter what steps are taken to improve our national and international monetary and trade relations, they will not long endure while the fear of war still bulks large in the background of human affairs.

Scarcely a thoughtful man in business or public life today fails to realize that fear of war is always at hand to shatter the carefully prepared plans for economic recovery of the peoples of every land.

If any large industry found itself in financial difficulties, faced with ruin, and discovered a tremendous waste which, if stopped, could be immediately converted into profit, the stockholders of the corporation would be entitled to hold the management liable if it did not take steps to effect this saving and prevent bankruptcy. In that same sense the peoples of the world are entitled to say that their governments are grossly incompetent when they continue to squander the savings of the people, past and future, on armament. Who of us can deny that the governments of the world are collectively incompetent so long as they permit the continuation of this condition, fraught with so much of tragedy and misery to mankind? Any bona fide effort, backed by real public sentiment on the part of two or three of the great nations, would stop this criminal and senseless waste of the people's wealth on preparation for war. This effort has never really been made, as is completely illustrated in the last Naval Disarmament Conference, when all the negotiators, surrounded in each case by professional naval advisers, devoted themselves throughout to endeavoring to see how much concession each could get for his own armament rather than in bona fide efforts to disarm.

Past expenditures for armament have nearly bankrupted all the principal nations of the world, and continued expenditures on the present increasing scale will soon complete bankruptcy without war. If another war shall come, the very survival of civilization will be at stake.

Spending more and more for armament each year by any country means only that other countries will retaliate in kind by spending more and more; and thus the vicious circle has widened to encompass the economic destruction of nearly the entire world. We have only to go back to the years immediately preceding the World War for absolute confirmation of this statement. No one who has studied the diplomatic correspondence made public since the war, through the fall of the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia can doubt that the naval-building competition between England and Germany, and the increasingly grandiose mobilization schemes of France and Russia on the one hand, and Germany and Austria on the other, were primary causes of the conflict. The very preparedness which had been urged in every nation as a purely defensive measure made war inevitable when once the spark was supplied by the murder of the Austrian Archduke.

Any business faced with financial difficulties must almost invariably do one of two things in order to survive. It must increase its income to more than its losses by increased volume of business, or it must decrease its expenses so that its outgo is less than its income. First of all it will, if possible, reduce its overhead.

The overhead of every nation in the world today is expenditure for war—for war past, present, and future. In normal times more than three-fourths of our Budget consists in paying the debts of past wars and getting ready for future wars. In a very real sense nearly all the unprecedentedly large, extraordinary expenditures being made by the Government at this period are properly chargeable to war. The nations which proclaim themselves too poverty-stricken to pay any portion of their just debts incurred by the borrowing of actual cash from us, are yet able to spend staggering sums in getting ready for another war. In this country there is bitter assertion that the immediate payment of the adjusted-compensation certificates—an obligation now grown

stale in many quarters as a reminder of debts still owing on the last war—would bankrupt the Government. Yet at the same time it is seriously proposed in high quarters that we double our already stupendous appropriations on armament in prospect of the next war, to create a new set of veterans and veterans' problems. The propaganda of munition manufacturers is never directed toward paying the debts of former wars but always to selling newer and vaster weapons for wars and threats of wars in the future.

Figures for armament in the world at the present time are doubtful in their accuracy and difficult of determination, owing to the varying rate of exchange and the habit of nations concealing large portions of their lay-out for arms, as well as the existence of vast "private" or unofficial armies now being maintained in several European countries, whose costs do not appear in the official government budgets. But from the best figures available, based largely on the League of Nations' yearbook, the world expenditures for armament last year were certainly not less than five and may exceed seven billions of dollars.

Employment and plenty in any land depend upon industrial and agricultural prosperity, which in turn depends upon credit. Credit is the creature of thrift. No man can assert that it is thrift to waste five to seven billion dollars a year upon armament—to say nothing of the extremely dangerous effects of such expenditures in actually producing wars.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CLARK. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. What will be the probable military and naval expenditures of this Government for the next fiscal year?

Mr. CLARK. I am not able to estimate the probability, but I have seen repeated statements that estimates were to be submitted practically doubling the expenditure of the United States for both military and naval purposes.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. CLARK. Certainly.

Mr. NYE. In the most recent issue of the Army and Navy Journal I notice that the budget of the Army and the Navy this year calls for \$899,000,000.

Mr. BORAH. I understood that such expenditures were to be so increased that they would run close to \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. CLARK. I think when the various elements attributable to the Army and Navy are considered, not only the Army and Navy themselves but other elements which enter into the purchase of munitions, the budget for this year will be well above \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. President, little serious effort has yet been made to approach the subject of war from a merely business standpoint. Few attempts have been made to bring home the problem from the angle of mere dollars and cents. Until recently few efforts have been made to point out the dire effects of the munition makers' trade on the continuation of wars.

War is bad business because economically war is dope. Like dope it offers to the economic system temporary stimulation, brief periods of false and feverish activity, artificial markets, soaring prices, spurious flights of industry. Like dope it has its awful morning after.

We awake to find the horrible reaction of our horrible sleigh ride—our financial nervous system wrecked, our currencies trodden under heel, our soaring prices crashed, and our fictitious markets collapsed. Nations are left clogged with unemployment and dislocated labor, clogged with overproduction from the false stimulation of war, from the maldistribution of gold, and from the frantic and hopeless post-war efforts to keep oversized plants running to capacity to pay interest upon useless and unproductive war expansions.

War and depression—ugly, misshapen, inseparable twins—must be considered together. Each is a catapult for the other. The present world-wide depression is a direct result of the World War. Every war in history has been followed by a major depression. Nearly every war in history has been instigated in times of depression by the few who have vested interests in the profits of war. Together war and depression form a vicious circle whirling the welfare of mankind and the good things of life to oblivion.

Without pausing now to inquire as to the manner in which the cycle originated, it is vital that we recognize fully how depression and war are inextricably linked that both must be eliminated to insure prosperity and progress.

There is no aspect of war that is not bad business except to a handful of armament and munition manufacturers. Even in their case it can be shown that for the most part even the sorry profits of the war traffic are largely illusory in the long run and that those businesses which depend chiefly upon war contracts are highly speculative enterprises, ulcers and centers of contagion in every nation's economic body. Like dope, war is a false stimulant for every kind of business, but it is only that and nothing more.

We awakened to find that by the end of the war the United States had cast away without hope of recompense over 10 percent of our carefully stored-up national wealth; that England had squandered over 30 percent of hers, France 50 percent, Germany 50 percent.

The total sum of the world's real essential wealth which was dissipated will probably never be accurately ascertained. The best estimates of the direct and recognized loss in money values range between one hundred and eighty and one hundred and ninety-five billions. Perhaps the very careful and well documented estimate of one hundred and eighty-six billions in the study on Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War by the Carnegie Foundation for Industrial Peace, under the direction of Professor Bogart, of the University of Illinois, is as nearly accurate as any may be. But Professor Bogart and certain eminent European statisticians have estimated that if the indirect cost be added, including the employment of the ordinary actuarial rules of the countries involved for loss of life and incapacity to work because of wounds, the total cost is not less than \$337,000,000,000—a sum exceeding the entire estimated wealth of the United States.

The number of civilians who directly and indirectly lost their lives as a result of the conflict involves so many complications that it may be fairly said to defy accurate computation. An able and exhaustive study by Prof. Trebinnann Hersh, professor of statistics at the University of Geneva, estimates the loss of life among civilians, directly and indirectly caused by the war, to be above twenty-eight millions, and he estimates the total casualties of the World War to be approximately forty-two millions.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American member of the Supreme War Council, once said that all of the causes of the World War could be summed up in one: "Too many men wandering around Europe with guns in their hands."

Yet today, 16 years after the armistice, there are at least a million and a half more men under arms in Europe than there were in 1914. Outlay for armament has leaped year by year by the hundred of millions until it is now certainly not less than five billions, and may reach a much larger figure.

The powder magazine has again been prepared for war. The train is laid. Any casual spark may set it off. Yet the whole world stands by complacently viewing the possibility of another catastrophe which might well mean the actual obliteration of our civilization.

The last war was the most horrible in all history. That the next will be still more terrible and destructive no one who has even casually observed the advance of modern science and listened even for a moment to the predictions of military experts can doubt. In terms of the war system the era of coal is past; the World War was fought in the petroleum age; the next combat will be waged amid the unpredictable horrors of the electrical era.

Already we have weapons many times more deadly than those in use in the last war. The mechanization of armies has opened undreamed-of possibilities in land armaments—swarming fleets of tanks and armored cars; airplanes filling the air like locusts by the thousands, faster than the wind; winged arsenals, piercing far behind the lines into metropolitan centers and industrial districts, carrying the horrors of war home to civilian noncombatants; newer and more deadly gases; more destructive shells and bombs; faster ships, remote control.

It is easily conceivable that pilotless planes, controlled by radio from a distance, could carry the new bombs to cities far back of the line. One of the larger bombs can destroy a whole block of houses, even if it only hits in the vicinity. Small bombs can destroy factories, office buildings, schools, hospitals, or apartments with one direct hit. In another war we may look to see shrapnel rain in every street. Incendiary bombs, light in weight because they require no penetrating power, can be rained upon cities in such number that they will become flaming infernos.

Gas bombs would cover whole cities and countrysides with mantles of death. A distinguished French physicist has estimated that 100 airplanes, each carrying 1 ton of gas, could cover Paris with a blanket of gas 120 feet thick. One hour's work on a still day to annihilate the population of a great city!

An eminent German soldier, Lieutenant General Altrock, has frankly stated the prospects for another war in these words:

The population over a large area may expect destruction at any moment. The next war will take the form of mass murder of the civilian population rather than a conflict between armies.

The last war abundantly proved that any weapons whatever will be availed of by nations struggling desperately for existence, no matter what their character. The next war will see, in addition to the horrors of poison gas, the unknown terrors of bacteriological warfare—planes dashing across a continent or a sea dropping mass cultures of plague and influenza, cholera, and typhus, supplementing machine-gun fire with streptococci, and adding new classifications to the traffic in munitions.

For the statesmen of the world to permit the present insane competition in armaments to continue, with the certainty that it precipitate in this generation or the next another catclysm of unpredictable horrors, is stupendous and incredible folly.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. CLARK. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. LEWIS. May I ask the able Senator from Missouri if his committee—on which he is rendering such excellent service, and which is itself serving this Government so splendidly—is giving consideration to the question of whether the Government of the United States should take charge of or supervise and control the manufacture of armaments in America?

Mr. CLARK. I will say to the Senator that that is one of the subjects specifically confided to the consideration of the committee by the Senate resolution creating the committee, and one of the subjects upon which we are instructed to make a recommendation to the Senate. There has been no consideration in the committee as a whole as to the conclusions to be drawn in that regard from the testimony heretofore adduced. We simply have not yet reached that point.

Mr. LEWIS. I appreciate the Senator's reply.

Mr. CLARK. The theory so often advanced in armament propaganda—that the best way for a nation to be insured of peace is for it constantly to outdo its neighbors in preparation for war—is contrary to the entire experience of mankind. No sane man would pretend that the best way to preserve peace among individuals is for each to go at all times armed to the teeth. Trivial misunderstandings, petty quarrels, inconsequential arguments, grow quickly into bloodshed when each disputant has ready to his hand deadly weapons which, though perhaps intended for defense, may

be as readily turned to purposes of offense; and nations are but aggregations of individuals.

Experience has proved that peace treaties, excellent in themselves, cannot be relied upon to prevent war when all parties to any trivial international dispute are in possession of enormous armament. Competitive purchase of armament by nations between whom there may exist natural rivalries is itself a primary cause of war. Disarmament is the only road to permanent peace. That way lies the hope of the world. To that course the statesmanship of the nations must bend its steps. On every other path lurk desolation and madness and despair.

Let me say in passing that we in the United States have been very free to assume an attitude of disdain for the course pursued by other nations in the matter of disarmament, to proclaim our own superiority and our own integrity. It was called to the attention of the Senate by special message from the President at the last session and has been more than once alluded to during the hearings of our committee that a convention for dealing with limitation of armaments was permitted to molder forgotten in the Foreign Relations Committee of this body for a decade. Admitting that the convention was far from perfect, and actually accomplished only a very small step forward in the direction of limitations of arms, the refusal of the Senate to take any action whatever in regard to it has certainly given ground to the suspicion on the part of other nations that we are not as sincere as we have represented ourselves in the matter of the limitation of armament. Any experienced judge or lawyer would, in a similar case between individuals, look askance at our pretensions as an eager suitor in view of the great number of continuances for which we have ourselves been responsible.

Moreover, Mr. President, we have ourselves been by no means free from blame and responsibility for the thwarting of disarmament efforts in other respects. While loudly proclaiming our devotion to the cause of armament reduction, we in the last Congress certainly aroused suspicion throughout the world and probably caused the beginning of another disastrous naval building race by authorizing the squandering, in this time of profound depression, of upward of a billion dollars of the taxpayers' money for the construction of additional warships. Think of the paradox and the madness of money sweated out of the taxpayers of our country, in this time of awful stress, for purposes of reconstruction, being expended for agencies which are particularly designed for and have no other possible purposes than those of destruction!

Progress toward disarmament will be much advanced when the peoples of the world can be made to understand how much the matter of munition makers' profits has entered into the competition in armaments, with its inevitable end in war and ruin.

Mr. President, I cannot say with too great emphasis that as a result not only of my service on the special committee but also as a result of such industrious private research as I have been able to make, it is my profound belief that one of the primary causes of war is the making of private profit out of war. Without the private control of the prime war industries, there would be no active propaganda and promotion of the competitive armaments of nations. Without this insane competition of armaments, the danger of war would be enormously reduced.

At the disarmament conference a few years ago, Arthur Henderson, the great English statesman and publicist, made this statement as showing the effects of the international armaments ring:

In one town in England there stands as a war memorial a gun captured from the enemy during the Great War. On one part of the gun there is the inscription recording how British troops, with great heroism, captured it in a hard-fought action; on another part of this gun is the name of the British firm by which it had been manufactured!

A multitude of other facts have been slowly coming to light. When the British troops stormed the Dardanelles—one of the most difficult military enterprises in all history—they were fired on by Turks using guns made by a British firm,

financed by a French bank. It has been established that French aluminum, exported to Germany through Switzerland, served to kill French soldiers and make possible Zeppelin raids on Paris and London. It has long since been proved that there existed in Switzerland during the World War rolling mills whose chief business was to remove German trade marks from steel in transit from Germany to France.

After the war, Krupp, the great German munitions maker, sued in the British courts to collect from Vickers, the British Armament Trust, royalties for guns manufactured in England for killing German soldiers under licenses which Krupp had granted Vickers for the use of Krupp patents. Rather than go to court, Vickers settled by giving Krupp some Vickers stock. One American submarine firm sued in the Mixed Claims Commission on the ground that over 400 submarines manufactured in Germany during the war—the use of which brought about our entrance into the war—were infringements of the patents for which they had granted licenses to firms in Prussia and Austria.

Schneider-Creusot, the great French Armament Trust, owns Skoda, the vast munitions plant in Czechoslovakia. Through Skoda, Schneider contributed important funds to set up Hitler in Germany. Hitler's conduct of German affairs makes for war scares in France, boosts the French military budget, and enables Schneider to sell more munitions at home. Vickers, the great British Munitions Trust, is closely affiliated with Mitsubishi, of Japan, and Schneider, of France, while Krupp owns stock in Vickers.

The existence of an international munitions ring, with many ramifications, has been generally admitted for a considerable period. This was vividly called to the attention of the Senate at the last session by an article which the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] read into the RECORD; but the suggestion for a real investigation of American munition manufacture in its relationship to the international picture, and to our own position with regard to war preparations, was met with the protest that if there were an international munitions ring it was entirely abroad, and no Americans had anything to do with it. Nevertheless, the Senate believed the subject to be of such vital import that it authorized the appointment of the special committee for that purpose.

Mr. President, as I have said, this investigation is far from complete, yet already we have gone far enough to develop facts of the very greatest importance to our country and to the world. Speaking not for the committee but individually I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion the investigation of your committee has already exposed most of the fallacies which have been advanced as arguments for the necessity of the private manufacture of munitions.

The excuses of the armament manufacturer and militarist have always been naive. Alfred Nobel, who established a peace prize out of a fortune made out of profits from the manufacture of dynamite and explosives, once said:

My factories may end war sooner than your congresses. The day when two army corps will be able to destroy each other in one second all civilized nations will recall in horror and abandon their armies.

With similar sophistry, Hiram Maxim, who invented the machine gun which, without dispute, has killed more people than any machine of death ever invented, said:

The quick-firing gun is the greatest life-saving device ever invented.

So, in the same sardonic vein, a leading British military expert, Major General Fuller, has written:

The shifting of danger from the fighting man onto the civilian is likely to cause such a reaction against war that universal peace will be established. It is far more likely that warlike inventions rather than peaceful continents will one day be able to whisper into the ear of this troubled world "pax vobiscum."

According to this sinister philosophy, entire civilian populations must be murdered before anything can be done to stop the moral and economic wastes of war.

Incidentally, the case of Hiram Maxim throws an interesting sidelight on one of the chief contentions of the munition makers, to the effect that private manufacture of munitions is necessary to afford scope to American inventive

genius. We would be led to believe that the United States is greatly aided in the preparation for war by the invention of new death-dealing instruments by our citizens. But, unfortunately, it does not work out that way. Inventions of new weapons or processes by Americans are of no especial advantage to the United States in the sense of making us better prepared. Experience has proved—and the testimony in our present investigation has abundantly disclosed—that armament secrets soon become the secrets of every nation in the world—for a price. Maxim invented his machine guns in America but manufactured them in England and sold them and licensed their manufacture around the world. In the World War his invention resulted in the death of thousands of American boys.

An American invented the submarine, but submarines were sold and licensed around the world, and their use was the reason generally assigned for our entrance into the war. We have ascertained that our War and Navy Departments have not only permitted but encouraged the sale of powder manufactured according to the very latest formulas to possible enemies of the United States, and that our leading manufacturers of munitions have been willing to construct plants for foreign nations and to instruct foreigners in the "know how" of munition manufacture. We have seen the plans for the latest quick-firing gun—developed partly at Government expense and with Government personnel—hawked to a foreign government with the consent of the Department itself.

Our committee has found indisputable evidence of the intimate connection of leading American munition firms with leading firms in their own particular lines in the chief countries in the world. We found our greatest firm of submarine manufacturers in practical partnership with Vickers, the great British Munitions Trust, parceling out the world between them with an agreement that whichever got the business in certain territory would split the profit with the other, and with a working agreement with Mitsui of Japan.

It has frequently been urged that private as against Government manufacture of munitions is necessary to supply plant capacity as a stand-by for the Government in time of war, and to supply employment for American labor in time of peace from contracts obtained in other countries. But we have found our armament manufacturers repeatedly soliciting business with the avowed intention of doing the work in factories in Holland, Italy, England, or elsewhere with which they had intimate relationship. In one case we found the American Ambassador to Italy instructed to intercede on behalf of one Italian firm as against another on work to be done for the Italian Government because the real bidder was an American firm, but the work was to be done in an Italian plant utilizing Italian labor. Surely such activities could not build up American plant capacity, nor could they give employment to American labor.

We established the fact that our greatest manufacturer of explosives, dominating the American chemical field behind a vicious embargo, is in practical partnership with Imperial Chemical Industries, the great British Chemical Trust, and with the great Chemical Trust of Germany. We found this great American munition firm ready to construct factories in Japan for the manufacture of the latest form of explosives. And we found this firm actually encouraged by the War and Navy Departments to disclose for cash their latest formulas and processes to nations which were recognized by the Departments as possible prospective enemies of the United States.

We have established the fact that where American inventions or formulas have once been patented or registered in a foreign country and a license to use them, which involves familiarity with their essentials, has passed into the hands of people abroad, they can then be employed in case of war by a foreign government—even against the United States—with or without the consent of the licensee.

We have found that in many parts of the munitions trade corruption of public officials in the sale of the instruments of death was a commonly accepted part of the business.

We had before us a letter from the chief official of a great American munitions concern to his friend and associate, the responsible head of the greatest British munitions manufacturer, in which he said:

We all know that the real foundation of all South American business is graft.

We have become familiar with such terms as "greasing the ways" and "doing the needful", "performing the necessary" as accepted trade terms of the munitions industry.

We listened to the testimony of the representative of a great American arms manufacturer who unblushingly admitted that he had himself been guilty of the bribery of a Central American high official, that he had reported the matter to his company, and had been neither reprimanded nor discharged.

We found that the Government of the United States itself has been employed in furthering the sale of munitions abroad; that a United States cruiser had been ordered to Constantinople to demonstrate the efficiency of a naval gun, the product of a private factory. We found the project for sending a flotilla of submarines as a sales argument for private manufacturers and demonstration around the coast of South America favorably received by the Chief of Naval Operations. We found the officers of American ships of war on official duties in foreign waters being employed as sales boosters for guns manufactured by Bethlehem Steel. We learned with amazement that American ambassadors and consular officers had been instructed to intercede with foreign governments for the sale of the products of particular munition manufacturers.

We discovered that an official mission of American naval officers had been loaned to Peru, who, in addition to their pay and allowances as American naval officers, had been lavishly paid by the Peruvian Government. The chief service of this mission was to assist in the sale and installation of American submarines in the Peruvian Navy. Incidentally, it was discovered that the particular member of the naval mission whose business it was to inspect the submarines on behalf of Peru was actually selected and detailed upon the recommendation of the company whose submarines were to be inspected. And then, when these submarines had been sold to Peru, we found an officer on the active list of the Navy loaned to Peru's rival and prospective opponent, Colombia, as an adviser on defenses, and there prescribing an American rapid-fire gun as a harbor defense against the very submarine which our naval mission had helped to sell the other country. We learned with shame that this Commander Strong of the Navy had not been above demanding and receiving a commission from the purveyors of munitions at a time when he was drawing a salary from the United States and one from Colombia for rendering disinterested services as an expert. In passing, I may say that in my judgment, if we are to permit the loan of American naval officers to other nations in fiduciary capacities we are under at least a moral obligation to see that they do not plunder the nations to which they are loaned, and at least render honest service to the nations to which they are loaned and from which they are receiving additional compensation.

We learned that American manufacturers of poison gases had engaged in every sort of intrigue in the promotion of revolution in Cuba and South America; that one of them had actually employed an alleged Christian missionary in Central America as an agent and demonstrator of his wares; that another actually had the hardihood to approve and defend before our committee the conduct of one of his agents in taking hapless prisoners from South American dungeons and making them unwilling subjects for demonstrations of his gases.

We read the correspondence of a manufacturer of poison gas, in which he proposed to superintend the erection of poison-gas plants in a South American country, accurately describing the gas which was best for killing and those gases which were best for incapacitating, and we read his offer to train alien armies in the use of these gases. We have been chagrined to learn that this same man has been permitted

by the War Department to use his status as a lieutenant colonel in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army and to exploit that official connection as a selling argument for his poison gases. We have examined an elaborate and ornate prospectus for this concern containing all the principal officers in the uniform of the United States Army and containing glowing letters of recommendation to the former head of the Chemical Warfare Service and the present head of the Militia Bureau of the Army—a course calculated to lend the impression to foreigners unfamiliar with our language and institutions that there was some connection between the Government and this poison-gas concern.

Our committee was informed by the most responsible Government officials of the frequently successful efforts on the part of munition manufacturers to evade and defeat the President's embargo on the export of munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay, between which countries war is now raging. We have found that in the present state of our law there is no way in which the Government may defeat such evasions on the part of those who deliberately wish to practice them.

Incidentally, Mr. President, I may say that it was discovered by the committee in the course of its investigation that the obstacle to a bona fide embargo on exportation of arms to the Chaco lies in an obscure clause in a half-forgotten treaty with Bolivia, and by instruction of the Committee on Munitions it is my intention to introduce into this body as soon as it can be prepared a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to denounce that particular clause of that particular treaty in order that he may have an opportunity of enforcing a bona fide embargo.

One of the greatest fields of investigation which has been confided to your special committee is the subject of war profits by industry. We were especially directed to make investigation of that subject. We were especially directed to review the findings of the War Policies Commission.

This has involved an examination of the plans which have been prepared during the last 15 years by the War Plans Division of the War Department in coordination with a similar division in the Navy Department.

In pursuance of this subject we have discovered that one American concern engaged in the manufacture of munitions earned enough profits during the World War to purchase out of its surplus practical control of the largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world. We have demonstrated that war profits running into the hundreds of millions of dollars were earned by that one concern alone.

It has been disclosed that this company, whose stock advanced during the period of the war from approximately \$20 a share to approximately a thousand dollars a share, had first and last, and still does have the effrontery to hold itself out as practically a partner of the United States Government; and we found in their correspondence with high officials of the War and Navy Departments practical substantiation of this outrageous assumption; and then we learned that during the most crucial period of the war, while Germany was girding herself for the supreme effort to break through the line, the construction of necessary powder plants for the Government was held up for more than 3 months while the Du Ponts haggled like fishwives with the Government as to the compensation they were to receive for their services in constructing and operating the plant with Government funds. It was testified before our committee by the executives of the Du Pont Co. itself that the dispute with the Government as to compensation was occasioned in part by their insistence on the right to pay huge bonuses to their own executives and their own employees. Yet at that very time American boys were being drafted without any negotiation as to pay for their service at the point of the bayonet; and today the Messrs. du Pont and those with whom they act are contributing funds for propaganda against compensation for services in the last war because it interferes with balancing the Budget in preparation for a future war.

Mr. President, there has been in recent years a great deal of loose talk about eliminating the profit from war by the limitation by contract of profit to a certain fixed return to

be based on a percentage of a theoretical valuation of the plant value devoted to the public service. Such a theory, Mr. President, is a delusion and a snare, no matter by whom it may be advocated.

The advocates of such a plan speak of limitation of profit to a percentage of plant value devoted to war manufacture, the value to be based on a period of adjustment. But we have all seen the fixing of rate basis for public utilities complicated by matters of original costs, costs of reproduction new, depreciation, overhead costs during construction, and the myriad other elements which are advanced for consideration lead to nearly interminable delay before commissions and courts. We have had the admission from the War Plans Division of the War Department that after 15 years they have no basis of fact on any single corporation on which the return for that corporation could be figured. It is easily to be seen from this statement how futile and ineffective would be the theory of limiting war profits to a percentage of the capital involved when the country is at war, when a hundred and fifty contracts a day, involving hundreds of millions of dollars, are being negotiated by Government agencies. The mere outline of the proposition is sufficient to show its absurdity.

Another fallacy is the theory commonly advanced for the Government to allow the concerns engaged in war industries to earn huge profits and then to recoup them through the device of excess-profit taxes and high income taxes. But to evidence the ineffectiveness of this method our committee has had before it the case of Mr. Alfred I. du Pont. It has appeared that in the course of 3 years he received an income in excess of \$26,000,000, and that during that period he paid no income tax whatever, since he had legally, and without evasion of the law, offset his profits by losses in the stock market. The case of Mr. du Pont abundantly illustrates the fact that when the Government once permits swollen munitions profits to go into the pockets of private individuals it cannot hope to recapture them under our present income-tax system. The way toward the hope of prevention of war certainly lies in the direction of keeping profits out of munition makers' pockets rather than in the hope of recovering them after the munition makers have had a chance to dissipate them in some other way.

Furthermore, Mr. President, our committee has found a deliberate course of action on the part of great munition companies to prevent any effective action on the part of our Government looking toward international disarmament. We have all been familiar with the efforts of a group of ship-building companies, acting through the agency of a marplot by the name of Shearer, in sabotaging a conference on naval reduction a few years ago.

But in addition to these activities, which had previously been disclosed, our committee has discovered repeated instances of the efforts of American munition manufacturers to destroy efforts toward international accord on the subject of armament. We have read letters from executives of American munition firms to their European associates and partners describing as "pernicious" all efforts to bring about an agreement of that kind. We have been apprised of the fact that munition manufacturers in this country had been informed weeks in advance of the appointment of the American Commission to the Geneva Conference of 1925, of the personnel of the Commission, and we also learned the fact that the munition makers have been permitted to contact and consult officials or these delegates weeks before their appointment had been made or before any announcement of the personnel had been given to the public. We learned that under the pretense of keeping down action adverse to American sporting weapons and powders a conference called by the Secretary of Commerce sent forward a recommendation that the American delegates to the Geneva Conference insist upon the elimination of pistols and revolvers as military weapons—and this despite the fact that all informed military men know that pistols are part of the prescribed equipment of every cavalryman, every artilleryman, every machine gunner, every tank man, every officer, and nearly every noncommissioned officer in every army in

the world. Yet the United States Department of Commerce lent its weight to such recommendation and put the representatives of the munitions industry in contact with the American delegates to the disarmament conference before they had been even appointed.

It is certainly not too much to say, Mr. President, that our committee has already disclosed facts which prove that every effort looking toward American participation in disarmament has been consistently opposed by organized propaganda in behalf of the munitions industry. The further investigation of this subject I believe to be absolutely necessary to the carrying out of the mandate of the Senate to its committee.

I would not wish and could not hope to review in detail all the proper subjects for investigation which have already been opened up and to some extent examined by our committee. My personal opinion is that such an investigation might go on nearly indefinitely, with great benefit to our people and to the peoples of the world. But suffice it for my present purpose to say that it is my opinion and that of our committee that we should be able—although we do not promise—that the present scope of our investigation may be completed within a budget of \$100,000. In comparison with some of the estimates for military and naval purposes, I hold this demand to be exceedingly small. And since this is the only known appropriation by the Government in the interest of peace, it certainly seems that the Budget cannot possibly be overbalanced on the side of the prevention of war.

Mr. President, I should be derelict in my duty as a member of your committee if I should close without mention of the plans on the part of the War Department which your committee has uncovered and exposed. These are plans represented by actual proposals for statutes, which have already been prepared and are in the files of the War Department. They have purposely not been sent to the Congress for consideration, because by their own admission, careful consideration by Congress might defeat their adoption. It is the admitted and announced purpose of the War Plans Division, which has been officially approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to hold this proposed legislation until a state of war shall have been declared. And then, of course, Mr. President, as all of us who have had experience in legislative matters are well aware and as the officials of the War and Navy Departments who concocted the plans are well aware, when war actually existed they could send their measures to Congress and any attempt to examine or amend them would be trodden under foot in the hysteria which accompanies war.

Any disposition on the part of any Senator or Representative in Congress to examine the measures or to amend them, debate, or consider them would be howled down as disloyal action in front of the enemy and a disposition to paralyze the effective armament of the Government in time of war. As a matter of fact, the chief of the War Planning Division, in response to a direct question from me, admitted that this was the fact and the theory of withholding these recommendations from Congress until after the declaration of war.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LOGAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. CLARK. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LEWIS. May I ask the Senator from Missouri, in view of this very important and remarkable statement, which undoubtedly must have been sustained by some evidence, was there proof before the committee that the officers of the War Department had made the basis of their action a declaration of war by our Government against some other government or some other government's declaration of war against our Government? Does the Senator intend to leave that conclusion as a fact or as a presumption drawn from certain testimony presented from assumption of certain witnesses?

Mr. CLARK. I possibly did not make myself clear to the Senator. These measures have been prepared jointly in the War Planning Division of the Army and Navy. They have been printed and published in an official public document in the War and Navy Departments, a document the supply of which unfortunately was exhausted within 24 hours after its publication, but of which the committee was able to obtain copies. It is stated in that document that these measures, which have been drawn and which it is contemplated will be enacted immediately after a declaration of war with any country, are to be kept in the files and sent to Congress for consideration, not when they might be considered coolly and calmly in time of peace as prospective war measures, but in the hysteria which inevitably accompanies a declaration of war.

Mr. LEWIS. May I add that if these statements are borne out by the facts, it is a very amazing situation?

Mr. CLARK. I can say further to the Senator from Illinois that it is my intention—and I so announced to the committee—to introduce the measures making up this program on my own responsibility as a Senator, not because I favor them necessarily in any case, certainly not in all cases, but because I think they should be introduced at this time and referred to the appropriate committees for calm and deliberate consideration before any declaration of war.

Mr. COSTIGAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. CLARK. I yield.

Mr. COSTIGAN. Was any expert opinion expressed before your committee justifying offsetting Mr. du Pont's income of a good many million dollars by reported losses on the stock exchange, as suggested by the able Senator from Missouri a few moments ago?

Mr. CLARK. I have not been able to make any technical examination of that matter, I will say to the Senator, but I understood from the Department's report that Mr. du Pont's return was entirely legal and that there was no suggestion whatever of any impropriety or any fraud on his part. I think the Senator from North Dakota will bear me out in that.

Mr. NYE. That is correct.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, may I add it is well that we should understand the position taken by the Senator? Is it a correct statement that the profits, whatever they were, have been offset by the losses of speculation on the part of the owner of the profits through his undertakings on the stock market?

Mr. CLARK. I am not familiar with the details of the return. Our investigators reported, however, that the returns for several years were in proper form, and that the Department had approved them. I understand there was no suggestion whatever of any illegality or fraud. I simply mentioned the matter for the purpose of illustrating that the theory so often advanced of permitting huge profits to accumulate in the hands of munition makers and then to recapture them by heavy income taxes frequently proves erroneous.

Mr. COSTIGAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri or the Senator from Illinois be good enough to advise the Senate in what year or years his claim of offsetting losses was made by Mr. du Pont?

Mr. LEWIS. I yield to the Senator from Missouri, who may more definitely answer the question.

Mr. CLARK. I have forgotten the exact years. I will be glad to find them and put them in the Record for the Senator.

Mr. COSTIGAN. Is it known whether such an offsetting claim could be advanced under the income-tax laws as now amended?

Mr. CLARK. As I say, I am not familiar with the details of the returns, for the reason that the point with which our committee was concerned was the ultimate fact that with this large income no income was recaptured by the Government in the shape of income taxes.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. CLARK. I yield.

Mr. MURPHY. As to the current year, I will say to the Senator from Colorado, the taxpayer could make a claim for losses only as against like gains, and to the extent of \$2,000 only.

Mr. COSTIGAN. I thank the Senator; and will say, if the Senator from Missouri will allow me, that the statement of the Senator from Missouri was of a nature calculated to shock Members of the Senate.

Mr. CLARK. I will say that the circumstances shocked me.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield further?

Mr. CLARK. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. MURPHY. I will state that the point the Senator from Missouri seeks to have emphasized is that, while Mr. du Pont had a profit of \$28,000,000 arising from the manufacture of war munitions, no part of that profit was subject to tax because he became the beneficiary of deductions for losses, and that, in his view, a more effective means of reaching the profits is not through the income tax, but with prohibition at the source.

Mr. CLARK. That is precisely my point.

Mr. LEWIS. Therefore, we may gather that whatever transpired appears to have been wholly within the law and in compliance with our present enacted statute.

Mr. CLARK. In accordance with the law as it was in effect at that time, I will say to the Senator. I am not informed as to what is the effect under the present law.

Mr. LEWIS. Is the Senator aware whether there has been any change to meet a situation such as he describes?

Mr. CLARK. No; we made no examination of that point because in the committee our interest was simply in the fact that this tremendous profit received largely from the munitions business had not been recaptured by the Government through income taxes.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I should like to interrupt the Senator, with his permission.

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

Mr. CLARK. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. I am not sure that I understood the statement of the Senator from Iowa, but if I did understand it correctly, under the existing law that practice would not be permitted. Is that correct?

Mr. MURPHY. The Senator is correct, according to my understanding.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, our committee up to date has made only cursory investigation of the specific provisions of the measures, but we have certainly been able to develop some of the reasons for the desire on the part of the War Department to withhold their submission until after a declaration of war, when they can be put through under whip and spur as measures of immediate national defense.

We have discovered that at least there lurks in the proposed measures the authority for an absolute press censorship. We have also found that there is existent a plan for the abrogation of section (a) of the National Recovery Act and for the absolute draft of labor. We have read the proposal for the draft of the Nation's young men as cannon fodder. At the same time we have been advised from most responsible sources that industry can only be induced to do its best in a war by cajolery and kind words; and this despite the fact that during peace time the very industries which would be our principal defenders in time of war have been exactly the industries which, during the last year and a half, have most stoutly resisted the imposition of any codes of fair competition.

I have already announced, and I intend to carry through, an intention to introduce in this body the measures intended to be shoved through in the event of war, with the least possible consideration. My introduction of those meas-

ures will connote not the slightest approval or support of them. I will introduce them simply because I believe it better for the Congress and the people to have the measures before them for consideration at leisure in peace time than to have them crammed down their throats without consideration after a declaration of war. Is it not better calmly to consider the possibility of an absolute press censorship and a draft of all labor now before any war is in prospect for us than to find those authorizations emerge as jokers in unconsidered bills passed in the first hysteria of war?

Mr. President, I have gone into what must necessarily be merely details of the progress of our investigations up to date, yet these random details must certainly show the importance of the investigation as a whole. We, at least, have not scrupled to lay bare without fear or favor the skeletons in our own closet, and in that regard our efforts have had reverberations throughout the world. In Great Britain a resolution for a similar investigation was defeated with contumely and scorn. Yet, so strong was the popular support of the movement, within the same fortnight a real investigation was promised, with appropriate apologies by the same ministerial spokesman who had first been loudest in decrying it.

In France, only week before last, the adoption of a heavily swollen military budget was bitterly resisted in a savage debate in which former Air Minister Cot led the onslaught for an investigation similar to ours as a substitute for the huge increase in appropriation for the military which had been requested by the ministry.

These indications in foreign lands lead us to believe that our labors have not been without response and that important results may follow.

I have said already that it is the unanimous opinion of our committee that we have by no means completed the consideration of the subjects heretofore assigned to us by the Senate. I do not desire at this time to discuss the subjects which remain for investigation, further than casually to mention some of them.

We have not yet touched the subject of the financing of war. Yet all men know that that question involves one of the greatest incentives to war.

We have reason to believe that the millions of profits made by a few banking firms were major influences in taking the United States into war and incurring the huge debts under which we are still staggering. Until we have investigated the banking interests behind the American munition interests we cannot be said to have fulfilled our mandate from this body.

We have also yet to investigate the matter of shipbuilding and steel manufacture. Particularly, I may say, I think there should be some investigation of the reason for the fact that unit-cruiser costs for the United States Navy were \$8,000,000 in December 1932, \$12,000,000 in August 1933, and \$16,000,000 in August 1934, without any appreciable increase in either labor or material costs. I believe that any adequate inquiry into this subject would, many times over, amount to a saving of the entire expense of our investigation.

Mr. President, I do not desire to make further analysis in detail of the evidence which has been produced before our committee. We have already uncovered facts of the most far-reaching importance, so far as the determination of our own national policies is concerned.

This is important in itself. But if, as now appears most probable, the demands of liberals in other countries, based on our investigations, should lead to similar disclosures in other lands, there are likely to be developments in the prevention of war which will ring around the world.

Mr. President, our committee has still much to do. We have focused public attention throughout the world on a great problem. Already we have been the recipients of a barrage of abuse from the munition makers and their sympathizers, from some sections of the press, and from some public officials.

We have been advised publicly and privately that our policy of placing openly and frankly in the record any pertinent evidence which comes to us from any source is likely

to injure the business abroad of American munition makers. We have been told, moreover, that the placing in the record of the transactions of our munition makers with foreign officials is likely to injure our prestige abroad. It has been suggested that the general effect of the whole of our investigation may be to injure our foreign trade and that, therefore, we should desist.

To no such doctrines do I subscribe. Rather do I conceive this subject of the prevention of war to be of such importance that I say, with Bruce Barton: "Let's advertise this hell."

Only so can we arrive at the causes of war. Therefore I speak today in behalf of the continuance of the investigation to its logical conclusion.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat may I ask him a question?

Mr. CLARK. Yes; I shall be glad to answer it if I can.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I want to ask the Senator, with his knowledge and preliminary information respecting disclosures which yet remain to be made, whether he is not in a position to assert that if the inquiry were now abandoned, it would stifle utterly vital information to which the American people are entitled?

Mr. CLARK. I do not think there can be any question whatever as to the entire correctness of the Senator's statement.

Mr. POPE obtained the floor.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. POPE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. NYE. In view of the very excellent presentation by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] of the findings thus far of the Munitions Investigating Committee and in the light of what I know is going to come during the balance of the afternoon from the Senator from Idaho [Mr. POPE], I do not know what may be left to say upon the subject. In any event, I desire to give notice at this time of my intent to ask to be heard on this subject upon the convening of the Senate on Monday of next week.

Mr. POPE. Mr. President, as a member of the Special Committee of the United States Senate to Investigate the Munitions Industry, it seems appropriate that I submit some observations on the work of the committee and some conclusions as to what has been shown.

On May 6, 1915, a German U-boat of American patent and design torpedoed and sank the *Lusitania*, drowning 114 American citizens. The Germans claimed that the ship contained a large supply of American-made ammunition for the Allies. This tragedy aroused the indignation of the American people, and was one of the main events that led the United States into the World War.

The people did not then know that the German submarine which was destroying American lives and property was an American invention, designed by American genius, and licensed to German armament makers by an American company for substantial profits.

Neither did the people realize that in the demands of exporters for protection of their legal right to sell and ship their products to the warring nations, the arms makers were playing a most important part in shaping a policy of our Government that was leading the country inevitably into the war.

The people generally thought only of the fact that Germany was immediately responsible for the destruction of American lives and property; that such acts were an invasion of our legal rights, an outrage on American citizens, and a just cause for war. Our passions were aroused, and we entered the war.

Without any doubt whatever the German policy of submarine attacks upon merchant ships was the direct cause of American participation in the war.

Thus appeared one of the tragic paradoxes of the munitions business which developed from the committee hearings—the destruction of American lives and property by submarines of American invention, placed in the hands of

a potential enemy by an American firm which asserts high motives of peace and patriotism.

Other paradoxes, as bewildering as they are dangerous to the peace and safety of our country, appeared during the investigation. They will be mentioned later in this discussion.

The evils attending the manufacture and sale by private enterprise of munitions of war are not of recent origin. They were recognized by the statesmen at the Versailles Peace Conference. These evils were of such a nature as to be a menace to the future peace of the world. So impressed were the delegates with the gravity of this matter that they adopted the following provision in section 8 of the League of Nations Covenant:

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attending such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Their deep concern continued; and within 2 months after the close of the Peace Conference, representatives of 28 nations met at St. Germain-en-Laye to formulate a treaty to control the trade in arms and munitions. The United States was represented by Frank L. Polk, Henry White, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. A convention was agreed upon, and the representatives of the 28 countries signed it. Most of the nations represented at the Conference ratified the convention, but it was never ratified by the United States.

Here begins the sorry role played by the United States in blocking the efforts of the nations to control the arms traffic. On numerous occasions other nations and the League of Nations urged the United States to ratify the treaty, pointing out that so long as one great arms-manufacturing nation failed to cooperate, the traffic could not be controlled. Still nothing was done by the United States, which had the effect of blocking the treaty.

On April 12, 1923, the League of Nations Council adopted a resolution requesting the United States to—

state its views as to the manner in which it would be willing to cooperate with other nations in the control both of the traffic in arms and the private manufacture of arms * * *

In response to this resolution the United States wrote a very discouraging reply, giving no indication of a desire to cooperate with the other nations.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. POPE. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator state the date of that resolution, and the reply, if he can do so?

Mr. POPE. Yes. The resolution was dated April 12, 1923. The date of the reply was within a few weeks after that. However, on December 14, 1923, our country must have undergone some change of heart, for she accepted an invitation to participate in another conference to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, to deal with the private traffic in arms. In 1925 such a conference was held, with former Senator Theodore H. Burton as chairman of the American delegation.

The story of this effort is a sad one. After weeks of conference a convention was agreed upon and was signed by all the delegates, including the Americans. It was presented to the Senate of the United States and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations on January 11, 1926. There it remained, without action, until June 1934. On May 18, 1934, President Roosevelt sent a message to the Senate requesting that the 1925 arms treaty be acted upon. On June 15, the Foreign Relations Committee having acted upon it favorably, it was ratified by unanimous action of the Senate, with reservations that certain other nations approve it. The treaty is, therefore, not effective, and will not be until the conditions are met.

During the present investigation by the special committee, it appeared from the evidence that before the 1925 conference took place, an international union of gunmakers—the

Union of Gunmakers of Liege—communicated with certain American armament firms advising them of the forthcoming conference, and suggesting that they formulate a plan to prevent effective restriction on the trade in arms, and suggesting that they contact the United States Government officials. It further appears that Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, called a conference of various armament firms to consider what action should be taken.

The evidence showed that the arms makers were in close touch with the United States delegation at Geneva, and possessed information as to who would be named as delegates several days before the appointments were announced. Letters introduced at the hearing before the committee indicated that the arms firms were satisfied, before the delegation was selected, that the international proposals for restrictions on the traffic would be defeated, and that their business would be safe for this generation. The original proposals for control of the traffic were seriously weakened and the armament firms were satisfied.

Even then the treaty remained in the Senate without action until the spring of 1934, as before stated.

In 1921, long before the Geneva Conference above referred to was held, a League of Nations committee, after some careful investigation, set forth the objections generally raised against private manufacture of armaments. The committee reported that armament firms have organized international armament rings, have disseminated false reports about military and naval programs of different countries, have tried to bribe government officials, have fomented war scares, and have sought to influence public opinion through the control of newspapers.

In his message of May 18, 1934, President Roosevelt used strong language concerning the menace of the uncontrolled activities of the manufacturers and merchants of engines of destruction. He said:

The private and uncontrolled manufacture of arms and munitions and the traffic therein has become a serious source of discord and strife. * * * The peoples of many countries are being taxed to the point of poverty and starvation in order to enable governments to engage in a mad race in armament, which, if permitted to continue, may well result in war. This grave menace to the peace of the world is due in no small measure to the uncontrolled activities of the manufacturers and merchants of engines of destruction, and it must be met by the concerted action of the peoples of all nations.

The record of our Government in failing to cooperate with other nations of the world to control the traffic in arms for all the years following the war, until last year, is not one of which we may be proud. The activities of munition makers during that period, as disclosed by the evidence before the committee, has stirred the peoples of the world. Public interest has been intense and wide-spread, not only in this country but in other countries as well. I know of no investigation in recent years that has made so large an appeal.

Expressions of interest and approval have come from thousands of individuals and from all kinds of organizations. Resolutions of business clubs, churches, schools, bar associations, farm organizations, and other groups, have been received by members of the committee. I happen to know that resolutions are being prepared for action by several State legislatures during the coming winter. The demand for a complete and thorough investigation is almost universal.

The people of other countries are becoming active in demanding investigations. As the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] said, recently Premier Ramsay MacDonald announced that England would appoint a royal commission to investigate the arms industry in England, and a strong demand has arisen in France for a similar inquiry. I am advised that movements are under way in some of the South American countries to hold such investigations.

The United States deserves great credit for the leadership that has been manifested by the investigation of a subject of such great importance to the peace of the world.

The committee, under Senate Resolution 206, was instructed specifically to investigate the nature of the organizations engaged in the manufacture or trade in arms, the methods used in promoting such trade, and legislation and treaties for the regulation and control of the traffic, to review

the findings of the War Policies Commission, to inquire into the advisability of creating a Government monopoly for the manufacture of arms and munitions, and to submit recommendations for legislation.

A partial investigation has been made. The evidence so far submitted warrants, in my opinion, the following findings, among others:

First. Bribery is generally accepted as a necessary element in the promotion of foreign armament sales.

Second. Arms-manufacturing companies of the various nations are linked together under patent and sales agreements which provide for exchange of secret processes, division of profits, and division of sales territories.

Third. Armament firms working in competition or in association with other companies have stimulated armament races between friendly countries.

Fourth. Agencies of the United States Government have encouraged the promotion of foreign armament sales. The United States War and Navy Departments have released military designs to private armament firms and have served as sales-promotion agents in foreign markets.

Fifth. Armament firms have sold to both sides in time of war and have sold arms to revolutionary and government factions in civil war.

Sixth. Armament firms, in cooperation with Army and Navy officials, have supported large Army and Navy appropriations and have opposed embargoes and other restrictions on arms. They oppose international processes and organizations for the pacific settlement of disputes between nations.

Seventh. Armament firms have sold arms and implements of war to Germany, enabling that nation to rearm in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

Eighth. Armament firms made huge profits during the World War.

BRIEBERY A COMMON PRACTICE

Throughout the evidence like a thread runs the fact that bribery is regarded by arms salesmen as an essential element in the sale of war material abroad. Scores of letters to this effect from arms salesmen in many parts of the world were received in evidence. Mr. L. Y. Spear, vice president of the Electric Boat Co., in a letter to Vickers, said:

The real foundation of all South American business is graft.

(Exhibit 68.)

Sir Basil Zaharoff, in one of his letters to an American firm, referred to this practice as "doing the needful." The Soley Armament Co., a British firm, informed A. J. Mirandy, of the American Armament Co., that "we fully understand that armament deals are not usually done without officials getting greased." (Exhibit 29.)

It appeared that in 1932 the Du Pont Co. paid a large fee to a son of the then President of the Argentine, apparently in connection with a scheme to prevent the construction of a Government powder factory in Argentina (pp. 1173-1193). Curtiss-Wright officials in Bolivia reported that the controller general of Bolivia, Lopez, was understood to be a "silent partner" in the firm of Webster & Ashton, agents for Curtiss and other American armament firms. (Exhibits 300-301.) The Electric Boat Co. in 1929 offered a commission of \$20,000 to Juan Leguia, son of the late President Leguia of Peru, on each of two submarines to be built for the Peruvian Navy. (Exhibit 41.) Over a period of 11 years, from 1919 to 1930, the Electric Boat Co. paid special commissions totaling \$766,000 to Sir Basil Zaharoff, the super-munitions salesman and mystery man of Europe.

These are but a few of the numerous instances of graft, bribery, and special commissions that were brought to the attention of the committee. They merely illustrate the statement of Mr. Spear that the business of armament firms in foreign sales is based largely upon bribery and graft.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF ARMS INDUSTRIES

The evidence showed that many large armament firms of various nations are closely associated in the sale of their products throughout the world; that they divide profits, allocate territory, protect each other's interests, and act in concert against outside competition. The evidence further

shows that firms in all the principal arms-producing countries operate under license agreements providing for the exchange of patents and secret processes.

The principal agreements revealed by the committee were those between Electric Boat and Vickers, Ltd., of England; between Electric Boat Co. and Whitehead & Co., of Hungary; between Electric Boat and La Sociedad Espanola de Construcion Naval, of Spain; between Electric Boat and Cockerill, of Belgium; De Schelde, of Holland; Cantieri Navali Della Spezia, of Italy; and Mitsubishi, of Japan; between E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of England; between Du Pont and Dynamite Aktiengesellschaft and Koln-Rottweiler, of Germany; and between Du Pont and Mitsui, of Japan. It appeared that Electric Boat Co. had such an arrangement with an armament firm in Germany before the World War, under which the use of patents in manufacturing submarines was permitted. After the outbreak of war Germany, of course, continued the manufacture of submarines, sometimes called "U-boats", without paying royalties to the American firm. Reference has been made to the sinking of the *Lusitania* and other American ships by submarines of American patent and design.

Another illustration of how these agreements operate is found in testimony given by Mr. Henry R. Carse, president of the Electric Boat Co., on September 5, 1934. During the Tacna-Arica dispute the firm of Vickers was selling its submarines to Chile while the Electric Boat Co. was selling to Peru. The closest sort of secret cooperation between the two companies was shown. On September 24, 1928, Mr. C. W. Craven, a representative of Vickers, wrote to Mr. Spear, vice president of the Electric Boat, stating:

I am trying to ginger up the Chileans to take three more boats, and I want to ask if you will accept the same royalty as you did last time. You will remember that this was 10,000 per boat.

The president of the American firm stated that it was their practice to "split the difference."

In a letter from Commander Craven to Mr. Carse, he said:

Even today we are bound to secrecy, so will you please promise me not to let your little friends from the other South American country know what is going on at present.

So there was an American salesman of Electric Boat in Peru and a British salesman of Vickers in Chile selling submarines. The evidence showed they apparently engaged in the keenest sort of competition and then divided the profits.

When the State Department of the United States, after a long period of negotiation, finally succeeded in bringing about a resumption of diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile, Mr. Carse wrote as follows:

It is too bad that the pernicious activities of our State Department have put the brake on armament orders from Peru by forcing the resumption of formal diplomatic relations with Chile. My friends advise me that this gesture means that all contemplated orders must go over until next year.

STIMULATING ARMS RACES BETWEEN FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

This leads us to a discussion of the acts of armament firms in stimulating races between friendly countries in preparing for war. Sometimes such firms were in actual competition and at other times they were in association under agreements such as I have referred to.

It appeared from the evidence that the Electric Boat Co. was engaged in a campaign to sell submarines to Brazil and Argentina. Brazil adopted a huge naval program in 1933, largely as the result of activities of armament firms in that territory. Argentina was loath to embark on a naval program unless, as stated by Commander Aubrey, compelled to do so by the building program of Brazil. Writing in 1924, Aubrey told his employer, the Electric Boat Co., that "in this business we will have to be tactful and a little diplomatic", as negotiations in Brazil and Argentina were coming to a head at the same time.

Many other cases of arms competition were brought out by the evidence. Curtiss-Wright sold 54 planes to China from January 1932 to April 1934. From January 1, 1934, to August 31, 1934, United Aircraft sold 41 military planes and other air equipment to China at a total cost of over \$1,000,000.

As a result of these armament sales to China, Japanese newspapers launched an attack on American policy in China, while the Japanese Government increased appropriations for military air forces to meet the menace of foreign building. At the same time American firms were exporting to Japan raw materials to be used in the manufacture of munitions and military equipment. The sales of scrap iron and steel to Japan increased from 208,000 tons in 1929 to 547,000 tons in 1933, an increase of 163 percent.

I venture to say that no fair-minded person can read the record of the hearings of this committee without being forced to the conclusion that the frequent disputes and wars between South American States are largely a result of the activities of armament salesmen in that territory.

GOVERNMENT AID TO ARMS SALES

The evidence further discloses that governments aid and encourage sales to foreign customers, and even permit private firms to use the latest designs, inventions, and specifications for that purpose. This is done on the principle that a strong domestic armament industry is vital to national defense. It appears that this has been done in numerous instances where it might prove detrimental to the national defense. Not only has encouragement been given by governmental agencies but officials of the Government have even acted as sales agents for armament firms.

A memorandum, dated August 5, 1933, released by the War and Navy Departments and circulated by the Bureau of Aeronautics, states that "the War and Navy Departments will encourage the American aeronautical industry in developing foreign business and assist in such development so far as consistent with national policy and the needs of the national defense."

Mr. COSTIGAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'MAHONEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. POPE. I yield.

Mr. COSTIGAN. Does the evidence justify a like conclusion to that recently stated by the able Senator with respect to the activities of munitions makers in other parts of the world serving as a cause of war?

Mr. POPE. So far as evidence has been received, it appears the same practices prevail in other parts of the world. As a matter of fact, in the South American field, which is a rather open field for the munition makers, the foreign firms pursue exactly the same practice.

Testimony of aviation company officials indicated that recent designs on aircraft are released if sufficiently large orders are received from abroad. An April 1934 Curtiss-Wright informed the Peruvian Government that it would be able to furnish Peru with the—

most modern fighting unit of its type ever developed—a type furnished only to the United States Army Air Corps. * * * Provided that we have a contract for at least 10 planes, we will be able to secure permission from the United States Government to build for Peru.

(Exhibit 413.)

On September 17, 1932, the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department approved a request from the United Aircraft Corporation to transfer to the Brazilian Government 29 airplanes then under construction for the United States Navy. (Exhibit 507.)

The evidence shows that American aviation companies are supplying foreign governments with airplanes of substantially the type used by the United States Army and Navy. Not only that, it appears that some American companies may have supplied military secrets in order to secure foreign orders. (Exhibits 448, 449.)

Another method of assisting the armament firms appears in the case of the Navy Department permitting the United States cruiser *Raleigh* to exhibit to Turkish Government officials the three antiaircraft guns on the vessel. This took place on March 28, 1929, in the harbor of Constantinople. (Exhibit 228.)

The evidence reveals the fact that a fleet of submarines was sent to South America for the purpose of assisting in the sale of submarines by the Electric Boat Co. This oc-

curred in 1920. In that connection Admiral Niblack, Chief of Naval Intelligence, gave directions "to agitate this subject and see if it cannot be consummated."

Another method of assisting armament firms in making sales is sending Army or Navy missions or lending Army or Navy officials to foreign governments to advise them on their defense programs.

Two United States naval officers, attached to a mission, visited the Groton plant of the Electric Boat Co. before they left for Peru "to practically take charge of the Peruvian Navy." (Exhibit 59.) The mission, which remained in Peru for nearly 10 years, drew up an elaborate naval program providing for the purchase of warships and submarines in the United States. The agent of the Electric Boat Co. asserted that Admiral Woodward, head of the mission in 1924, "had been of great help altogether in securing contracts." (Exhibit 67.) The mission allowed the company to name an American officer to pass on submarine specifications.

A striking instance of the assistance of a Government official appears in the case of Lt. Comdr. James H. Strong. While Strong was in the employ of the United States Government and during the Leticia controversy between Peru and Colombia he was permitted to advise the Colombian Government on plans for defense against Peru. He prepared such plans in the office of the Driggs Ordnance & Engineering Co. In the plans he recommended the guns of that company. On the same day a letter from the Driggs Ordnance Co. to the Colombian Government gave lists and prices of the arms recommended by Lieutenant Commander Strong.

The plans prepared by Strong were for the defense of Atlantic and Pacific ports of Colombia against possible naval attack by Peru with submarines which had been recommended by the earlier American mission in Peru. It appeared that Lieutenant Commander Strong was receiving compensation from three different sources. The United States Government was paying his regular salary, the Colombian Government was paying him for his services as technical adviser, and the Driggs Ordnance & Engineering Co. was providing him compensation by carrying an account for him with the New York Stock Exchange and paying Strong the profits.

In this connection I read an excerpt from a letter by Lt. Comdr. James H. Strong written while in the regular service of the United States Navy and employed as technical adviser to the Colombian Government, to Mr. Ignacius Miranda, an official of the Driggs Ordnance & Engineering Co. The excerpt reads as follows (written in ink):

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
NAVAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY, CHERRY COTTAGE,
Box 85, Lent, Pa., August 14, 1933.

DEAR IGGY: Many thanks for your note regarding the sale of New York Ship. I agree with you in taking a little profit and then grabbing the stuff back again in the reaction of another little gain.

Two paragraphs omitted—

Sincerely yours,

JIMMY STRONG.

While all this was going on, the State Department, in cooperation with the League of Nations, was using its good offices to bring about a pacific settlement of the Leticia controversy between Colombia and Peru.

Another way of assisting private firms is the practice of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce in sending military pilots to organize training schools for foreign governments. This was done in 1931 by sending such pilots to the Nanking Government in China. (Exhibit 551.)

In January 1933, officials of the United Aircraft Co. wrote:

While it is believed that all of these men are entirely familiar with Boeing Corsair equipment, it might be advisable for the Boeing organization in Seattle to take them through the plant before they sail.

The method by which salesmen for the arms manufacturing concerns induce governments to assist them is well illustrated by a letter written by Sir Basil Zaharoff, to the Electric Boat Co. on November 3, 1925. Sir Basil said:

* * * The American Ambassador in Spain is a very clever gentleman and I think you should arrange for instructions to be sent him from your State Department for him to tell the Spaniards that the United States Government worked very harmoniously with the Electric Boat Co. * * * The English Government will be difficult to move in the same direction, but when you inform me that your government has given the necessary instructions to their Ambassador in Madrid, I will have no difficulty in persuading the British to do ditto, ditto, ditto.

(Exhibit 32.)

It will be recalled that Sir Basil Zaharoff is the gentleman who is now in retirement in his chateau at Balincourt near Paris, protected by a strong gate and high walls around the chateau; guarded by Hindu bodyguards and a brace of dogs. He is enjoying the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire conferred by King George, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Savior of Greece. Of him it has been said that the gravestones of a million men shall be his monument—their dying groans his epitaph.

The evidence before our committee showed he received nearly a million dollars in special commissions on United States armament sales, on which he tried to evade the payment of an income tax. He has visited the United States and paid his respects to the President.

Assistance by Government officials is not always limited to promoting sales of war materials manufactured in this country, where the matter of plant capacity and national defense might be involved. Such assistance is sought for foreign manufacturers who have working agreements with American concerns. In 1933 Electric Boat Co. requested the State Department to intercede in behalf of an Italian company, a licensee of Electric Boat Co. in competition with other Italian companies for a contract from the Italian Government. The State Department replied that the American Ambassador in Italy had been "authorized to lend your representative such appropriate assistance as he may consider warranted under the circumstances."

It is only fair to say, however, that in a letter of June 30, 1933, written by Under Secretary of State Mr. William Phillips, this policy was apparently reversed. Mr. Phillips said the Department of State could not appropriately take such action.

The close relationship existing between certain Government Army and Navy officials and the private arms industry, as disclosed by the evidence, has been a matter of constant surprise to the members of the investigating committee. Secret data has been furnished by the Government to some of the large armament firms by the War Department, which such Department does not desire to have disclosed to the Senate investigating committee, another arm of the Government.

In a letter dated August 8, 1934, Gen. Douglas MacArthur called the attention of the Du Pont Co. to "the necessity of safeguarding these secret data from being made public by the Senate committee."

It appeared from the evidence that the Du Pont Co., on its own authority, placed a stamp upon its correspondence which it did not wish to be made public, and represented that it was acting under the instructions of the War and Navy Departments. Members of the committee pointed out that neither the company nor the War Department had the authority to disregard the process of the United States Senate.

In this connection, about the time of the transfer of control of the Remington Arms Co. to the Du Pont Co. in 1933, a staff meeting of the Remington Co. was held at which a report was made by Mr. E. C. Hadley, of the Remington Co. I read from the minutes of the meeting:

Mr. Hadley stated that Major Casey (prominent Du Pont official), at Wilmington, had informed the United States Ordnance Department that it was our wish that they would consider the Remington Co. in the same light as they consider the Du Pont Co.—that is, almost a subdivision of their own department.

Du Pont Co.—almost a subdivision of the Ordnance Department of the United States Government!

I must say this is exactly the idea one gets from the documentary evidence submitted to the committee.

As a logical growth of this idea I will now read the views of the Du Pont Co. as to the duty of Congress and as to ownership of this country as expressed by Maj. K. K. V. Casey, head of the smokeless powder department of the Du Pont Co., in a memorandum dated July 27, 1933, found in the files of that company. In the fifth paragraph of the memorandum Major Casey says:

Congress is too short-sighted to see the necessity of appropriating funds to keep manufacturers of military materials in business. The Army and Navy would spend money if they could get it, and because they cannot get it are doing all they possibly can do, and that is to help us make sales to other nations. This is our country and not the country of Congress.

This memorandum speaks for itself. Comment is unnecessary. If the members of this body and the people of the country are astounded at this claim by the Du Pont Co., the members of the committee are less so because day after day evidence of the enormous power and influence of the munitions makers was received. That statement of Major Casey is not an idle boast. It is an impatient expression of the arrogant attitude of the company—an attitude of contempt for Congress and for the people throughout the country, in mines, marts, fields, and factories, who must furnish the men to fight and die in the next war to make the world safe for the Du Ponts.

We tender this claim of ownership of the country by the Du Pont Co. to the Congress and the country for their consideration.

SELLING TO BOTH SIDES IN WAR

It was a common practice of arms manufacturing concerns to sell to both sides during war. During the Leticia dispute between Colombia and Peru, Du Pont sold 88,000 pounds of TNT to the Peruvian Government and, at the same time, sold 340,000 pounds to the Atlas Powder Co. for shipment to the Colombian Government.

It is just as common for these firms to sell to both factions in civil conflicts. Before the overthrow of President Machado of Cuba on August 13, 1933, Federal Laboratories of Pittsburgh had been selling tear gas and other military equipment to the Cuban Government—that is, the regular government under Machado. (Exhibits 602-604.)

On August 18, 1933, President Young of Federal Laboratories wrote a letter to revolutionary Mendieta expressing "our congratulations to you and your associates on the marvelous outcome in Cuba." On September 4, after the overthrow of Mendieta, Federal Laboratories promptly entered into negotiations to sell equipment to both factions. President Young offered a Cuban agent, Texidor, "a commission of 10 percent on all business done with the Menocal-Mendieta group and a commission of 10 percent to 20 percent on all business done with the Grau group." I assume that he thought, perhaps, the Grau group might be more difficult to do business with.

It appeared from the evidence that some of the large armament firms were in a position to "alter the political balance of power" of the smaller states of the world. For instance, the Soley Armament Co., Ltd., of England, stated in a letter to an American firm:

The stocks which we control are of such magnitude that the sale of a big block of them could alter the political balance of power of the smaller states involving corresponding complications from the point of view of finance and industry.

(Exhibit 256.)

SUPPORT BY ARMAMENT MAKERS OF MILITARY AND NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS; AND OPPOSITION TO EMBARGOES AND ALL EFFORTS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

It appeared repeatedly from the testimony that armament firms were constantly active in their support of large appropriations for the Navy and War Departments of the Government. They were working in close cooperation with Army and Navy officials to influence the committees and Members of Congress to vote for such appropriations. In spite of protests to the contrary, testimony revealed that some of these firms maintained agents whose business it was to entertain Members of Congress and to lobby in behalf of such legislation.

For several years efforts had been made by statesmen of the world to apply embargoes and impose restrictions on the shipment of arms and ammunition. Various measures have been introduced in Congress, notably resolutions offered by Representative HAMILTON FISH and by the late Senator Theodore G. Burton. Letters received in evidence showed in some detail the methods pursued and the results of efforts of representatives of munitions companies and War and Navy officials in bringing about the defeat of this legislation. Mr. F. J. Monahan of the Remington Arms Co. referred to embargoes and similar efforts as "crazy ideas."

On May 18, 1934, Congress adopted a joint resolution to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition from the United States to Bolivia and Paraguay. On May 28 such sale was forbidden in a proclamation signed by President Roosevelt. Some of the armament firms not only opposed the adoption of measures restricting trade in arms, but have defied the national policy and have circumvented the President's proclamation.

On June 6, 1934, Mr. Lammot du Pont, president of the Du Pont Co., wrote a letter to President Roosevelt assuring him of the willingness of his company to cooperate with the arms embargo measures.

On June 7, the next day, the Du Pont office in Buenos Aires received an inquiry from its agent in Paraguay calling for quotations on 2,000 kilos of TNT, undoubtedly for the Government of Paraguay. The Du Pont agent wrote to the Imperial Chemical Industry explaining that Du Pont "could not quote from this end owing to the embargo on munitions and military propellants decreed by President Roosevelt. In view of the fact that there is no similar embargo in England, we suggest that you quote price to your office in Buenos Aires, who in turn would advise Ferreira (the agent in Paraguay)." (Exhibit 477.)

Under the sales agreement between Du Pont and I. C. I., Du Pont receives a commission on all sales made by I. C. I. in South America.

The evidence further disclosed that the Curtiss-Wright Export Co. instructed its agent to find out whether airplane parts could be shipped to Chile "for assembly and fabrication for such countries as Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and so forth." (Exhibit 364.) The agent replied that there seemed to be no objection to the manufacture of planes in Chile for export to the other South American countries.

Since the World War, the responsible statesmen of most nations of the world have been making an effort to develop machinery for the preservation of peace. Every President of the United States has emphasized the necessity for cooperative effort among the nations to promote peace. Disarmament conferences have been held. Conventions to control traffic in arms have been formulated. The Kellogg-Briand Pact for the outlawry of war has been adopted. Membership in the World Court has been urged by every President since the war.

What has been the attitude of the munition makers toward these efforts? Contempt for the policies of the President and the State Department regarding peaceful settlement of international disputes, and hostility toward efforts for disarmament have been revealed in the correspondence of several of these concerns.

For instance, as before stated, L. Y. Spear, vice president of the Electric Boat Co., wrote to Vickers, its associate in England, in 1928, that "It is too bad the pernicious activities of our State Department have put the brake on armament orders from Peru by forcing the resumption of formal diplomatic relations with Chile."

Again, in a letter written by Sir Charles Craven, of Vickers, in January 1933, he expressed concern lest "Geneva or any other troublesome organization abolish the large submarines."

The irony of the situation appears in a letter written in October 1924, by Commander Aubrey, South American agent for the Electric Boat Co., in which he proposed to secure the appointment as official representative of Peru to the con-

ference on control of arms and munitions, to be held at Geneva in 1925. Wrote Commander Aubrey:

I feel that I can do something good for Peru and as well as the cause of the submarines in South America. My flag will be "no quotas in submarines" construction in South America and classify it as a "defensive weapon."

Although the Electric Boat Co. had no objection to his appointment, except the expenses, he did not attend the conference.

Of course, the philosophy of all munition makers is that preparedness is the best way to prevent war. Repeatedly the Du Ponts have quoted the advice of Washington to prepare for war in time of peace. Mr. Irénée du Pont further insisted that the best way to fight a war is to establish a monarchy.

It is interesting to observe the fervor with which the munition makers plead for preparedness and national defense. All their activities are justified by them on the ground that they promote preparedness. They believe not only in preparedness for the United States, but preparedness for all the other nations to whom they can sell their arms. In the sale of implements of destruction they are internationalists, but in all efforts for disarmament, for controlling traffic in munitions, for cooperation in the process of peaceful settlement of international disputes, they are intense nationalists.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. POPE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. As a matter of fact they are just as much in favor of preparedness for prospective enemies of the United States as for the United States itself, are they not?

Mr. POPE. Exactly so.

Mr. CLARK. And correspondence adduced before the committee shows that in many instances acts have been encouraged by Army and Navy officials conducive to that end.

Mr. POPE. Exactly. The position of the munitions manufacturers is that all nations should be prepared; that, of course, we should be prepared to protect our national interests, but that all other nations should be equally well prepared, and that, of course, has the effect for them of affording them a tremendous market for their products.

ADING GERMANY TO REARM

The story of the activities of arms makers in the rearming of Germany in violation of the Versailles Treaty is another striking illustration of the extent to which they go in their pursuit of profits.

At the Paris Peace Conference at the close of the World War the allied and associated powers took good care to see that Germany and her allies were disarmed. In articles 126, 168, and 170 of the Treaty of Versailles Germany was compelled to destroy her munitions industries. She was forbidden to export or import—I now quote from the treaty—"arms, munitions, and war materials of every kind." She was permitted to manufacture just enough war materials to comply with the treaty. Germany was given assurances by the victorious Allies that this requirement was a preliminary step to general disarmament as expressed in part V of the treaty. Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, gave further assurance of that purpose in his statement to the German delegation before signing the treaty.

That this promise has not been kept to Germany is one of the tragic post-war developments. The sorry part the United States has played in such efforts as were made by the allied nations to carry out the promise has already been mentioned.

The evidence before our committee has clearly disclosed the fact that Germany has been rearming in violation of the treaties. The great armament firms of Europe and America have played in this matter is one of the important features of this investigation. I have already pointed out the activities of these concerns in preventing the allied nations from effectively controlling the trade in arms and

munitions. Let us now see what they have done to help Germany rearm in violation of the treaties.

The files of the American firms examined by the committee reveal that the peace treaties have been disregarded not only by the German arms industry but by private firms in France, Great Britain, and the United States. The firms in the great arms manufacturing countries have sold airplanes and engines, have engaged in the sale of contraband arms and ammunition, have sold propellants and explosives which are convertible into, or easily used for, military purposes, and have formed interlocking relationships with each other through patent and process agreements.

It was shown that the Curtiss-Wright and United Aircraft groups increased their sales of airplanes and engines enormously through the years of 1933 and 1934. The sales to Germany by United Aircraft increased from \$2,000 in 1931 to \$1,445,000 in the first 8 months of 1934. This included, in 1933, shipment of 29 engines, and during the first 8 months of 1934, 176 engines, 2 Boeing transports, and 6 planes, described as "mail planes."

Pratt & Whitney, a subsidiary of the United Aircraft Co., in 1933 signed an agreement with the Bavarian Motor Works, giving that German company the authority to build air-cooled engines similar to those in use in the United States Army. Under the original agreement the Bavarian Motor Works paid \$200 for each engine manufactured. Later the agreement was modified to avoid the necessity of royalty reports and a flat royalty of \$50,000 a year was paid to Pratt & Whitney.

In 1926 the Du Pont Co. entered into a license agreement with the Koln-Rottweiler and Dynamite Aktiengesellschaft, formerly the Alfred Nobel Co., of Germany. Under this agreement an exchange of patents and secret inventions covering all kinds of explosives for so-called "industrial purposes" was provided. The agreement covered smokeless propellants, fuses, igniters, and other devices. It was admitted that these products could be used for military purposes.

Reports from the European sales offices of American firms in 1933 and 1934 showed a tremendous increase in the contraband of arms and ammunition in Germany. (Exhibit 508.)

It further appeared that, as early as April 1924, Col. William N. Taylor, foreign representative of the Du Pont Co., and an unusually capable observer, advised his company of a confidential report made by a number of the war departments of Europe.

The conclusion of this report—

Said Colonel Taylor—

is that a German-English group * * * are endeavoring to get the military supplies of Europe into their hands in the hope of making a large profit through future reequipping of the European armies.

The report of Colonel Taylor goes on to state that German, French, and English armament firms were getting together for the purpose of controlling the business. In 1926 Colonel Taylor made a further report to the Du Pont Co. in which he stated that the English firm of Nobel & Co. (now I. C. I. with whom Du Pont Co. is affiliated) was cooperating with Koln-Rottweiler, of Germany, in the manufacture of powder and cartridges, and that materials were being shipped to Holland, assembled and transshipped to Germany. Correspondence obtained from the Du Pont Co. files disclose that it was generally known among arms manufacturers of Europe that the Nobel Co., through its interlocking business connections with German manufacturers, had powerful influence with governments. At any rate, little action was taken by the English or French Government to stop the rearming of Germany in violation of the treaties.

Recently both England and France have announced a policy and have made appropriations for largely increasing their air forces on account of Germany's activity in that field. Also, press reports indicate that responsible officials of the United States Government have been working on a plan to increase combat planes from the present figure

of some 800 to about 2,500. Probably the greatest threat of war on a large scale now comes from Germany. Certainly a very heavy responsibility rests upon the private arms makers for this situation which confronts the world today.

PROFITS

It is clear, of course, that the lure of profits is the primary motive of the munition makers. While the record of the hearings are filled with protestations by representatives of the industry of their patriotism, one must conclude that their first consideration is profits. In a letter written by Mr. Monaghan, one of the high officials of the Remington Co. (exhibit 907), referring to a delicate situation in connection with the sale of ammunition to Bolivia and Paraguay, in 1933, he used this significant language:

Very sorry the red-hot situation did not develop into immediate business, but I can imagine your playing both the Bolivian and Paraguayan ministers for anything that might materialize. * * * The main object is to get the business. * * *

Following the reading of this letter into the record, Mr. Monaghan was asked:

That is a perfectly correct statement, is it not, that the main object was to get the business?

Mr. MONAGHAN. Yes, sir.

That the manufacture of munitions is profitable in war time was very clearly shown by the evidence. The total profits of the Du Pont Co. as a result of the World War amounted to \$265,871,625.93. The earnings increased from \$4,997,000 in 1914 to \$86,000,000 in 1915. These profits permitted a large expansion of the industrial holdings of the company after the war. In 1919 the company invested \$50,000,000 in the chemical and dye industry, acquiring a controlling interest in some 30 domestic and foreign corporations. The company also acquired 10,000,000 shares of General Motors stock, or about 24 percent of the entire stock issue of that company. In 1933 the Du Pont Co. had 14 wholly owned subsidiary companies, 18 partially owned subsidiaries, and direct investments in other companies. The assets of the Du Pont Co. were increased from \$74,000,000 in 1913 to \$308,000,000 in 1918 and \$351,000,000 in 1927.

The original investment of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. was \$1,000, for which 5,000 shares of no-par stock were issued at 20 cents a share. The returns for the year 1932 on the original \$1,000 were at least \$11,437,250—or 1,143,724 percent.

From the official records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue interesting facts were disclosed as to profits during the war.

The Atlas Powder Co. in 1917 made 27 percent on invested capital.

Colt's Patent Firearms Co. made in 1916, 60 percent; in 1917, 64 percent; and in 1918, 51 percent.

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. made in 1917, 43 percent. Savage Arms Corporation in 1917, 65 percent, and in 1918, 43 percent.

The Western Cartridge Co. made in 1916, 49 percent; in 1917, 35 percent; and in 1918, 39 percent.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co. made in 1918, 22 percent.

The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. made in 1917, 86 percent; in 1918, 72 percent; in 1919, 70 percent; and in 1920, 75 percent.

The Bethlehem Loading Co., a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel, made in 1918, 362 percent; capital, \$41,000; net income, \$151,000.

There can be no doubt that the arms and munitions business is a profitable one during war.

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

Mr. POPE. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I wonder if the Senator will not concur in the statement that many of these stupendous profits were derived from the so-called "cost-plus" contracts with the Government.

Mr. POPE. Oh, yes. It appeared during the hearings that these cost-plus contracts were tremendously profitable contracts for the munition makers.

CONCLUSION

While our investigation of the munitions industry is only partially complete, the evidence discloses many grave abuses, ranging from unscrupulous methods in the promotion of foreign munitions sales to obstructing disarmament efforts. The failure of the great nations to prevent the supplying of arms to Germany in violation of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, the failure of peace efforts in the Gran Chaco, and the limited effectiveness of arms embargoes, suggest the powerful influence of the munitions industry. The fact that the governments have aided and encouraged these private interests on the assumption that such action is necessary to the national defense in time of war has presented a strange paradox. While the statesmen of the great powers have been constantly declaring the necessity of disarmament, and holding conferences to accomplish it, Government officials and departments have been aiding the armament makers in sales of war materials, and thus arming the nations of the world.

On the one hand we have our officials sitting in disarmament conferences, making statements that disarmament is necessary for the peace of the world. On the other hand we have departments of the same government working closely with the munition makers, helping them to promote foreign sales to arm the nations of the world.

Another strange paradox appears. While the United States is seeking to strengthen its national defense by the invention and use of superior designs, the Army and Navy officials of the United States are releasing such designs to private firms to promote foreign sales. In that way our potential enemies are being constantly given the advantages that are thought to be necessary for our superior national defense.

As a result of all this we find the nations of the world arming in peace time as never before, spending larger sums of money on armaments, imposing heavier burdens upon the taxpayers, and engaging in a race in armaments that is threatening the peace of the world.

Despite all our declarations for peace, despite the earnest desire for peace among the peoples of the world, despite constant efforts for disarmament and for the establishment of processes for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the nations of the world seem to be in the grip of some monster that is driving them on to destruction. The next world war is a matter of common discussion. Preparations for it are feverishly under way in all the world. It appeared that the concern of our own War Department was to be prepared for "the next war." In almost every statement that was made there was an assumption of "the next war", and the probable time when it would occur, and that we must be prepared for it. The prospective legislation mentioned by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] was drawn up in order to be prepared for "the next war." That it is inevitable is widely assumed.

It is believed this investigation will in part furnish the answer to the question as to what is driving the nations on in the course they have been following since the war. It is hoped that appropriate action, both in national legislation and in concerted action among the nations, to remedy the evils of the traffic in arms, will in large measure relieve humanity from the constant menace of war.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, I send to the desk certain resolutions which I report back favorably from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and ask that they be considered at this time.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, is the Senator presenting a request for immediate consideration?

Mr. BYRNES. I will say to the Senator from Vermont that these are only formal resolutions, authorizing certain committees to conduct hearings and to pay for stenographers, as to which there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

There being no objection, the following resolutions reported this day by Mr. BYRNES from the Committee to Audit

and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate were severally considered and agreed to:

Senate Resolution 4, submitted by Mr. GEORGE on January 4, 1935:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-fourth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 9, submitted by Mr. LOGAN on January 4, 1935:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized, during the Seventy-fourth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 22, submitted by Mr. GORE on January 7, 1935:

Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-fourth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 23, submitted by Mr. PITTMAN on January 7, 1935:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-fourth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 27, submitted by Mr. WAGNER on January 7, 1935:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-fourth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 34, submitted by Mr. KING on January 7, 1935:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized during the Seventy-fourth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair), as in executive session, laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 14, 1935, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 10, 1935

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

The following-named persons for appointment to the offices to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of America—

TO ECUADOR

Antonio C. Gonzalez, of New York.

TO PANAMA

George T. Summerlin, of Louisiana.

TO URUGUAY

Julius G. Lay, of the District of Columbia.

TO COLOMBIA

William Dawson, of Minnesota.

Meredith Nicholson, of Indiana, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Venezuela.

PROMOTIONS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States, effective as of July 1, 1934, as follows:

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:

Harris N. Cookingham, of New York.
Louis H. Gourley, of Illinois.
Donald R. Heath, of Kansas.
Robertson Honey, of New York.
Winthrop R. Scott, of Ohio.

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:

Ellis O. Briggs, of Maine.
Harold M. Collins, of Virginia.
Allan Dawson, of Iowa.
William E. De Courcy, of Texas.
Charles L. DeVault, of Indiana.
Howard Donovan, of Illinois.
Albert M. Doyle, of Michigan.
Richard B. Haven, of Illinois.
Thomas S. Horn, of Missouri.
Clarence E. Macy, of Colorado.
Walter H. McKinney, of Michigan.
Horatio Mooers, of Maine.
John J. Muccio, of Rhode Island.
Christian M. Ravndal, of Iowa.
Thomas H. Robinson, of New Jersey.
E. Talbot Smith, of Connecticut.
Christian T. Steger, of Virginia.
Francis H. Styles, of Virginia.
George P. Waller, of Alabama.

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7:

William H. Beach, of Virginia.
William E. Beitz, of New York.
Roy E. B. Bower, of California.
George H. Butler, of Illinois.
Leo J. Callanan, of Massachusetts.
Selden Chapin, of Pennsylvania.
Prescott Childs, of Massachusetts.
Lewis Clark, of Alabama.
Winthrop S. Greene, of Massachusetts.
William M. Gwynn, of California.
Julian F. Harrington, of Massachusetts.
George F. Kennan, of Wisconsin.
Edward P. Lawton, of Georgia.
Dale W. Maher, of Missouri.
Gordon P. Merriam, of Massachusetts.
C. Warwick Perkins, Jr., of Maryland.
Samuel Reber, of New York.
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan.

Edward J. Sparks, of New York.

Robert B. Streeper, of Ohio.

George Tait, of Virginia.

Cyril L. F. Thiel, of Illinois.

William Clarke Vyse, of the District of Columbia.

Angus I. Ward, of Michigan.

S. Walter Washington, of West Virginia.

McCeney Werlich, of the District of Columbia.

Clifton R. Wharton, of Massachusetts.

Lloyd D. Yates, of the District of Columbia.

Whitney Young, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer, unclassified, at \$3,000, to Foreign Service officer of class 8:

Glenn A. Abbey, of Wisconsin:

George M. Abbott, of Ohio.

George D. Andrews, Jr., of Tennessee.

La Verne Baldwin, of New York.

Henry A. W. Beck, of Indiana.

Sidney A. Belovsky, of New York.

H. Merrell Benninghoff, of New York.

Daniel M. Braddock, of Michigan.

Joseph L. Brent, of Maryland.

James E. Brown, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Robert Y. Brown, of Alabama.

Sidney H. Browne, of New Jersey.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., of Louisiana.

Cavendish W. Cannon, of Utah.

Warren M. Chase, of Indiana.

Norris B. Chipman, of the District of Columbia.

Oliver Edmund Clubb, of Minnesota.

Paul C. Daniels, of New York.

Horace J. Dickinson, of Arkansas.

Gerald A. Drew, of California.

John B. Faust, of South Carolina.

Cecil Wayne Gray, of Tennessee.

Carlos C. Hall, of Arizona.

Raymond A. Hare, of Iowa.

Landreth M. Harrison, of Minnesota.

Lawrence Higgins, of Massachusetts.

Phil H. Hubbard, of Vermont.

Morris N. Hughes, of Illinois.

Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa.

Perry N. Jester, of Virginia.

Gerald Keith, of Illinois.

Kenneth C. Krentz, of Iowa.

Bertel E. Kuniholm, of Massachusetts.

George D. LaMont, of New York.

John S. Littell, of New York.

Odin G. Loren, of Washington.

Andrew G. Lynch, of New York.

Edward S. Maney, of Texas.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Arkansas.

James L. Park, of Pennsylvania.

Kennett F. Potter, of Missouri.

Hugh F. Ramsay, of the District of Columbia.

Edward B. Rand, of Louisiana.

Charles S. Reed, 2d, of Ohio.

Alan S. Rogers, of California.

Albert W. Scott, of Missouri.

Horace H. Smith, of Ohio.

W. Quincy Stanton, of New York.

Joseph I. Touchette, of Massachusetts.

Henry S. Villard, of New York.

Robert S. Ward, of Ohio.

Carlos J. Warner, of Ohio.

Thomas C. Wasson, of New Jersey.

(Miss) Frances E. Willis, of California.

George H. Winters, of Kansas.

Archer Woodford, of Kentucky.

The following-named persons, now Foreign Service officers, unclassified, and vice consuls of career, to be consuls of the United States of America:

Glenn A. Abbey, of Wisconsin.

George M. Abbott, of Ohio.

George D. Andrews, Jr., of Tennessee.

La Verne Baldwin, of New York.

Henry A. W. Beck, of Indiana.

Sidney A. Belovsky, of New York.
 H. Merrell Benninghoff, of New York.
 Daniel M. Braddock, of Michigan.
 Joseph L. Brent, of Maryland.
 James E. Brown, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
 Robert Y. Brown, of Alabama.
 Sidney H. Browne, of New Jersey.
 William W. Butterworth, Jr., of Louisiana.
 Cavendish W. Cannon, of Utah.
 Warren M. Chase, of Indiana.
 Norris B. Chipman, of the District of Columbia.
 Oliver Edmund Clubb, of Minnesota.
 Paul C. Daniels, of New York.
 Gerald A. Drew, of California.
 John B. Faust, of South Carolina.
 Cecil Wayne Gray, of Tennessee.
 Carlos C. Hall, of Arizona.
 Raymond A. Hare, of Iowa.
 Landreth M. Harrison, of Minnesota.
 Lawrence Higgins, of Massachusetts.
 Phil H. Hubbard, of Vermont.
 Morris N. Hughes, of Illinois.
 Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa.
 Perry N. Jester, of Virginia.
 Gerald Keith, of Illinois.
 Kenneth C. Krentz, of Iowa.
 Bertel E. Kuniholm, of Massachusetts.
 George D. LaMont, of New York.
 John S. Littell, of New York.
 Odin G. Loren, of Washington.
 Andrew G. Lynch, of New York.
 Edward S. Maney, of Texas.
 James S. Moose, Jr., of Arkansas.
 James L. Park, of Pennsylvania.
 Kennett F. Potter, of Missouri.
 Hugh F. Ramsay, of the District of Columbia.
 Edward B. Rand, of Louisiana.
 Charles S. Reed, 2d, of Ohio.
 Alan S. Rogers, of California.
 Albert W. Scott, of Missouri.
 Horace H. Smith, of Ohio.
 W. Quincy Stanton, of New York.
 Joseph I. Touchette, of Massachusetts.
 Henry S. Villard, of New York.
 Robert S. Ward, of Ohio.
 Carlos J. Warner, of Ohio.
 Thomas C. Wasson, of New Jersey.
 (Miss) Frances E. Willis, of California.
 George H. Winters, of Kansas.
 Archer Woodford, of Kentucky.

The following-named Foreign Service officers to be diplomatic and consular officers of the grades to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

CONSULS GENERAL

George A. Bucklin, of Oklahoma.
 Paul R. Josselyn, of Iowa.
 Clarence J. Spiker, of the District of Columbia.
 Nathaniel P. Davis, of New Jersey.
 Joseph E. Jacobs, of South Carolina.
 Dayle C. McDonough, of Missouri.
 Orme Wilson, of New York.

CONSULS

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Texas.
 Jefferson Patterson, of Ohio.
 Stuart E. Grummon, of New Jersey.

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Arthur F. Tower, of New York.
 Charles E. Allen, of Kentucky.
 Fletcher Warren, of Texas.
 Oliver Edmund Clubb, of Minnesota.
 Nathaniel P. Davis, of New Jersey.
 Paul J. Gray, of Maine.
 George Atcheson, Jr., of California.
 Joseph E. Jacobs, of South Carolina.

Frank C. Lee, of Colorado.
 William W. Corcoran, of Massachusetts.
 John Carter Vincent, of Georgia.
 Leo J. Keena, of Michigan.

Williamson S. Howell, Jr., of Texas, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

C. Porter Kuykendall, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

Dorsey Gassaway Fisher, of Maryland, now a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a vice consul of career, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

William Denman, of California, to be United States circuit judge for the ninth circuit, to succeed William B. Gilbert, deceased.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Arthur Roe, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois, to succeed Paul F. Jones, resigned.

MEMBERS OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The following-named persons to be members of the Railroad Retirement Board for the terms indicated, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Murray Latimer, of New York (chairman), for a term of 2 years from June 27, 1934.

John T. Williamson, of Illinois, for a term of 3 years from June 27, 1934.

Lee M. Eddy, of Missouri, for a term of 4 years from June 27, 1934.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

John Carmody, of New York, for the term expiring February 1, 1935. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

James W. Carmalt, of the District of Columbia, for the term expiring February 1, 1936. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

William M. Leiserson, of Ohio, for the term expiring February 1, 1937. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

George Henry Payne, of New York, for the term of 2 years from July 1, 1934. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Irvin Stewart, of Texas, for the term of 3 years from July 1, 1934. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island, for the term of 4 years from July 1, 1934. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Paul A. Walker, of Oklahoma, for the term of 5 years from July 1, 1934. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Thad H. Brown, of Ohio, for the term of 6 years from July 1, 1934. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Eugene O. Sykes, of Mississippi, for the term of 7 years from July 1, 1934. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Anning S. Prall, of New York, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the unexpired term of 1 year from July 1, 1934, vice Hampson Gary.

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Frank R. McNinch, of North Carolina, for the term expiring June 22, 1939 (reappointment). (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONERS

W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, for the remainder of the term expiring September 25, 1940, vice James M. Landis. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Garland S. Ferguson, Jr., of North Carolina, for a term of 7 years from September 26, 1934 (reappointment). (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR

James A. Moffett, of New York, to be Federal Housing Administrator for a term of 4 years from June 30, 1934, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The following-named persons to be members of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the terms indicated, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Ferdinand Pecora, of New York, for the term expiring June 5, 1935.

Robert E. Healy, of Vermont, for the term expiring June 5, 1936.

James M. Landis, of Massachusetts, for the term expiring June 5, 1937.

George C. Mathews, of Wisconsin, for the term expiring June 5, 1938.

Joseph P. Kennedy, of New York, for the term expiring June 5, 1939.

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Adolph C. Miller, of the District of Columbia, for a term of 12 years from August 10, 1934 (reappointment). (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Marriner S. Eccles, of Utah, for the unexpired portion of the term of 10 years from August 10, 1928, vice Eugene R. Black, resigned. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Henry E. Hoagland, of Ohio, for a term of 6 years from July 22, 1934, vice Walter H. Newton. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Riley E. Elgen, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for a term of 3 years from July 1, 1934, to which office he was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF MINES

John Wellington Finch, of Idaho, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, he having been appointed during the recess of the Senate, vice Scott Turner, resigned.

PUBLIC PRINTER

August E. Giegengack, of New York, to be Public Printer, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George H. Carter, resigned.

ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

Robert D. W. Connor, of North Carolina, to be Archivist of the United States, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Josephine A. Roche, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to fill an existing vacancy. (Miss Roche is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

ASSAYER OF ASSAY OFFICE

Joseph S. Buford, of New York, N. Y., to be Assayer of the United States Assay Office at New York, N. Y., in place of Burt G. Shields, resigned. (Mr. Buford is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF ASSAY OFFICE

Sigmund Solomon of New York, N. Y., to be Superintendent of the United States Assay Office at New York, N. Y., in place of Niles R. Becker. (Mr. Solomon is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Austin J. Mahoney, of Rochester, N. Y., to be collector of customs for customs collection district no. 8, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y., in place of Andrew Wiedenmann, resigned.

Harry M. Brennan, of Louisville, Ky., to be collector of customs for customs collection district no. 42, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., to fill an existing vacancy.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

James L. O'Toole, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be collector of internal revenue for the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, in place of David L. Lawrence, resigned.

Philemon C. Merrill, of Safford, Ariz., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Arizona, to fill an existing vacancy.

Fred C. Martin, of Bennington, Vt., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont, to fill an existing vacancy.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Ralph S. Lloyd to be assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from July 2, 1934.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ralph L. Lawrence to be surgeon, to rank as such from June 30, 1934.

Dr. Melvin H. Pike to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 10, 1934.

Dr. Warren P. Dearing to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 10, 1934.

Dr. Alex G. Gilliam to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 10, 1934.

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 10, 1934.

Dr. Ralph J. Mitchell to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 10, 1934.

Dr. William H. Gordon to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 10, 1934.

Dr. James C. Archer to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 12, 1934.

Asst. Dental Surg. John H. Francis to be passed assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Dental Surg. Charles B. Galt to be passed assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Dental Surg. Robert A. Scroggie to be passed assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from August 1, 1934.

Asst. Dental Surg. Kenneth J. White to be passed assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from August 1, 1934.

Asst. Dental Surgeon Leonard R. Etzenhouser to be passed assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from August 1, 1934.

Asst. Dental Surgeon Leland E. Weyer to be passed assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from August 15, 1934.

Asst. Dental Surgeon Donald H. Soper to be passed assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from August 15, 1934.

Asst. Sanitary Engineer James H. LeVan to be passed assistant sanitary engineer, to rank as such from June 19, 1934.

Asst. Sanitary Engineer Vincent B. Lamoureux to be passed assistant sanitary engineer, to rank as such from June 20, 1934.

Asst. Sanitary Engineer Robert W. Kehr to be passed assistant sanitary engineer, to rank as such from June 23, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Thurman H. Rose to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Victor H. Vogel to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Joseph G. Pasternack to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Robert H. Onstott to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. William G. Workman to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Alfred B. Geyer to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Roy E. Butler to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. R. C. Arnold to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. John L. Wilson to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. George C. Van Dyke to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Donald W. Patrick to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Llewellyn L. Ashburn to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Oliver C. Williams to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Thomas B. McKneely to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Marion K. King to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Robert K. Maddock to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Robert B. Flinn to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Leland J. Hanchett to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Austin V. Deibert to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Leslie McC. Smith to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Waldemar J. A. Wickman to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. F. Paul Burow to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1934.

Asst. Surg. Jack G. Mearns to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 9, 1934.

Dr. Frederick J. Brady to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 20, 1934.

Dr. Thomas H. Tomlinson, Jr., to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 22, 1934.

Passed Asst. Surg. Guy H. Paget to be surgeon, to rank as such from September 19, 1934.

Asst. Surg. C. Benjamin Spencer to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 8, 1934.

Surg. Clarence H. Waring to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from August 22, 1934.

Surg. Marion S. Lombard to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from September 21, 1934.

Surg. Carl Michel to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from September 22, 1934.

Surg. Robert L. Allen to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from September 22, 1934.

Surg. James F. Worley to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from September 25, 1934.

Surg. Ora H. Cox to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from September 21, 1934.

Dr. John R. Heller, Jr., to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 15, 1934.

Dr. Charles S. Sample, Jr., to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 24, 1934.

Senior Surg. Joseph R. Ridlon to be medical director, to rank as such from October 24, 1934.

Senior Surg. Randolph M. Grimm to be medical director, to rank as such from October 28, 1934.

Dr. Arthur B. Price to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 3, 1934.

Dr. Anthony Donovan to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from December 20, 1934.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION AND STEAMBOAT INSPECTION

George Fried, of New York, now holding recess appointment, to the position of supervising inspector, Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE COAST GUARD

Boatswain (Life Saving) Charles Walker to be district commander, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank as such from August 1, 1934, in place of District Commander Howard Wilcox, retired.

Chief Boatswain (Life Saving) Irwin Burton Steele to be district commander, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank as such from July 26, 1934, in place of District Commander John Kelly, deceased.

Ensign Charles B. Arrington to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Robert T. Alexander to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Edward A. Eve, Jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Howard A. Morrison to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Eric A. Anderson to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Marion Amos to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Halmer J. Webb to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Frank A. Erickson to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Victor F. Tydlacka to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign William D. Shields to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Richard E. Morell to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Aden C. Unger to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign George I. Holt to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Simon R. Sands, Jr., to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Donald M. Morrison to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Henry U. Scholl to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Christopher Copeland Knapp to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Joseph E. Madacey to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Elmer E. Comstock to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Elmer J. J. Suydam to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Rufus E. Mroczkowski to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign James Plakias to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Oscar C. B. Wey to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Ned W. Sprow to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign William I. Swanston to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign William E. Creedon to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Henry A. Meyer to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Ensign Preston B. Mavor to be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1934.

Capt. Benjamin M. Chiswell to be commodore on the retired list, to rank as such from October 1, 1934.

Chief Boatswain (Life Saving) Martinus Peter Jensen to be district commander, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank as such from October 29, 1934, in place of District Commander James F. Phillips, deceased.

Commander Howard E. Rideout to be captain, to rank as such from October 1, 1934, in place of Capt. Benjamin M. Chiswell, retired.

Commander Ralph W. Dempwolf to be captain, to rank as such from October 1, 1934, in place of Capt. Harold D. Hinckley, retired.

Commander Roger C. Weightman to be captain, to rank as such from October 1, 1934, in place of Capt. Muller S. Hay, retired.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be professor of physics at the United States Military Academy

Capt. Gerald Alford Counts, Corps of Engineers, from May 26, 1934, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 26, 1934.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain in the Medical Corps with rank from date of appointment

Otto Christian, former captain, Medical Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1934

First Lt. Gordon G. Bulla, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Albert Todd, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Floyd Lawrence Wergeland, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Robert Stultz Brua, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. James Willis Howard, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. James Sherwood Taylor, Medical Corps Reserve.

Capt. Jenner Garnett Jones, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Eaton Wesley Bennett, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Burt Held, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Alfonso Michael Libasci, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Frank Owings Alexander, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Reinhardt Ludwig Schmidtke, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. John Edwin Granade, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Clifford Otto Bishop, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Robert Estes Blount, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Emmett Leroy Kehoe, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Joseph Power, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Lawrence Carter Ball, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. John Knox Cullen, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Kenneth Ross Hagen, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Allan Arthur Craig, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. James Emile Graham, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Jay Franchel Gamel, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Paul Byron Reis, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Hugh Latimer Westbrook, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Fred Patient, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. James Leslie Snyder, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Raymond Richard Johanson, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Thair Cozzens Rich, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Frank Hugh Lane, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Byron Glen McKibben, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. John DeWitt Morley, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Frederic Ebelhare Cressman, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Robert Tuthill Gants, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Edward Beebe Payne, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. George Foster Peer, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Robert LaShore Callison, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Sterling Hargan, Medical Corps Reserve.

To be first lieutenants with rank from December 1, 1934

First Lt. Charles Edwards Spellman, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. James Bowdoin Stapleton, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Tom French Whayne, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Joseph Garber Cocke, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Ralph Torrey Stevenson, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. John Benson Grow, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Byron Ludwig Steger, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Louie Render Braswell, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Paul Hamilton Jenkins, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Ray Edward Currie, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Heinz Kuraner, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Raphael Allen Edmonston, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Knox Dunlap, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Stephen Dominic Berardinelli, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Clarence Harold White, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Eugene Rhea Chapman, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Fred William Seymour, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Joseph Arthur Baird, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Aubrey L. Jennings, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Titus Sichi, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Warren Roe, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Wayne Ross Weaver, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Donald Davis Flickinger, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Albert Marion Richmond, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Donald Meyers Ward, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Angvald Vickoren, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Irving Hoos Schwab, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Earl Barry, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Edmund Oliver Gates, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Kenneth Malcolm Soderstrom, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. George Walter McCoy, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. John William O'Donnell, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Fred Howenstine Mowrey, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Lucius George Thomas, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Hubert Thaddeus Marshall, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Robert Denton Smith, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Byrd Stryker, Medical Corps Reserve.

DENTAL CORPS

To be first lieutenant with rank from September 1, 1934

First Lt. John Castle Hampson, Dental Corps Reserve.

To be first lieutenant with rank from October 1, 1934

First Lt. Charles Joseph Cashman, Dental Corps Reserve.

To be first lieutenant with rank from December 1, 1934

First Lt. Dean Stirling Beiter, Dental Corps Reserve.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1934

Second Lt. William Edwin Jennings, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

Second Lt. Curtis William Betzold, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

To be second lieutenants with rank from December 1, 1934

Second Lt. James Bernhard Nichols, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

Second Lt. Albert Arthur Roby, Jr., Veterinary Corps Reserve.

Second Lt. Andrew Jesse Sirilo, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

Second Lt. Daniel Stevens Stevenson, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

Second Lt. Ray Swartley Hunsberger, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

Second Lt. William Francis Collins, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1934

Pvt. Wilfred Arthur Emond, Medical Department.

Staff Sgt. Harland William Layer, Medical Department.

Sgt. Eugene Gordon Cooper, Medical Department.

Staff Sgt. Arthur Melville Henderson, Medical Department.

Sgt. William Robert Chamberlain, Medical Department.

To be second lieutenants with rank from December 21, 1934

Sgt. Everett Walter Partin, Medical Department.

Technical Sgt. Andy Vaughan Little, Medical Department.

Staff Sgt. Richard Case, Medical Department.

Staff Sgt. Omar Kenneth Andrews, Medical Department.

Corp. Eli Egbert Daman, Medical Department.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplains with the rank of first lieutenant

First Lt. John Simeon Kelly, Chaplains' Reserve, with rank from July 12, 1934.

First Lt. John Thomas Kilcoyne, Chaplains' Reserve, with rank from August 9, 1934.

First Lt. Stanley Joseph Reilly, Chaplains' Reserve, with rank from November 13, 1934.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Carl Herndon Seals, Infantry (detailed in General Staff Corps), September 14, 1934, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Edward Fuller Witsell, Chemical Warfare Service, October 25, 1934, with rank from July 1, 1920.

TO JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. Eugene Mead Caffey, Corps of Engineers (detailed in Judge Advocate General's Department), September 11, 1934, with rank from July 1, 1933.

Capt. Edgar Ambrose Jarman, Infantry (detailed in Judge Advocate General's Department), July 28, 1934, with rank from September 23, 1928.

Capt. Guy Malcolm Kinman, Infantry (detailed in Judge Advocate General's Department), July 28, 1934, with rank from December 7, 1928.

Capt. Francis Harold Vanderwerker, Field Artillery (detailed in Judge Advocate General's Department and promoted captain, Field Artillery, during the recess of the Senate), October 11, 1934, with rank from October 1, 1934.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. John Ashley Warden, Cavalry (assigned to duty with Quartermaster Corps), September 7, 1934, with rank from March 1, 1933.

Maj. John McDonald Thompson, Cavalry (assigned to duty with Quartermaster Corps), July 25, 1934, with rank from December 4, 1924.

Capt. James Horace Barbin, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), August 17, 1934, with rank from April 4, 1923.

Capt. Howard Haines Cloud, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), August 29, 1934, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Richard Woodhouse Johnson, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), September 20, 1934, with rank from March 3, 1929.

Capt. William Francis Marshall, Jr., Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), September 5, 1934, with rank from March 1, 1934.

Capt. Senius John Raymond, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), August 17, 1934, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Herbert Edson Willis, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), June 27, 1934, with rank from March 10, 1932.

Capt. Barlow Winston, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), August 15, 1934, with rank from March 17, 1926.

Capt. Lloyd Raymond Wolfe, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), August 30, 1934, with rank from May 20, 1929.

First Lt. Kester Lovejoy Hastings, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), August 15, 1934, with rank from March 16, 1923.

First Lt. Charles Andrew Jones, Jr., Chemical Warfare Service, October 16, 1934, with rank from May 16, 1926.

First Lt. Gustave Harold Vogel, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), September 11, 1934, with rank from October 2, 1925.

Second Lt. Carl Norton Sciple, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), July 19, 1934, with rank from June 10, 1932.

Second Lt. Jesse Hockett Veal, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), August 17, 1934, with rank from June 11, 1931.

TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Capt. Columbus Bierce Lenow, Infantry (detailed in Finance Department), September 22, 1934, with rank from January 1, 1933.

Capt. Sidney Cushman Page, Cavalry (detailed in Finance Department and promoted captain, Cavalry, during the recess of the Senate), November 3, 1934, with rank from October 1, 1934.

TO SIGNAL CORPS

First Lt. Samuel Selden Lamb, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), November 26, 1934, with rank from April 25, 1931.

First Lt. William Milstead Talbot, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Terence John Tully, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), October 13, 1934, with rank from November 5, 1925.

TO CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Capt. William Mayer, Field Artillery (detailed in Chemical Warfare Service), July 3, 1934, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lt. John Robert Burns, Infantry, October 31, 1934, with rank from March 9, 1932.

TO CAVALRY

First Lt. David Andrew Watt, Jr., Corps of Engineers, August 27, 1934, with rank from December 19, 1933.

TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

First Lt. Merson Leon Skinner, Infantry, November 21, 1934, with rank from February 25, 1932.

Second Lt. Frank Ward Ebey, Infantry, July 11, 1934, with rank from June 10, 1932.

TO INFANTRY

Lt. Col. James Blyth, Quartermaster Corps, October 1, 1934, with rank from November 5, 1927.

Second Lt. Merrick Hector Truly, Air Corps, with rank from June 11, 1931.

TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. Henry Malone Bailey, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), July 16, 1934, with rank from September 15, 1933.

Second Lt. John Glenn Armstrong, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Harry Nelson Burkhalter, Jr., Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Douglas Moore Cairns, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Gabriel Poillon Disosway, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Dwight Divine, 2d, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Robin Bruce Epler, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Percival Ernest Gabel, Corps of Engineers (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Winton Summers Graham, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Sydney Dwight Grubbs, Jr., Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Thomas Burns Hall, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Millard Loren Haskin, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Franklin Stone Henley, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Travis Monroe Hetherington, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Frank Patterson Hunter, Jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Nelson Parkyn Jackson, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Richard Thomas King, Jr., Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Victor Haller King, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Stephen B. Mack, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Harold Roth Maddux, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Edward Deane Marshall, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Donald Gordon McGrew, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Richard John Meyer, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Richard Mattern Montgomery, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Thomas Samuel Moorman, Jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Carlyle Walton Phillips, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Charles Hoffman Pottenger, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Bruce von Gerichten Scott, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. William Oscar Senter, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Jewell Burch Shields, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Earl Francis Signer, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Vernon Cleveland Smith, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Milton Frederick Summerfelt, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Cordes Fredrich Tiemann, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. William Livingston Travis, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Karl Truesdell, Jr., Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. James Dennis Underhill, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

Second Lt. Felix Louis Vidal, Jr., Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1933.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be Colonels

Lt. Col. Joseph Fulton Taulbee, Quartermaster Corps, from July 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Hiram Marshall Cooper, Infantry, from August 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Troup Miller, Cavalry, from August 24, 1934.

Lt. Col. Benjamin Franklin Miller, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. William Waller Edwards, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. John Alexander Barry, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. William Whitelaw Gordon, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Raymond Sidney Bamberger, Adjutant General's Department, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Malcolm Peters Andruss, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Albert Hecker Mueller, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Samuel James Sutherland, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Franc Lecocq, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Emory Sherwood Adams, Adjutant General's Department, from September 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Charles Leslie Mitchell, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Odiorne Hawks Sampson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Alfred Brandt, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Charles Augustine Thuis, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Townsend Whelen, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Charles Smith Hamilton, Infantry (transferred from Quartermaster Corps during the recess of the Senate), from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Harry Lightfoot Jordan, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Ralph Willcox Kingman, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Donald Davie Hay, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Claire Raymond Bennett, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Henry Wyatt Fleet, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Francis Henry Burr, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Robert Truman Phinney, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Charles Haynes Mason, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Nicholas William Campanole, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Reginald Heber Kelley, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Joseph Oswald Mauborgne, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Joseph Michael Cummins, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Thomas Cebern Musgrave, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Converse Rising Lewis, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Max Clayton Tyler, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Ulysses Simpson Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Julian Larcombe Schley, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Richard Curtis Moore, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Frederic Harrison Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Marion William Howze, Judge Advocate General's Department, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Olan Cecil Aleshire, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. George Arthur Lynch, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. George Wilbur Cocheu, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Charles Herman Patterson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Lewis Turtle, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Clifford Jones, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Louis Cass Brinton, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Robert Morgan Lyon, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. William Mechling Colvin, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Benjamin Edwards Grey, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Elvid Hunt, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Dorsey Read Rodney, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Alexander Mortimer Milton, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Campbell Blackshear Hodges, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Jacob Winfield Scott Wuest, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934, subject to examination required by law.

Lt. Col. Stephen Wilson Winfree, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Arthur Emmett Ahrends, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Charles Franklin Severson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934, subject to examination required by law.

Lt. Col. Harry Surgisson Grier, Infantry, from October 1, 1934, subject to examination required by law.

Lt. Col. Charles Beatty Moore, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Clark Lynn, Adjutant General's Department, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Ben Frazer Ristine, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Albert Gilmer, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934, subject to examination required by law.

Lt. Col. Stuart Ainslee Howard, Adjutant General's Department, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. John Francis Franklin, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. John Southworth Upham, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Irving Monroe Madison, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Ellery Farmer, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Everett Newton Bowman, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Jesse Duncan Elliott, Infantry, from October 2, 1934.

Lt. Col. Daniel Murray Cheston, Infantry, from October 13, 1934.

Lt. Col. James Madison Churchill, Infantry, from October 19, 1934.

Lt. Col. Luther Rice James, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Andrew Davis Chaffin, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Frederick Wegener Boschen, Finance Department, from November 1, 1934.

Lt. Col. Louis Farrell, Infantry, from November 13, 1934.

Lt. Col. Charles Otto Schudt, Finance Department, from December 5, 1934.

Lt. Col. William Franklin Robinson, Jr., Infantry, from December 16, 1934.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Roy Howard Coles, Signal Corps, from July 1, 1934.

Maj. Henry Dorsey Farnandis Munnikhuysen, Quartermaster Corps, from July 4, 1934.

Maj. Philip Stearns Gage, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 17, 1934.

Maj. Robert Lawrence Eichelberger, Adjutant General's Department, from August 1, 1934.

Maj. Monte Jackson Hickok, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 14, 1934.

Maj. Robert Charles Frederick Goetz, Field Artillery, from August 24, 1934, subject to examination required by law.

Maj. Edwin Forrest Harding, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Theodore Mosher Chase, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Arthur Rutledge Underwood, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Robert Sears, Ordnance Department, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Joseph Plassmeyer, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Lee Dunnington Davis, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Edwin Russell Van Deusen, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Frank Leroy Purdon, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Merl Paul Schillerstrom, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Carlin Curtis Stokely, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Louis Philip Ford, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. John May McDowell, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. Clifford Bluemel, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Maj. William Hood Simpson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. William Charles Koenig, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. John Charles Fremont Tillson, Jr., Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Vernon George Olsmith, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Ralph Ernest Jones, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Herbert Hamilton Acheson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Willis Shippam, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Frank Dexter Applin, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Rollin Larrabee Tilton, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Raymond Eliot Lee, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Louis Blaine Bender, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Francis Page Hardaway, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Frederic Alton Price, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Edward Prescott Noyes, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. William David Frazer, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. George Fleming Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. George Lane Van Deusen, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Leopoldo Mercader, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Cuthbert Powell Stearns, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Courtney Hicks Hodges, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Rolio Curtin Ditto, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Charles Carter Reynolds, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Frederick Martin Armstrong, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Isaac Joshua Nichol, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. William Patrick Kelleher, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Robert Menees Milam, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Gordon Louis Finley, Judge Advocate General's Department, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Herbert Joseph Wild, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Harleigh Parkhurst, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Alvin Colburn, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Walter Preston Tyler, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. John Douglas Kilpatrick, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Sheppard Blunden Philpot, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Shields Warren, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Charles Clement Cresson, Judge Advocate General's Department, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. William Richards Blair, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Drury Kemp Mitchell, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. George Francis Lemon, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Clarence Herbert Tingle, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. John Quincy MacDonald, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.

- Maj. Leon Elie Lyon, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Neill Edwards Bailey, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Francis Marion Maddox, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Le Roy Reeves, Judge Advocate General's Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Charles Stephen Buck, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Theodore Hall, Judge Advocate General's Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Alfred Wainwright Bloor, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Walter Michael Krimbill, Judge Advocate General's Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Frederick William Browne, Finance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Lee Stephen Tillotson, Judge Advocate General's Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Frank Wade Halliday, Judge Advocate General's Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Frank M. Holmes, Finance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Clarence McCain McMurray, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Guy Ichabod Rowe, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. George Stevens Gay, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. John Magruder, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Per Ramee, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Harrison Cressy Browne, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Harley Cleveland Dagley, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. William Nichols Porter, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. George Howard Brett, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Maurice Benjamin Willett, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Robert Edward Jones, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Alexander Warner Cleary, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. George Marshall Parker, Jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. John Herman Hood, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Richard Stearns Dodson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Christopher Dudley Peirce, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Joseph Fredrick Cottrell, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Wallace Loring Clay, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Walter Lucas Clark, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Charles McHenry Steese, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Richard Ferguson Cox, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. James Luke Frink, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Creswell Garlington, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Beverly Charles Dunn, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Donald Hilary Connolly, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Raymond Foster Fowler, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. David McCoach, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Edgar Warren Taulbee, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Dwight Knowlton Shurtleff, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Francis Henry Miles, Jr., Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Fred Clute Wallace, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Burton Oliver Lewis, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Herbert Raymond Odell, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Maj. Reginald Bifield Cocroft, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 2, 1934, subject to examination required by law.
- Maj. Clyde Andrew Selleck, Field Artillery, from October 13, 1934.
- Maj. Kenneth Bailey Harmon, Ordnance Department, from October 19, 1934.
- Maj. Ernest Joseph Dawley, Field Artillery, from October 20, 1934.
- Maj. Elmore Beach Gray, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Herbert O'Leary, Ordnance Department, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Harry Dwight Chamberlin, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.
- Major James Irvin Muir, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. John Julius Waterman, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Frank Drake, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Meade Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Frederick Arthur Holmer, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Daniel Huston Torrey, Adjutant General's Department, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. John Millikin, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Durward Saunders Wilson, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Maurice Duncan Welty, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Charles Albert Chapman, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
- Maj. Frank Floyd Scowden, Quartermaster Corps, from November 6, 1934.
- Maj. Herbert Edgar Marshburn, Infantry, from November 13, 1934, subject to examination required by law.
- Maj. Charles Hines, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 5, 1934.
- Maj. Jack Whitehead Heard, Cavalry, from December 16, 1934.

To be majors

- Capt. Christiancy Pickett, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1934.
- Capt. Luis Felipe Cianchini, Infantry, from July 1, 1934.
- Capt. Roy Carter Hilton, Infantry, from July 4, 1934.
- Capt. John Cooper Adams, Field Artillery, from July 17, 1934.
- Capt. Theodore Besson Apgar, Cavalry, from August 1, 1934.
- Capt. Ernest Terrill Barco, Field Artillery, from August 14, 1934.
- Capt. Lester Amiel Daugherty, Field Artillery, from August 20, 1934.
- Capt. Leland Adrian Miller, Ordnance Department, from August 24, 1934.
- Capt. Raymond Edward O'Neill, Air Corps, from August 26, 1934.
- Capt. Robert Alexander Laird, Corps of Engineers, from August 30, 1934.
- Capt. Frank Melvin S. Johnson, Corps of Engineers, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Porter Prescott Lowry, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

- Capt. Jerome Jackson Waters, Jr., Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. William Almond Shely, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. John Urban Ayotte, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Charles Heyward Barnwell, Jr., Infantry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Thomas Grafton Hanson, Jr., Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Edward George Herlihy, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. George Albert Moore, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. James Madison Shelton, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Arnold John Funk, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Alexander Shepherd Quintard, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Harry Allen Skerry, Corps of Engineers, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. John Battista La Guardia, Corps of Engineers, from September 1, 1934.
- Captain Roscoe Stewart Parker, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Norman Minus, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Heywood Shallus Dodd, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. Kent Craig Lambert, Cavalry, from September 1, 1934.
- Capt. George Edward Huthsteiner, Cavalry, from September 22, 1934.
- Capt. Maurice Morgan, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Sylvester Emery Nortner, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Frank Wiltshire Gano, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. John Leonard Pierce, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. John Joseph Atkinson, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Charles Frederick Houghton, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Lowell Warde Rooks, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Samuel Davies Bedinger, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Malcolm Vaughn Fortier, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. John Walter Nicholson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Thomas Allan Young, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Ray Bradford Conner, Finance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. John Lloyd McKee, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Glenn Luman Allen, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Charles Rouse Jones, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Willard Stewart Paul, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Robert Henry Chance, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Harry Augustine Buckley, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. March Hugo Houser, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Willfred Rowell Higgins, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Jesse Plez Green, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Howard Winthrop Turner, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. William Audley Taber, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Henry Garner Sebastian, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Wesley Crowell Brigham, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Cyrus Higginson Searcy, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Leon Edward Norris, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Frederick Irving Eglin, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Jack Lester Meyer, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Turner Ransom Sharp, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Ira Augustus Correll, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Clay Irvin Hoppough, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Remi Paul Hueper, Finance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. William Joshua Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Walter Earl Seamon, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Fred During, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. John Robert Francis, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Rene Eugene Fraile, Adjutant General's Department, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Allan Johnson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Peter Francis Meade, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Clinton Rush, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Barret DeTuberville Lambert, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Arthur Jack Stark, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. George Louis Danforth, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Ward Currey Goessling, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Harold Burton Gibson, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Victor Roland Woodruff, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Gustav Adolph Mellanchton Anderson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Melvin Selmer Williamson, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Robert William Yates, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Dana Caswell Schmahl, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Wilbur Granville Dockum, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Clinton Mansfield Lucas, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Harry Adamson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Samuel Gilbert Fairchild, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Leslie Leonard Connett, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Owen Rivers Rhoads, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Carl Russell Adams, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Joe L. Ostrander, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. George Walter Hovey, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Elmer Forrest Wallender, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Carl Eugene Driggers, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Harry Vincent Hand, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Ben Menadue Sawbridge, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Dominic Joseph Sabini, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Herman Feldman, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- Capt. Ned Blair, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Capt. Ernest Alvin Kindervater, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Jared Irwin Wood, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Gordon Cogswell Irwin, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Everett Marion Yon, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Grady Henry Pendergrast, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Robert Earle Frye, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Captain John Harvey Fye, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. George Mood MacMullin, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Nicholas Szilagyi, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Frederick Weston Hyde, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Charles Royal Lehner, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Rosser Lee Hunter, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Carroll Arthur Powell, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Feodor Otto Schmidt, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. James Francis Brittingham, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Frank Clide De Langton, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Oscar Bergstrom Abbott, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. George Seymour McCullough, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Carter Roderick McLennan, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Geoffrey Galwey, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Louis Garland Gibney, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. David Seth Doggett, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Thomas Grady Jenkins, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Roy Dayton Burdick, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Leslie Carlyle Wheat, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Lawrence Harold Bixby, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Walter Compere Lattimore, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Charles James Booth, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Russell Hubbard Dixon, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Everett Marshall Graves, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. William Tuttle Hamilton, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. William Valentine McCreight, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. John Henry Ringe, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Virgil Bell, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Frederick Vernon Edgerton, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. William Granville Purdy, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Chesley Ray Miller, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Frederick Francis Duggan, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Walter Lee Mitchell, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Robert Franklin Dark, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Mimucan Dabney Cannon, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Harry Howard Baird, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Ralph Slate, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Nathan Eugene McCluer, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Capt. Ernest John, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Ralph Marshal Caulkins, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. William Taylor Bauskett, Jr., Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Claudius Leo Lloyd, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Carlisle Barksdale Cox, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Joseph Lester Brooks, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Carlos Watkins Bonham, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Sidney James Cutler, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. William Mathew Cline, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Theodore James Sledge, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Lessley Eugene Spencer, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Henry Hardy Slicer, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Stanley Gloninger Saulnier, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
Capt. Will Hughes Gordon, Infantry, from October 2, 1934.
Capt. Thomas Cole Brown, Infantry, from October 13, 1934.
Capt. Thomas Joseph Johnston, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 14, 1934.
Capt. John Marion Rhodes, Quartermaster Corps, from October 19, 1934.
Capt. George Everett Hill, Jr., Signal Corps, from October 20, 1934.
Capt. Dudley Blanchard Howard, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Willard Wadsworth Irvine, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Charles Emerson Boyle, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. William Doughty Evans, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. William Benjamin Tuttle, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Donald Armpriester Stroh, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Edwin Adolph Henn, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Russell Thomas George, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Thomas Clyde McCormick, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Alfred Mynderse Goldman, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Erskine Ashley Franklin, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Albert Miller Jackson, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. George Raymond Owens, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Andrew Davis Bruce, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. John Edward Maher, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Joseph Philip Kohn, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Dallas Loyd Knoll, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Robert Justin Van Buskirk, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Floyd Emerson Galloway, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. John Edwin Selby, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Herbert Everett Watkins, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.
Capt. Henry Yost Lyon, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. Joseph Anthony Cistero, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. Thomas William Freeman, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. Paxton Sterrett Campbell, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. William Ross Irvin, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. Alfred Lyons Baylies, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. Roy Leo Schuyler, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. Charles Torrance McAleer, Signal Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. Louis DeSaussure Hutson, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Capt. Lathan Hunter Collins, Cavalry, from November 6, 1934.

Capt. Loren Prescott Stewart, Infantry, from November 13, 1934.

Capt. Frederick Linwood Topping, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1934.

Capt. Nathaniel Lewis Simmonds, Quartermaster Corps, from December 1, 1934.

Capt. William Florence O'Donoghue, Infantry, from December 1, 1934.

Capt. Alan Walter Jones, Infantry, from December 1, 1934.

Capt. Myron Weldon Tupper, Quartermaster Corps, from December 5, 1934.

Capt. Charles Richard Doran, Field Artillery, from December 9, 1934.

Capt. Candler Asbury Wilkinson, Cavalry, from December 16, 1934.

To be captains

First Lt. Hugh Chester Downey, Air Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Joseph Powers, Quartermaster Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Canning Wade, Corps of Engineers, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. George William Goddard, Air Corps, from July 2, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Wingate Reed, Ordnance Department, from July 4, 1934.

First Lt. William John McCarthy, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 9, 1934.

First Lt. Jack Greer, Air Corps, from July 17, 1934.

First Lt. Guy Kirksey, Air Corps, from July 25, 1934.

First Lt. Thomas Herbert Chapman, Air Corps, from July 25, 1934.

First Lt. John Michael McDonnell, Air Corps, from July 26, 1934.

First Lt. Harry Hobson Mills, Air Corps, from August 1, 1934.

First Lt. Robert Van Thomas, Quartermaster Corps, from August 1, 1934.

First Lt. Angier Hobbs Foster, Air Corps, from August 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harry Grattan Dowdall, Infantry, from August 14, 1934.

First Lt. Edwin Sullivan, Air Corps, from August 20, 1934.

First Lt. Carroll Ray Hutchins, Quartermaster Corps, from August 24, 1934.

First Lt. John Raymond Drumm, Air Corps, from August 26, 1934.

First Lt. Oliver Kendall Robbins, Air Corps, from August 30, 1934.

First Lt. John Fidelis Connell, Finance Department, from August 30, 1934.

First Lt. John Sherman Gullet, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Roy Judson Caperton, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Paul Kellam, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Raglan Glascock, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Enoch Graf, Quartermaster Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Isaac Devaux Van Meter, Quartermaster Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Ray L. Owens, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Benjamin Leinbach, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Henry Leonard Kersh, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Lloyd Russell Garrison, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Gage Brenneman, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Raymond George Miller, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Clyde Milton Hallam, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Nicoll Fosdick Galbraith, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. William Adrian Enos, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Norman Joseph Eckert, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Hugh Cort, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Vardeman McPike, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Jasper Ewing Brady, Jr., Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Good Cressey, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Clarence Edgar Crumrine, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harry Kirsner, Quartermaster Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Corley Perry McDarment, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Russell Hay Cooper, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Gaylord Leon Phipps, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Henry Guy Woodward, Air Corps, from September 7, 1934.

First Lt. Clifford James Moore, Quartermaster Corps, from September 17, 1934.

First Lt. John Ross Morgan, Air Corps, from September 22, 1934.

First Lt. Roscoe Caleb Wriston, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Edwin Thomas, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Frederick Andrew Johnson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Henry William Brandhorst, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Leonard Roberts Smith, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Stanley Noble Partridge, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. James Bumer Jordan, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Albin Nace Caldwell, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Arvel Joshua Monger, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Hamilton Judd, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Thomas Jefferson Ford, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Richardson Smith, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Raymond Edward Shum, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Kenton Parkes Cooley, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Lester Erasmus Gruber, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Fay Smith, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

- First Lt. Alfred Nelson Taylor, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Jack Edmund Rycroft, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Ben Robert Jacobs, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Mark Christian Neff, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Jefferson Buckner Willis, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Lewis Dabney Hixson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Clyde Girard Banks, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Ivan Downes Yeaton, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Thomas Everett Winstead, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harry Cullins, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Alfred Edwin McKenney, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Henry Bosard Ellison, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Joe Arthur Hinton, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Paul Hayes, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Earl Monroe Miner, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Eugene Lemuel Miller, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Reuben Ellis Jenkins, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Patrick Francis Powers, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Howard E. Pulliam, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Millard Fillmore Willet Oliver, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Thomas Alfred Northam, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. James Robert Manees, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Roland Samuel Henderson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. James Cecilius White, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Norman Drysdale Gillet, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Jack Clemens Hodgson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Walter L. Reynold, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Carlisle Clyde Dusenbury, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. James Leland Bolt, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. John Harvey Becque, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Theodore Thomas Teague, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Eugene Vincent Elder, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Carter Weldon Clarke, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Ralph Gordon Richards, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Paul La Rue Neal, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Ray Guy Harris, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harry Earl Reed, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Kamell Maertens, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. James Cole Shively, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Clifford Smith, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Charles Vernon Barnum, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. James Culver Cluck, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Richard Geter Rogers, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Joseph Felix Routhier, Finance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Robert Taylor Strode, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Russell Dean Powell, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Charles Rudolph Carlson, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934, subject to examination required by law.
- First Lt. Harold Charles Raymond, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Charles Herbert Day, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Thomas Oscar Foreman, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harry Lee Watts, Jr., Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harold Engerud, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Raymond Thomas Joseph Higgins, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Walter Talcott Wilsey, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Albert James Hastings, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Seward Lincoln Mains, Jr., Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Herbert Glendon Messer, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Charles Kellogg McAlister, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Thomas Francis Keefe, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Edward Harold Metzger, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Clinton Steele Berrien, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. John Edward McCarthy, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Courtland Moshier Brown, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Keith Kirkman Tatom, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harry Walter Killpack, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Paul Revere Taylor, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Noel Amis, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Alva Edison McConnell, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Hez McClellan, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harold Hibbard Carr, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Carley Lawrence Marshall, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Ernest Donegan, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Rufus Benjamin Davidson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Stanley Milward Umstead, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Robert Smith Williams, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Roland Birn, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Stanton Thomas Smith, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harry Leo Zeller, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Stephen Edward Stancisko, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Edward Vincent Freeman, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

- First Lt. Norman Crawford Caum, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Earl Thomas McCullough, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Clarence Lee King, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Evers Abbey, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Otto Lucratus McDaniel, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Allan Francis Sullivan, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Clarkson Huggins, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Thomas Walter Roane, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Herbert Hunter Harris, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. James Alva Murphey, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Daniel Schas, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Robert Schaefer, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Moses Alexander, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Kenneth Edgar Kline, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Donald Dewey McCaskey, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Allen Agee Goodwyn, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Ralph Elmer Alexander, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Robert Howard Wylie, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Charles Drysdale Simmonds, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Albert Pierson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Sylvian Gaston Kindall, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. John Hancock Holder, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Joseph Popenjoy Bailey, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Francis Pat Booker, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Kenneth Campbell McGregor, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Rafael Louis Salzman, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Riley Finley Ennis, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Clarence Frost Horton, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. George Francis Wooley, Jr., Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Clarence Edward Jones, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Lawrence Cornwallis Collins, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. John Joseph Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Porter Tate Gregory, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. George Henry Bardsley, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Ray Edward Dingeman, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harry Albert Kuhn, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Arthur Edmond Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. George Cobb Wynne, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. George Franklin Nichols, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Harry Frederick Meyers, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Ola Aloysius Nelson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Thomas North, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Chauncey Hutt, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Arthur Nicholas Ziegler, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Henry Lee Kinnison, Jr., Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Robert Homer Soule, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Pardoe Martin, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. John Augustus Hunt, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Raymond Rudolph Brown, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Ernest Griffin, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Edwin Charles Lickman, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Rudolph George Schmidt, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Frank Willard Bullock, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Ralph Willerton French, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. David Lyddall Hardee, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Joseph Elmer Monhollan, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Whitfield Putnam Shepard, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Clifton Tredway Hunt, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Helmuth Ernest Beine, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Robert Scurlark Moore, Finance Department, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Aloysius Joseph Tagliabue, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Cleon Lyle Williams, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. David Ray Nimocks, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Archie Bird Whitlow, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William Thrower Pitts, Jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Fredrik Lorentsen Knudsen, Jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Jesse Thomas Harris, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Crowell Edward Pease, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Claude Bertram Avera, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. William John McKiernan, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Newton Wesley Jones, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Elden Quincy Faust, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Arthur Ellis Dewey, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Edwin Ray McReynolds, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. David Glenn Lingle, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Michael Vincent Gannon, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.
- First Lt. Emmett Augustus Niblack, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harry Van Horn Ellis, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Robert Morris Webster, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Ralph Hamilton Tate, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harold Spigelmyre, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Frank Harl Curtis, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. William Stanard Keller, Finance Department, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Thomas Harold Christian, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Paul Revere Smith, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Thearl Ward Essig, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Frank Blanton Lindley, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Carter Marion Kolb, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harold Almon Gardyne, Finance Department, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Grover Adlai Summa, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Sam Purswell, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Jackson Rawlins, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Backes, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Kent J. Nelson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Jesse Earl Canary, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Richard Evans Glasson Opie, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Weckerling, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Forbie Hiram Privett, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. James Bowcott Howat, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Sigmund Franklin Landers, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Lawrence Eugene Heyduck, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Milo Neil Clark, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Ernest Anthony Elwood, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Lewis Peyton Jordan, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Frederick Reinhold Undritz, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Franklin Harwood Canlett, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. John DeLorme Eason, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Richard Randolph Winslow, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Franklin Hudson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Alfred MacKay, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harrison Gage Crocker, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Myres Rocks, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Frank Scott Frickelton, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Ole Gunnar Hoaas, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Dorcy LeRoy Decker, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Edward John Morris, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Fernand George Dumont, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. John James Carney, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Ned Schramm, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Joseph Mathew Matson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Don McNeal, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Victor Lafayette Robinson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Milton Edward Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Jesse Anthony Madarass, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Edward Morris Robbins, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. James Weston Hammond, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Leonard Francis Felio, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Robert Emmet Coughlin, Corps of Engineers, from October 2, 1934.

First Lt. Gaylord Burnam Kidwell, Quartermaster Corps, from October 2, 1934.

First Lt. Edwin Joseph McAllister, Infantry, from October 3, 1934.

First Lt. Albert Pierpont Barnes, Field Artillery, from October 5, 1934.

First Lt. William James Daw, Signal Corps, from October 9, 1934.

First Lt. Otto Ellis, Field Artillery, from October 13, 1934.

First Lt. Chester Arthur Horne, Field Artillery, from October 14, 1934.

First Lt. David Wood Griffiths, Corps of Engineers, from October 15, 1934.

First Lt. Arthur William Pence, Corps of Engineers, from October 19, 1934.

First Lt. Leslie Richard Groves, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from October 20, 1934.

First Lt. Frederic Bates Butler, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Leverett Griggs Yoder, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harry Alexander Montgomery, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Mark Mayo Boatner, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. David Ayres Depue Ogden, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Karl Browne Schilling, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Elmer Ellsworth Barnes, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. William Wesley Wanamaker, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Beverly Carndine Snow, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Richard Lee, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Howard Louis Peckham, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Richard Bathurst, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Wendell Phillips Trower, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Robert Gilbert Lovett, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Cornman Louis Hahn, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Edwin Potter Lock, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Brooke McReynolds, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Morris Williams Gilland, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. David Terrill Johnson, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Randolph Piersol Williams, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Newell Lyon Hemenway, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Arthur Joseph Sheridan, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. James George Christiansen, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Benjamin Franklin Chadwick, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Heath Twichell, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Joseph Jones Twitty, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harrison Shaler, Ordnance Department, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Edmund Wilson Searby, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Roger Manning Wicks, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Robert Everett York, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Chester Krum Harding, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. William Clarence Bennett, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Claude Henry Chorpeneing, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Vernon Keyser, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Frank Otto Bowman, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Joseph Shirley Gorlinski, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Albert Riani, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Orville Ernest Walsh, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Peter Paul Goerz, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. William Aylett Callaway, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Howard Voorheis Canan, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Vere Alfred Beers, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Doswell Gullatt, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Bell Hughes, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Lawrence Bradford Bixby, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harry Crawford, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. William Washington Webster, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Hamilton Hinds, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Marks Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Gage Eddy, Ordnance Department, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Edward Morrison, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

First Lt. William Powell Blair, Field Artillery, from November 6, 1934.

First Lt. William James Epes, Field Artillery, from November 13, 1934.

First Lt. John Hinton, Field Artillery, from November 19, 1934.

First Lt. Eric Spencer Molitor, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Richard August Ericson, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. James Vincent Carroll, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Arthur Emil Mickelsen, Signal Corps, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Paul Boyle Kelly, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Ernest Calhoun Norman, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Christian Knudsen, Cavalry, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. William Bobbs Miller, Infantry, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Rolland Gildart, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Richard Carrick Babbitt, Infantry, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Francis Bassett Valentine, Air Corps, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Edward Hixon, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1934.

First Lt. Hammond McDougal Monroe, Infantry, from December 1, 1934.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lt. John Bourke Daly, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Henry Tunner, Air Corps, from July 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Tryon Frederick, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Edward Koon, Air Corps, from July 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Verdi Beethoven Barnes, Field Artillery, from July 2, 1934.

Second Lt. Howard Graham Bunker, Air Corps, from July 4, 1934.

Second Lt. Edward Cassel Reber, Field Artillery, from July 9, 1934.

Second Lt. Henry Leo Flood, Infantry, from July 17, 1934.

Second Lt. Allison Richard Hartman, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 25, 1934.

Second Lt. Stuart Glover McLennan, Air Corps, from July 25, 1934.

Second Lt. John Alexander Samford, Air Corps, from July 26, 1934.

Second Lt. Douglas Glen Ludlam, Ordnance Department, from August 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Legare Kilgore Tarrant, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Harry Warren Halterman, Infantry, from August 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Mattingly Breckinridge, Infantry, from August 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Arthur Richard Thomas, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Anthony Leahy, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Madison Clinton Schepps, Infantry, from August 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Lowman Hathaway, Cavalry, from August 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Douglas Crevier McNair, Field Artillery, from August 14, 1934.

Second Lt. Fred Obediah Tally, Air Corps, from August 16, 1934.

Second Lt. Walter Emerson Finnegan, Cavalry, from August 19, 1934.

Second Lt. Russell Blair, Infantry, from August 20, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Ralph Pinkerton, Ordnance Department, from August 23, 1934.

Second Lt. Edwin Augustus Cummings, Infantry, from August 24, 1934.

Second Lt. Powhatan Moncure Morton, Cavalry, from August 25, 1934.

Second Lt. Lionel Charles McGarr, Infantry, from August 26, 1934.

Second Lt. James Melvin Lamont, Infantry, from August 30, 1934.

Second Lt. Montgomery Breck Raymond, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 30, 1934.

Second Lt. Noble James Wiley, Jr., Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Wilhelm Paul Johnson, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Roger Maxwell Ramey, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Horace Lincoln Beall, Jr., Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Carl Ferdinand Fritzsche, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Peter Doidge, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Forrest Gordon Allen, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Leigh Austin Fuller, Jr., Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Thomas Murtha, Jr., Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Joseph Butchers, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Severin Knudsen, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Samuel Egbert Anderson, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Everett Davenport Peddicord, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Gallagher Bain, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. August William Schermacher, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Franklin Tomlin, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Louis Test Vickers, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joseph Arthur Bulger, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Kilbourne Johnston, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Bernard Beattie, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Harold Sievers, Quartermaster Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Raymond Gilchrist, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frank Rudolph Maerdian, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Francis Will, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Ferrow Smith, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Allen Wilson Reed, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Arthur William Meehan, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frank Leonard Bock, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Joseph Moran, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Elmer Totten, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Truman Hempel Landon, Air Corps, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Frank Howard, Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Hampden Eugene Montgomery, Jr., Infantry, from September 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Elmer Wentworth Gude, Infantry, from September 7, 1934.

Second Lt. Maurice Clinton Bisson, Air Corps, from September 17, 1934.

Second Lt. Harry Edgar Wilson, Air Corps, from September 22, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Bowler King, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Williams Warren, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Francis Wadman, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Delmar Taft Spivey, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Maury Spotswood Crallé, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ramon Antonio Nadal, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Carroll Huston Prunty, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. August Walter Kissner, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edgar Elliott Enger, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. LaVerne George Saunders, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Tito George Moscatelli, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Louis Russell Delmonico, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Henry Lawrence, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Clinton Willette, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Francis Henry Boos, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Gaulden McIntosh Watkins, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Lilley Sherburne, Jr., Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Francis Farra, Jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Stanhope Brasfield Mason, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Eugene Thomas Lewis, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Allen Thayer, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Oliver Williams, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Richard Wetherill, Jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Donald Winston Titus, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Emmett Felix Yost, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Alfred Henry Parham, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James William Lockett, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul DeWitt Adams, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Evan McLaren Houseman, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Thomas Nelson, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Kinder Taylor, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Morrow Ivy, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Gellert Arthur Douglas, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Grant Caldwell, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Thomas Moore, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Jones Mitchell, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Alfred Benjamin Denniston, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Wilson Brown, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Columbus Sams, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Harper Kelly, Air Corps (transferred from Infantry during the recess of the Senate), from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joseph Franklin Trent, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edward Felix Shepherd, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Andrew Thomas McNamara, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Mason Tarpley, Jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Francis Olive, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edgar Alexander Sirmyer, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Webster Steed, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Elliott MacLaughlin, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Edward Lee Pirtle, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Wilbur Erickson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Lilburn Dimmitt Fator, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Archibald Meyer Kelley, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Orville Brownfield, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joel Edward Mallory, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Lindsay Mansfield Bawsel, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Donald Russell Lyon, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Warren Herbert Higgins, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Stanley Keith Robinson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Willard Reno Shephard, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Washington Hansen, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Minton William Kaye, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Aubry Lee Moore, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ronald Roosevelt Walker, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Lloyd Harrison Tull, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Francis Marion Zeigler, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Carl Frederick Theisen, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frederic Ernst Glantzberg, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Eugene Herbert Rice, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Leland Samuel Stranathan, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ernest Keeling Warburton, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. LeRoy Hudson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Roland Ogden Strand Akre, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Ellis Shanahan, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Roger Vincent Williams, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Andrew Fred Solter, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frederick Archibald Pillet, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Hugh McArthur, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Reginald Heber, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Homer LeRoy Sanders, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Draper Frew Henry, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Dilger Johnston, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Walter Robertson Agee, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Harold Earnest, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934, subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Hansford Wesley Pennington, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Guy Frost Hix, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Donald Wells Buckman, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Murray Clarke Woodbury, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Norman Herbert Ives, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Bernard Wurtsmith, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Alexander Robert Robertson, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Edward Lee Choate, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edwin Roland French, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Williams Persons, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Chamberlayne Bentley, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Sam Williamson Cheyney, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Max Harrelson Warren, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edwin Lee Tucker, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Columbus Rhudy, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Isaac William Ott, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edward Holmes Underhill, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Trenholm Jones Meyer, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Joseph Keough, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Houston Maverick, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Pryor Sloan, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Frost Kinzie, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Albert Boyd, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Wayne McCauley, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Robert Starratt, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edward Harrison Alexander, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frank Alton Armstrong, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Albert Matheny, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Patrick Kenny, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Lambert Spencer Callaway, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Reginald Franklin Conroy Vance, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Lecel Lee, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. David Dunbar Graves, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Haywood Shepherd Hansell, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Truman Colman, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Mueller Jacobs, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Dudley Durward Hale, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Herbert Leonard Grills, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Benjamin Scovill Kelsey, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Lee Mosley, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Raymond Lloyd Winn, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Leonard Franklin Harman, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Kingston Eric Tibbetts, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Richard Henry Lee, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Wilson Stewart, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Lewis R. Parker, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Walter Archibald Fenander, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Maurice Morgan, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Richard Irvine Dugan, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edwin Minor Day, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Jack Weston Wood, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Herbert Wallace, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Horace Fennell Sykes, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Raymond Leslie Hill, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frank Lee Blue, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Arthur Lincoln, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Kenneth David Nichols, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Don Zabriskie Zimmerman, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ernest Ward Carr, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Adolph Ostrand, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Theodore Tench, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frank Hartman Forney, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frederick Rodgers Dent, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Harold Huntley Bassett, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Williams Thompson, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Howard Moore, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Floyd McCartney, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Carl Roemer Jones, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Lee Majors, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Alvin Galt Viney, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Walter King Wilson, Jr., Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Bruce Douglass Rindlaub, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Herbert Milwit, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ward Terry Abbott, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Benjamin Richard Wimer, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Lloyd Person, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Harry Gage Montgomery, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frank Eugene Fries, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Atkins Adcock, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Jahn Sands, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Stein Walker, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Burt Evans, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frederic Henry Chaffee, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Roger James Browne, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joseph Jennings Ladd, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Richard David Wentworth, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert George Henry Meyer, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Jonathan Thompson, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Percy Hannigan, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Gresham Minniece, Jr., Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. DeVere Parker Armstrong, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Merle Russell Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Douglas Golding Dwyre, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Clayton Earl Hughes, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Singer Thompson, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Franklin Pierce Miller, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Dominick Joseph Calidonna, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. David Ferdinand Brown, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Ludwell Bryan, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Knox Poole, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Philip Henry Draper, Jr., Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Richard Lee Scott, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Elias, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul William Shumate, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Harold Quiskis Huglin, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Lewis Bell, Jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Theodore Barber, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Andrew Samuels, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Lawrence McIlroy Guyer, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Harold George Hayes, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joseph Horridge, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Carl Henry Jark, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Donald Philip Graul, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Blake McClelland, Jr., Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Emzy Chandler, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edwin Hugh John Carns, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Sommers, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joseph Milton Colby, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Roy Eugene Hattan, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John James La Ppage, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Wayland Henry Parr, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Elliot Theimer, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Price Connally, Jr., Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Coleman Horton, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George William Peake, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Dale Raymond French, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Walter Elmer Kraus, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Marshall Stanley Roth, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. David Mural Perkins, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Rudolph Fink, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Maurice Kraft, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Oliver Hardin Gilbert, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Robert Mace, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edwin George Griffith, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Lewis McCulla, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Norman Edwin Poinier, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Laurance Hilliard Brownlee, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John David Francis Phillips, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Sidney Andrew Ofsthun, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Richard Carey, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Evens Hall, Air Corps (transferred from Field Artillery during the recess of the Senate), from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frederic Harrison Smith, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William James Latimer, Jr., Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Donald John Keirn, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Luster Azil Vickrey, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Airel Burr Cooper, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Miller Vestal, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Myles Wilkenson Brewster, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Dwight Bahney Schannep, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Waite Coolidge, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Franklin Brooke, Jr., Signal Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Kenneth Johnson Woodbury, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Norman Alverton Congdon, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Moffat Losey, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Daniel Norman Sundt, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Lee Beynon, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Tremlett Kirn, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Hopkins Greear, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Harold Stevens Whiteley, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Jackson O'Hara, Jr., Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Spencer Nesbitt, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934, subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Milton Andre Acklen, Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Gordon Harding, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Chandler Prather Robbins, Jr., Cavalry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Emory Scott Wetzel, Air Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frank M. Steadman, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Lafayette Fagg, Infantry, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Jacob George Reynolds, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Darwin Hamlin, Signal Corps, from October 2, 1934.

Second Lt. Francis Emmons Fellows, Field Artillery, from October 2, 1934.

Second Lt. John Myron Underwood, Infantry, from October 2, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas West Hammond, Jr., Infantry, from October 3, 1934.

Second Lt. Henry Ray McKenzie, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 5, 1934.

Second Lt. Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher, Quartermaster Corps, from October 9, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Donal Harkins, Cavalry, from October 13, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Fowler Taylor, Cavalry, from October 14, 1934.

Second Lt. Edward Jamet McNally, Cavalry, from October 15, 1934.

Second Lt. Eric Hilmer Frithiof Svensson, Jr., Cavalry, from October 19, 1934.

Second Lt. Donald Alexander Poorman, Infantry, from October 20, 1934.

Second Lt. William Milstead Talbot, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Milton Beaver, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Elial Bush, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Carson Bullock, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Calvin Luther Partin, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert William Ward, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frank Dow Merrill, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Louis Mortimer deLisle de Riemer, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Eldridge Keeler, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Hugh Warner Stevenson, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Leroy William Krauthoff, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Loomis Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Leitch Grier, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joseph Reisner Ranck, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joseph Marcellus Lovell, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edward Blackburn Hempstead, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Ernest Karnes, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Rich Barnes, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Gordon Crandall, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Donald Manzanato Schorr, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Kai Eduard Rasmussen, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Wesley Hammond, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Laurence Neville Buck, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Wyatt Caraway, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Fulton McKee, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Elmer Elsworth Kirkpatrick, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Wayne James Dunn, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Gilmer Bowyer, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Eugene Louis Moseley, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Edgar Thomas Conley, Jr., Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Kenneth Milton Briggs, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ezekiel Wimberly Napier, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Richard Claire Carpenter, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul William Steinbeck, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Clarke White Allan, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Harlan Robinson Statham, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Bernard Quill, Cavalry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Kerr Ghormley, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Robert Little Cook, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. James Maurice Gavin, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Fred Winchester Sladen, Jr., Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Nisley Woods, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Russell Lowell Vittrup, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Dale Joel Kinnee, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Drury Cone, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Samuel Victor Stephenson, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Lester Skene Bork, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Bishop Strader, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ernest Fred Heidland, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Ralph Van Strauss, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Greene Calloway, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. George Robert Evans, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. William Hastings Francis, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Benton McDonald, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Charles Theodore Arnett, Air Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Louis Anderson Hammack, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Daniel William Quinn, 3d, Infantry, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. John Russell Seward, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Melie John Coutlee, Air Corps, from November 6, 1934.

Second Lt. Thomas Jefferson DuBose, Air Corps, from November 8, 1934.

Second Lt. Daniel Campbell Doubleday, Air Corps, from November 10, 1934.

Second Lt. Harlan Clyde Parks, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 13, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Lamar Freeman, Jr., Infantry, from November 17, 1934.

Second Lt. James Joseph Mathews, Infantry, from November 19, 1934.

Second Lt. Marshall Stubbs, Chemical Warfare Service (transferred from Infantry during the recess of the Senate), from December 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Joseph Allen McNerney, Infantry, from December 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Clarence Renshaw, Quartermaster Corps, from December 1, 1934.

Second Lt. Frederick Giddings, Infantry, from December 1, 1934.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. William Lee Hart, Medical Corps, from September 15, 1934.

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Fletcher Olin McFarland, Medical Corps, from December 19, 1934.

To be major

Capt. Hubert Maurice Nicholson, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1934.

To be captains

First Lt. Albert Russel Dreisbach, Medical Corps, from June 17, 1934.

First Lt. William Weaver Nichol, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Richard Paul Johnson, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Joseph Upton Weaver, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Dersie McGrew, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Leonard Frank Wilson, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Major Samuel White, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Robert James Wilson, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Llewellyn Lancelot Barrow, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Leonard Theodore Peterson, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. George Prazak, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Fred Rueb, Jr., Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Alfred Henry Brauer, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Roger Hubbard Allbee, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Urho Robert Merikangas, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. John Bernard Herman, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1934.

First Lt. Clifford Gordon Blitch, Medical Corps, from December 10, 1934.

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Raymond William Pearson, Dental Corps, from June 30, 1934.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. Alfred Lewis Mason, Veterinary Corps, from November 13, 1934.

To be captains

First Lt. Charles Stunkard Greer, Veterinary Corps, from October 10, 1934.

First Lt. John Lloyd Owens, Veterinary Corps, from October 29, 1934.

To be first lieutenant

Second Lt. George Townley Price, Veterinary Corps, from July 16, 1934.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be captain

First Lt. Edward Martin Wones, Medical Administrative Corps, from December 22, 1934.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lt. Lewis Miller Gould, Medical Administrative Corps, from October 19, 1934.

Second Lt. Paul Nixon, Medical Administrative Corps, from December 12, 1934.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplains with the rank of major

Chaplain Frank Lewis Miller (captain), United States Army, from July 16, 1934.

Chaplain Ralph Conrad Deibert (captain), United States Army, from August 16, 1934.

Chaplain Ralph Winfred Rogers (captain), United States Army, from August 29, 1934.

To be chaplains with the rank of captain

Chaplain Christian Anthony Wachter (first lieutenant), United States Army, from July 15, 1934.

Chaplain Leo James McDonald (first lieutenant), United States Army, from September 5, 1934.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. John Adoniram Sterling, Philippine Scouts, from October 1, 1934.

Maj. Charles Herbert Lantz, Philippine Scouts, from October 1, 1934.

To be captains

First Lt. Joseph Luther Walecka, Philippine Scouts, from August 1, 1934.

First Lt. Frank Christian, Philippine Scouts, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Walter Lenuis Dencker, Philippine Scouts, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Wilbur Nease Haltiwanger, Philippine Scouts, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Paul Adamson Hollister, Philippine Scouts, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. Francis Marion Wilson, Philippine Scouts, from September 1, 1934.

First Lt. James Russell Brownell, Philippine Scouts, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Harold Russell Jordan, Philippine Scouts, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Charles Edgar Burchett, Philippine Scouts, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Henderson Wilcox Allen, Philippine Scouts, from October 1, 1934.

First Lt. Howard James Edmands, Philippine Scouts, from October 1, 1934.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Frank Crandall Bolles, United States Army, from December 1, 1934, vice Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, United States Army, retired November 30, 1934.

Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, United States Army, from February 1, 1935, vice Maj. Gen. Briant H. Wells, United States Army, to be retired January 31, 1935.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Dana True Merrill, Infantry, from December 1, 1934, vice Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, United States Army, retired November 30, 1934.

Col. James Albert Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, vice Brig. Gen. Frank C. Bolles, United States Army, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Evan Harris Humphrey, Cavalry, vice Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, United States Army, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Robert Cherry Foy, Field Artillery, from March 1, 1935, vice Brig. Gen. Charles R. Howland, United States Army, to be retired February 28, 1935.

To be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, with rank from January 1, 1935

Col. James Breadner Allison, Signal Corps, vice Maj. Gen. Irving J. Carr, Chief Signal Officer, retired December 31, 1934.

To be Assistant to the Quartermaster General, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, with rank from February 6, 1935

Col. Henry Gibbins, Quartermaster Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Alexander E. Williams, Assistant to the Quartermaster General, whose term of office expires February 5, 1935.

To be Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, with rank from July 1, 1934

Lt. Col. Augustine Warner Robins, Air Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Charles H. Danforth, Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, whose term of office expired June 30, 1934.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major general, National Guard of the United States
Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Massachusetts National Guard, from December 28, 1934.

To be brigadier generals, National Guard of the United States

Brig. Gen. Albert Henry Beebe, Washington National Guard, from December 10, 1934.

Brig. Gen. Washington Bowie, Jr., Maryland National Guard, from August 1, 1934.

Brig. Gen. Roger Wead Eckfeldt, Massachusetts National Guard, from December 28, 1934.

Brig. Gen. Sumter de Leon Lowry, Jr., Florida National Guard, from December 10, 1934.

Brig. Gen. Carlos Alden Penington, Washington National Guard, from August 21, 1934.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS
GENERAL OFFICER

To be brigadier general, Reserve

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Reserve, from August 29, 1934.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Capt. Harold R. Stark to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years.

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 1st day of September 1934:

Arthur P. Fairfield.

Walter N. Vernou.

Capt. George F. Neal to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 1st day of October 1934.

Capt. William H. Allen to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 1st day of November 1934.

Capt. James O. Richardson to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 12th day of December 1934.

Commander Louis F. Thibault to be a captain in the Navy, from the 10th day of March 1934.

Commander John B. Earle to be a captain in the Navy from the 10th day of May 1934.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 30th day of June 1934:

Harold V. McKittrick

Thomas A. Symington

Robert C. Giffen

Commander Richard E. Cassidy to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July 1934.

Commander Clarence N. Hinkamp to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of August 1934.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 1st day of September 1934:

Riley F. McConnell

Ezra G. Allen

Commander Emanuel A. Lofquist to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of October 1934.

Commander Henry C. Gearing, Jr., to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of November 1934.

Lt. Comdr. William H. P. Blandy to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of August 1933.

Lt. Comdr. Laurance T. DuBose to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of April 1934.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur G. Robinson to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of May 1934.

Lt. Comdr. Walter E. Doyle to be a commander in the Navy from the 10th day of May 1934.

Lt. Comdr. William W. Meek to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of June 1934.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 30th day of June 1934:

Charles J. Parrish

Oliver L. Downes

Paulus P. Powell

Samuel N. Moore

Leo H. Thebaud

Henry A. Seiller

Alfred H. Donahue

Gordon Hutchins

Henry F. Floyd

Robert D. Kirkpatrick

Carl H. Jones

Carleton F. Bryant

William J. Larson

John H. Buchanan

Herman A. Spanagel

Paul A. Stevens

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July 1934:

Laurence Wild

Hartwell C. Davis

Robert H. Grayson

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of August 1934:

William G. B. Hatch

Alfred P. H. Tawresey

Joseph R. Redman

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of September 1934:

Frank L. Lowe

Theo. D. Westfall

Theodore D. Ruddock, Jr.

Andrew H. Addoms

George B. Wilson

Lt. Comdr. William K. Harrill to be a commander in the Navy from the 8th day of September 1934.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of October 1934:

Alfred H. Balsley

William E. Malloy

Lt. Comdr. Charles D. Swain to be a commander in the Navy from the 12th day of December 1934.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy to rank from the dates stated opposite their names to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Allen D. Brown, September 26, 1932.

William C. Vose, October 1, 1932.

Harry B. Slocum, October 1, 1932.

Harry R. Thurber, November 1, 1932.

James B. Sykes, November 1, 1932.

Cuthbert A. Griffiths, November 8, 1932.

Franz O. Willenbacher, December 1, 1932.

Ernest H. von Heimburg, December 1, 1932.

John O. Huse, January 1, 1933.

William D. Sample, January 5, 1933.

Alfred P. Moran, Jr., February 1, 1933.

William E. Clayton, March 1, 1933.

Richard B. Tuggle, April 1, 1933.

John H. Cassady, April 1, 1933.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the dates stated opposite their names:

Lewis H. C. Johnson, January 16, 1934.

Scott E. Peck, March 1, 1934.

George A. Ott, March 1, 1934.

Robert H. Harrell, March 1, 1934.

Emil B. Perry, March 10, 1934.

John J. Fitzgerald, April 1, 1934.

Stewart S. Reynolds, April 1, 1934.

Donald McA. Mackey, May 1, 1934.

Barrett Studley, May 10, 1934.

Thomas J. Bay, June 30, 1934.

John D. Murphy, June 30, 1934.

Thomas H. Robbins, Jr., June 30, 1934.

William Moultrie Moses, June 30, 1934.

William Sinton, June 30, 1934.

Abel C. J. Sabalot, June 30, 1934.

William B. Goggins, July 1, 1934.

Kendall S. Reed, July 1, 1934.

Felix L. Johnson, August 1, 1934.

Sam L. LaHache, September 1, 1934.

Donald R. Osburn, Jr., September 1, 1934.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy, to rank from the dates stated opposite their names:

Charles A. Legg, June 30, 1933.

Roy D. Williams, July 1, 1933.

Arthur M. Townsend, March 1, 1934.

James R. Topper, March 1, 1934.

Raymond R. Waller, March 1, 1934.

George Edmund Peterson, March 1, 1934.

Burton L. Doggett, March 10, 1934.

Harrell W. Hall, April 1, 1934.

Joseph W. Adams, Jr., May 1, 1934.

Henry T. Read, May 1, 1934.

Samuel G. Kelly, May 1, 1934.

Hampton M. Ericsson, May 1, 1934.

Clarence L. Winecoff, June 1, 1934.

Charles J. Stuart, June 1, 1934.

Bernard T. Zelenka, June 1, 1934.

Bromfield B. Nichol, June 1, 1934.

Henry C. Doan, June 1, 1934.

Walter C. Dey, June 1, 1934.

John T. Warren, June 1, 1934.

Francis H. Gardner, June 1, 1934.

Edward F. Gallagher, June 29, 1934.

Joseph M. Worthington, June 30, 1934.

Robley W. Clark, June 30, 1934.

William A. Kanakanui, June 30, 1934.

Noble W. Abrahams, June 30, 1934.
 Robert W. Larson, June 30, 1934.
 Arthur C. Wood, June 30, 1934.
 Theodor C. Linthicum, June 30, 1934.
 James F. McDonough, June 30, 1934.
 Wilfred G. Lebegue, June 30, 1934.
 James J. Cunningham, June 30, 1934.
 Paul S. Crandall, June 30, 1934.
 Harry E. Hubbard, June 30, 1934.
 William H. Benson, June 30, 1934.
 John H. Sides, June 30, 1934.
 Charles H. Anderson, Jr., June 30, 1934.
 William J. Marshall, June 30, 1934.
 Henry Crommelin, June 30, 1934.
 Redfield Mason, June 30, 1934.
 Dundas P. Tucker, June 30, 1934.
 Thomas B. McMurtrey, June 30, 1934.
 John W. Murphy, Jr., June 30, 1934.
 Martin R. Peterson, June 30, 1934.
 Robert L. Adams, June 30, 1934.
 Edward N. Parker, July 1, 1934.
 Ernest M. Eller, July 1, 1934.
 Lewis Wallace, July 1, 1934.
 Richard G. Voge, July 1, 1934.
 William P. McGirr, July 1, 1934.
 Willis H. Pickton, July 1, 1934.
 Austin W. Wheelock, July 1, 1934.
 Edward K. Walker, August 1, 1934.
 Richard A. Larkin, August 1, 1934.
 Edmund B. Taylor, August 1, 1934.
 Robert E. Cronin, September 1, 1934.
 John L. Melgaard, September 1, 1934.
 James S. Smith, Jr., September 1, 1934.
 William G. H. Lind, September 1, 1934.
 Cecil B. Gill, October 1, 1934.
 Richard E. Elliott, October 1, 1934.
 Morton C. Mumma, Jr., November 1, 1934.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June 1933:

Frank H. Adamson
 Francis R. Duborg

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June 1933:

Donald W. Gladney, Jr. Joseph B. H. Young
 Paul L. deVos David D. Hawkins
 Henry G. Clark Thomas B. Hutchins, 3d

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 4th day of June 1934:

Thomas D. Tyra Charles R. Almgren
 Alexander C. Veasey Ralph N. Ernest
 Horacio Rivero, Jr. William W. Hollister
 Richard K. Anderson Francis J. Foley
 Allan L. Reed James M. Wood
 John B. Colwell Hazlett P. Weatherwax
 John G. F. Prescott Ralph W. Elden
 Thomas W. Rogers John L. Chew
 Ernest C. Holtzworth George F. Schultz
 Jesse S. McAfee Ashton B. Jones, Jr.
 Albert K. Romberg Vernon R. Hain
 George M. Greene Merrill S. Holmes
 Winsor C. Gale Robert E. Lockwood
 James T. Lay Ralph Cullinan, Jr.
 Robert E. Gadrow George K. MacKenzie, Jr.
 John O. F. Dorsett Maxim W. Firth
 Ransom A. Pierce George K. Williams
 Horace D. Moulton James O. Biglow
 George A. Hatton John T. Wulff
 Gordon A. Uehling Donald J. MacDonald
 Arthur I. Flaherty Robert B. Heilig
 John A. Webster George R. Stone
 Edward H. Guilbert Rudolph J. Fabian
 Joseph F. Foley William R. Lefavour
 Francis A. McKee Frank G. Raysbrook
 Thomas Ashworth, Jr. Lucian F. Dodson
 Berton A. Robbins, Jr. Oscar E. Hagberg
 Wayne F. Gibson Norman M. Miller

Edward M. Blessman
 Henry A. Renken
 Lawson P. Ramage
 Louis F. Volk
 Byron L. Gurnette
 James R. Z. Reynolds
 Frederick U. Weir
 Donald V. Daniels
 Howard J. Abbott
 Archie D. Fraser
 George E. Peckham
 Robert A. Theobald, Jr.
 Edward L. Robertson, Jr.
 Claude V. Hawk
 Albert D. Gray
 Schermerhorn Van Mater
 Raymond P. Hunter
 James M. Peters
 Bruce L. Carr
 Russell C. Williams
 Charles B. Brooks, Jr.
 Victor H. Soucek
 Orrin F. Black
 John F. Castree
 Peter M. Gaviglio
 Lowell W. Williams
 Robert E. Hudson
 Curtis E. Smith
 Reid P. Fiala
 Richard H. Crane
 Richard C. Steere
 William B. Sieglaff
 Donald T. Wilber
 Charles L. Crommelin
 Anthony C. Roessler
 Lion T. Miles
 John F. Harper, Jr.
 Jay S. Anderson
 Karl R. Wheland
 Frank R. Putnam
 Harry M. S. Gimber, Jr.
 Philip H. Ashworth
 George B. Madden
 Robert P. Beebe
 John H. Brockway
 John A. Fitzgerald
 Lorenz Q. Forbes
 Edward F. Ferguson
 Seymour D. Owens
 John N. Hughes
 Bernard F. McMahon
 Philip W. Mothersill, Jr.
 Bryant A. Chandler
 James T. Smith
 Benjamin Ghetzler
 Robert S. Fahle
 Vincent J. Meola
 Clarence L. Gasterland
 Harlan T. Johnson
 George S. Wilson
 Joseph T. Thornton, Jr.
 Lee S. Pancake
 Charles K. Palmer
 Charles M. Howe, III
 Alden H. Irons
 Henry Williams, Jr.
 Arthur A. Cumberledge
 Wilmer E. Gallaher
 Charles S. Vaughn
 William W. Pitts
 Edward S. Burns
 Charles M. Jett
 Robbins W. Allen
 Ward T. Shields
 Albert H. Wilson, Jr.
 William R. McCuddy

William C. Hughes, Jr.
 James M. O'Toole
 John D. Huntley
 Alfred B. Tucker, III
 Roy O. Gilbert, Jr.
 Henry R. Wier
 Charles L. Werts
 John W. Gannon
 James I. Cone
 Arnold H. Holtz
 Baxter M. McKay
 Louis J. Bellis
 Edward L. Foster
 Joseph W. Leverton, Jr.
 Warren R. Thompson
 Kinloch C. Walpole
 John E. Kirkpatrick
 Charles W. Aldrich
 Mann Hamm
 Prentis K. Will
 Warren G. Corliss
 Thomas H. Copeman
 Peyton L. Wirtz
 John W. Crumpacker
 James B. Weiler
 Ford L. Wallace
 Norman Hall
 Charles T. Straub
 Leland G. Shaffer
 John C. Parham, Jr.
 William J. Giles, Jr.
 David L. Roscoe, Jr.
 John S. Reese
 John W. Byng
 Lester O. Wood
 John C. Hollingsworth
 Ernest E. Evans
 Clifton Iverson
 Joseph D. Black
 Andrew J. Hill, Jr.
 Andrew J. Smith
 Frank G. Gould
 Francis M. Peters, Jr.
 Robert F. Jones
 Burton C. Lillis, Jr.
 William M. Fresbourn
 Thomas B. Payne
 William A. Dunn
 Joseph E. O'Brien
 Edward J. O'Neill
 Hiram Cassidy
 Alcorn G. Beckmann
 Edward M. Bingham
 Thomas B. Gillespie
 Paul W. Clarke
 George P. Huff
 Jerry C. South, Jr.
 Robert M. Bowstrom
 Evan W. Yancey
 Richard W. Peterson
 Noah Adair, Jr.
 Carleton E. Mott
 Floyd B. T. Myhre
 Jesse H. Motes, Jr.
 Donald W. Todd
 Raymond H. Nelson
 Reginald R. McCracken
 Forsyth Massey
 Eugene S. Lytle, Jr.
 Henry H. Hale
 Robert W. Mackert
 Frederick J. Becton
 Francis T. Williamson
 Robert R. Sampson
 Carson Hawkins
 Justin A. Miller

Rathel L. Nolan, Jr.
Marshall T. Martin
James A. Murphy
Horace Myers
Willis O. Johnson
Nathaniel C. Copeland
Clark A. Ritchie
William V. McKaig
Elwin L. Farrington

Medical Director John B. Dennis to be a medical director in the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, from the 30th day of May 1928.

Medical Inspector George W. Calver to be a medical director in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 30th day of May 1934 (an extra number in grade, act of May 30, 1934).

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 30th day of June 1934:

Franklin F. Murdoch
Harold L. Jensen
Ogden D. King
Irving W. Jacobs
Robert L. Nattkemper
John P. Owen
Thomas C. Anderson
Melville J. Aston

William P. Woods
Julius E. Smith, Jr.
George C. Molumphy
William C. Norvell
John S. McCain, Jr.
Harry E. Seidel, Jr.
Josef M. Gardiner
James H. Davis
Joseph C. Toth

Leo C. Thyson
Alma C. Smith
John T. Bennett
Paul W. Wilson
William J. C. Agnew
Jesse W. Allen
Ross T. McIntire
John R. White

Passed Asst. Surg. David B. Peters to be a surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 10th day of March 1934.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of June 1934:

Charles F. Behrens
Albert J. Desautels
Robert M. Cochran
Ben Hollander
Navy F. X. Banvard

James J. O'Connor
Lloyd Lewis Edmisten
Robert E. Duncan
Fred M. Rohow

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 30th day of June 1934:

Clarence C. Myers
Irwin L. Norman
Emmett D. Hightower
Harold G. Young
Hubert H. Carroll
Courtney G. Clegg
David J. Cracovaner
Joseph E. Evans
Jesse W. Miller
John M. Korb
Claude R. Ball
Robert S. Simpson
Cecil C. Welch
Julian Love
Carl K. Youngkin
Rupert H. Draeger

Douglas T. Prehn
Joseph G. Schnebly
Jay F. Miller
Gordon B. Tayloe
Dirk M. te Groen
Clyde L. Bozarth
Jesse G. Wright
Charles W. Shilling
Farra L. Read
Clark W. Virtue
Charles W. Stelle
Thomas J. Carter
William E. Walsh
DeCoy Marchand
Clifford W. Moore

The following-named dental surgeons to be dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of commander, to rank from June 30, 1934:

George M. Frazier
Frank S. Tichy
Alfred W. Chandler

Albert Knox
Everett K. Patton

Passed Assistant Dental Surgeon Ray E. Farnsworth to be a dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 10th day of March 1934.

Passed Assistant Dental Surgeon Raymond D. Reid to be a dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of June 1934.

The following-named assistant dental surgeons to be passed assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 30th day of June 1934:

Louis D. Mitchell, Jr.
Robert P. Irons
Edwin D. Foulk

Edward O. Andersen
Walter P. Caruthers

Assistant Dental Surgeon (Temporary) James A. Morton to be assistant dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 9th day of October 1934.

Wilbur N. Van Zile, a citizen of California, to be assistant dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) for temporary service, from the 24th day of September 1934.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Harry B. Stengele to be a paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 4th day of June 1931.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Jonas F. Rupert to be a paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of December 1933.

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of January 1934:

Robert G. Robeson
Isaac W. Thompson

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 16th day of January 1934:

Harold R. Lehmann
Myron W. Willard
Archie A. Antrim
Samuel L. Bates
Harry F. Hake
Grandison J. Tyler

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 20th day of February 1934:

William Elliott
James E. Hunt
Hugh J. McManus
William E. Woods
Leo A. Ketterer
Nicholas A. Brown
John W. Overand
Howard N. Hill
Leo V. Flavell
Cornelius A. Brinkmann
Joseph E. Ford
Albert W. Eldred
Jacob H. Kyger
Joseph T. Lareau
Marvin McCray
Paul K. Coons
Roy L. Koester

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of March 1934:

James H. Stevens
George Scratchley
Ellsworth F. Sparks
Charles B. Forrest
John P. Killeen
William G. Conrad
Karl S. Farnum
Orville F. Byrd
Louis A. Puckett
Ellory F. Carr
James D. G. Wognum
Charles H. Gillilan
Charles H. Ritt
Harry A. Miller
Harvey R. Dye
Verny Carroll
Charles Schaaf
Forrest Ivanhoe
Ray E. Snedaker
Ray W. Byrns
George W. Davis
William W. Wise
Robert H. Lenson
Robert R. Blaisdell
Edward F. Ney

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 10th day of March 1934:

Walter E. Scott
Walter Guerry
George F. Yoran

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of April 1934:

Webster Gross
William R. Calvert
Herman F. Gingrich
James M. McComb

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of May 1934:

Frank P. Delahanty
Worth B. Beacham
Carl J. Buck
Hunter J. Norton
Harry R. Hubbard
Charles M. Garrison

John M. Speissegger

Passed Assistant Paymaster John H. Skillman to be a paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of June 1934.

Assistant Paymaster John E. Wymond to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 1st day of April 1934.

Acting Chaplain Emmet O'Neill to be a chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 30th day of June 1934.

The following-named naval constructors to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 30th day of June 1934:

Edward L. Cochrane	Adrian R. Marron
Robert W. Ferrell	Gordon W. Nelson
Donald Royce	

The following-named assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 8th day of June 1934:

John B. Pearson, Jr.	Robert C. Bell, Jr.
Henry A. Schade	William S. Kurtz
George A. Holderness, Jr.	Emmett R. Sprung

Assistant Civil Engineer John R. Perry to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 8th day of June 1934.

Radio Electrician Nelson M. Cooke to be a chief radio electrician in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 1st day of October 1934.

Machinist Albert F. O'Meara to be a chief machinist in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 4th day of October 1933.

The following-named pay clerks to be chief pay clerks in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign from the 18th day of February 1934:

Robert W. Underwood	George A. Mullen
John H. Hampshire	Charles J. Forquer

Lt. Comdr. Roy Pfaff to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July 1934.

Lt. Benjamin S. Brown to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of June 1934.

Lt. Ernest W. Litch to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of August 1934.

Lt. Marion E. Crist to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of September 1934.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Forrest R. Bunker to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th day of June 1933.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Dennis L. Francis to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of January 1934.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Arthur A. Griesse to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of March 1934.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Eugene T. Seaward to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of June 1934.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Robert H. G. Johnson to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 30th day of June 1934.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Franklin D. Karns, Jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of November 1934.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 4th day of June 1934:

Carl A. Lizberg
Douglas T. Hammond

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of June 1934:

Benjamin O. Kilroy	Harry H. Hines
Archie B. McKay	Everett W. Brown

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles S. Bailey to be a paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 30th day of June 1934.

Gunner Bryan C. Clark to be a chief gunner in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 1st day of October 1934.

Machinist Carl Mills to be a chief machinist in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 23d day of May 1932.

The following-named machinists to be chief machinists in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 1st day of October 1934:

William Smith
Richard G. Sly
John T. Staley

MARINE CORPS

Maj. Gen. (Temporary) John H. Russell to be a major general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of September 1933.

Maj. Gen. (Temporary) Harry Lee to be a major general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of March 1934.

Col. Richard P. Williams to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of May 1934.

Col. David D. Porter, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, to be The Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from the 1st day of November 1934.

Lt. Col. Emile P. Moses to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 20th day of March 1934.

The following-named lieutenant colonels to be colonels in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of May 1934:

Clayton B. Vogel	Andrew B. Drum
Henry N. Manney, Jr.	Holland M. Smith
Calvin B. Matthews	Ralph S. Keyser

Lt. Col. Bennet Puryear, Jr., assistant quartermaster, to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps with the rank of colonel from the 1st day of October 1934.

Lt. Col. Philip H. Torrey to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of November 1934.

Lt. Col. Robert L. Denig to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of November 1934.

The following-named majors to be lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of May 1934:

Alley D. Rorex	Harry K. Pickett
Samuel M. Harrington	John B. Sebree
Harold L. Parsons	Henry L. Larsen
Thomas E. Thrasher, Jr.	William H. Rupertus
Julian C. Smith	James L. Underhill
Charles J. Miller	Keller E. Rockey
Leander A. Clapp	Allen H. Turnage
Thomas S. Clarke	Matthew H. Kingman
Joseph C. Fegan	Alphonse DeCarre
Francis T. Evans	Samuel L. Howard
Alexander A. Vandegrift	Lyle H. Miller
Roy S. Geiger	Ralph J. Mitchell
Charles D. Barrett	DeWitt Peck
Oliver Floyd	Archie F. Howard
Harry Schmidt	Raymond R. Wright
Earl C. Long	Pedro A. del Valle
Harry L. Smith	Walter H. Sitz
Selden B. Kennedy	William G. Hawthorne
Miles R. Thacher	Oscar R. Cauldwell
Marion B. Humphrey	Arnold W. Jacobsen
William B. Sullivan	Earl H. Jenkins
Lowry B. Stephenson	Thomas E. Watson
Harold C. Pierce	

Maj. Walter G. Sheard to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October 1934.

Maj. James E. Davis to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of November 1934.

Maj. Lloyd L. Leech to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of November 1934.

Maj. Raphael Griffin to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January 1935.

The following-named captains to be majors in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of May 1934:

Francis P. Mulcahy	Field Harris
Dean Kalbfleisch	Roy C. Swink
Robert M. Montague	Leon L. Dye
Daniel E. Campbell	Francis E. Pierce
Maurice G. Holmes	Maurice C. Gregory
James E. Betts	Andrew E. Creesy
James W. Webb	Donald Curtis
John M. Tildsley	Ery M. Spencer
Louis E. Woods	Martin J. Kelleher
Evans O. Ames	Franklin T. Steele
Franklin A. Hart	William N. Best
George F. Adams	William A. Worton
Emmett W. Skinner	John W. Thomason, Jr.
Thomas B. Gale	Merritt B. Curtis

Charles T. Brooks
Herbert Hardy
Charles N. Muldrow
John T. Walker
Joseph G. Ward
Robert C. Anthony
James D. McLean
Henry D. Linscott
William T. Clement
Ralph E. West
Frank D. Strong
Lyman Passmore
Clifford O. Henry
Joseph T. Smith
Raymond E. Knapp
Edward L. Burwell, Jr.
Omar T. Pfeiffer
Campbell H. Brown
Lewie G. Merritt
Claude A. Larkin
Lucian W. Burnham
Shaler Ladd

Capt. William H. Harrison to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October 1934.

Capt. John P. Adams to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of November 1934.

Capt. Gilbert D. Hatfield to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of November 1934.

Capt. George H. Morse, Jr., to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of November 1934.

Capt. William T. Evans to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January 1935.

Capt. Benjamin W. Gally to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January 1935.

The following-named first lieutenants to be captains in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of May 1934:

William L. McKittrick
Charles W. Pohl
Stanley E. Ridderhof
Morris L. Shively
Max D. Smith
David A. Stafford
Chesley G. Stevens
Walter W. Wensinger
Lawson H. M. Sanderson
Jacob F. Plachta
Harold E. Rosecrans
Leo Sullivan
Hayne D. Boyden
Franklin G. Cowie
Christian F. Schilt
Stuart W. King
Walter A. Wachtler
William E. Maxwell
Clarence R. Wallace
Ronald A. Boone
Paul B. Watson
William B. Onley
James H. Strother
Ivan W. Miller
Joe N. Smith
Louis E. Marie, Jr.
Thomas M. Ryan
James S. Monahan
John A. Bemis

John C. Wood
Richard H. Jeschke
Joseph I. Nettekoven
William P. T. Hill
William E. Riley
Ray A. Robinson
Robert L. Montague
Jacob Lienhard
Victor F. Bleasdale
Merwin H. Silverthorn
John Groff
Leonard E. Rea
William W. Rogers
Curtis T. Beecher
George F. Stokes
William K. MacNulty
Jacob M. Pearce
William P. Richards
Edgar S. Tuttle
Bert A. Bone
Robert C. Thaxton
Harold D. Campbell

John C. McQueen
Howard N. Kenyon
William N. McKelvy, Jr.
William W. Davies
Vernon E. Megee
Augustus W. Cockrell
James M. Smith
William H. Doyle
Ernest E. Linsert
Orin H. Wheeler
Lewis A. Hohn
William O. Brice
Francis M. Wulbern
Edwin A. Pollock
Randolph McC. Pate
Cornelius J. Eldridge
Lucian C. Whitaker
John C. Donehoo, Jr.
Raymond P. Coffman
James M. McHugh
Rupert R. Deese
James P. Riseley
Harry E. Dunkelberger
Clayton C. Jerome
Emery E. Larson
John M. Greer
George J. O'Shea
Charles O. Brown
Eugene H. Price

First Lt. Lyman G. Miller to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July 1934.

First Lt. Ralph E. Forsyth to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of August 1934.

First Lt. William M. Mitchell to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October 1934.

First Lt. James A. Stuart to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of November 1934.

First Lt. Pierson E. Conradt to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of November 1934.

First Lt. Howard R. Huff to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of November 1934.

First Lt. William W. Orr to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1934.

First Lt. Gregon A. Williams to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1934.

First Lt. Evans F. Carlson to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January 1935.

First Lt. John W. Lakso to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January 1935.

First Lt. Monroe S. Swanson to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January 1935.

First Lt. Will H. Lee to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January 1935.

Second Lt. Robert B. Luckey to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of May 1934.

Second Lt. Karl K. Louthier to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of May 1934.

The following-named second lieutenants to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of May 1934:

Richard P. Ross, Jr.
Paul Drake
Clinton E. Fox
Harold R. Lee
George O. Van Orden
Walker A. Reaves
Robert L. Peterson
George E. Williams
Kenneth H. Weir
Arthur F. Binney
Clovis C. Coffman
Perry O. Parmelee
John J. Heil
Max W. Schaeffer
Thomas G. Ennis
Ernest E. Pollock
Wilson T. Dodge
Boeker C. Batterton
Frank C. Croft
Saville T. Clark
John V. Rosewaine
Hewin O. Hammond
Lester S. Hamel
Joseph J. Tavern
Joe A. Smoak
Louis M. Heinrichs
Alva B. Lasswell
William I. Phipps
William F. Coleman
Homer C. Murray
Frank H. Schwable
Edward C. Dyer
Melvin G. Brown
Manly L. Curry
Samuel B. Griffith, 2d
Raymond F. Crist, Jr.
Otho C. Ledbetter
Harry C. Lang
James B. Lake, Jr.
Deane C. Roberts
Albert F. Moe
James V. Bradley, Jr.
Keith R. Willard
Joseph H. Berry
Zebulon C. Hopkins
Wilfred J. Huffman
Orin K. Pressley
Robert H. Williams
Randall M. Victory
Joseph P. McCaffery
Carson A. Roberts
Richard J. McPherson
John B. Hill
James R. Hester

William F. Parks
Chandler W. Johnson
William A. Willis
John S. Holmberg
Clarence J. O'Donnell
Paul D. Sherman
John F. Stamm
George R. Weeks
John Wehle
James P. Berkeley
William P. Beattell
Cornelius P. Van Ness
Edson L. Lyman
Lewis R. Tyler
Archibald D. Abel
George H. Cloud
Charles E. Shepard, Jr.
Peter A. McDonald
Michael M. Mahoney
Thomas B. Hughes
Frank G. Wagner, Jr.
Paul Moret
Harold W. Bauer
William B. McKean
Fred D. Beans
Glen G. Herndon
Wallace M. Greene, Jr.
Francis H. Williams
Paul W. Russell
William B. Steiner
Frank M. Reinecke
John M. Davis
Walfried H. Fromhold
James T. Wilbur
Charles H. Hayes
Donald M. Weller
Samuel S. Yeaton
Edward A. Montgomery
Edgar O. Price
Robert E. Hill
James M. Daly
Nicholas J. Pusel
Ronald D. Salmon
Russell Lloyd
Ernest W. Fry, Jr.
Wright C. Taylor
Marcellus J. Howard
August Larson
Donovan D. Sult
Richard W. Hayward
Norman Hussa
Henry T. Elrod
Robert L. McKee
Edward B. Carney

The following-named second lieutenants to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 4th day of June 1934:

Austin R. Brunelli
Lewis C. Hudson, Jr.
Edmund B. Games
Albert J. Keller
Luther S. Moore
Harry S. Leon

Nelson K. Brown
Charles R. Jones
Clifford H. Shuey
Wayne H. Adams
John H. Cook, Jr.
Edward H. Forney, Jr.
John A. White
Samuel G. Taxis
Edward J. Dillon

The following-named second lieutenants to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 11th day of June 1934:

George R. E. Shell
James H. Brower

Quartermaster Clerk Landreville Ledoux to be a chief quartermaster clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 7th day of September 1934.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Sidney B. Hooper to be postmaster at Albertville, Ala., in place of Leander Isbell, removed.

Felton Collier to be postmaster at Bessemer, Ala., in place of J. H. McEniry. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Daniel H. Byrd to be postmaster at Boligee, Ala., in place of D. H. Byrd. Incumbent's commission expired June 19, 1933.

Mabel C. Leigh to be postmaster at Brewton, Ala., in place of G. F. Schad, removed.

James B. White, Jr., to be postmaster at Centerville, Ala., in place of N. C. Fuller. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Bertha M. Beck to be postmaster at Chapman, Ala., in place of S. M. Stallworth, resigned.

Charles E. Niven to be postmaster at Columbiana, Ala., in place of J. F. Baker, removed.

Edmon R. Todd to be postmaster at Courtland, Ala., in place of J. G. Sanderson. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1934.

Thomas A. Smith to be postmaster at Cullman, Ala., in place of J. E. Sutterer. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Bessie L. Butler to be postmaster at Double Springs, Ala., in place of James Guttery, resigned.

Maxwell L. Warren to be postmaster at Enterprise, Ala., in place of J. S. Amos, resigned.

Clayton C. Baldwin to be postmaster at Fairhope, Ala., in place of A. H. Mershon. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Leila P. Adair to be postmaster at Geneva, Ala., in place of Alberta Alexander. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Vera G. Howell to be postmaster at Greensboro, Ala., in place of C. W. Massengale, removed.

Lelia C. Williamson to be postmaster at Gurley, Ala., in place of H. P. Houk. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Henry B. Foster to be postmaster at Haleyville, Ala., in place of F. M. Johnson, resigned.

George W. Burkart to be postmaster at Hanceville, Ala., in place of L. W. Johnston, removed.

Mary F. Ward to be postmaster at Hartford, Ala., in place of J. B. Daughtry. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Nora B. Wells to be postmaster at Jemison, Ala., in place of Jewell Sorrell. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Tom Dorroh to be postmaster at Kennedy, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Alfred L. Harrell to be postmaster at Lafayette, Ala., in place of J. F. Frazer. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

John M. Spruiell to be postmaster at Leeds, Ala., in place of J. E. Hurst. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Harold I. Larson
Clifton R. Moss
Bankson T. Holcomb, Jr.
Frederick L. Wieseman
Robert S. Brown
Harlan C. Cooper
Robert E. Fojt
William K. Pottinger
Billy W. King

Nathaniel J. Davis to be postmaster at Marion, Ala., in place of J. D. Dennis, resigned.

Dewey D. Prater to be postmaster at Millport, Ala., in place of W. K. Black. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Charles R. Cain to be postmaster at Oakman, Ala., in place of W. F. Crownover, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

William W. Wilson to be postmaster at Oneonta, Ala., in place of R. A. Tuck, resigned.

Walter H. Wilson to be postmaster at Opelika, Ala., in place of A. G. Smith, deceased.

Walter A. Blount to be postmaster at Slocumb, Ala., in place of E. B. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

J. Donald Merchant to be postmaster at Thorsby, Ala., in place of G. A. Bice, removed.

Ellalee M. Setzer to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ala., in place of E. E. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1933.

Robert C. Montgomery to be postmaster at Warrior, Ala., in place of Edna Young, removed.

ALASKA

Robert E. Sheldon to be postmaster at Fairbanks, Alaska, in place of W. T. Pinkerton, removed.

Albert Wile to be postmaster at Juneau, Alaska, in place of J. C. Spickett. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1934.

Guy E. Mish to be postmaster at Nome, Alaska, in place of William Arthurs, resigned.

Richard F. Brennan to be postmaster at Petersburg, Alaska, in place of Jacob Otness, resigned.

William H. Murray to be postmaster at Skagway, Alaska, in place of J. J. Conway, resigned.

ARIZONA

Jessie I. Cooper to be postmaster at Chandler, Ariz., in place of E. E. Cooper, deceased.

Woodie A. Gatlin to be postmaster at Patagonia, Ariz., in place of H. B. Riggs. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

J. Albert Brown to be postmaster at St. Johns, Ariz., in place of B. Y. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Sparlin B. Boner to be postmaster at Seligman, Ariz., in place of R. L. Diamond. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1933.

Neal H. Phelps to be postmaster at Springerville, Ariz., in place of W. J. Kowalski. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Harold B. Collins to be postmaster at Tucson, Ariz., in place of H. W. Zipf. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1934.

Joseph M. Balsz to be postmaster at Yuma, Ariz., in place of Donald McIntyre. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

ARKANSAS

Clyde S. Airheart to be postmaster at Augusta, Ark., in place of E. E. Blackmon. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Herman Cross to be postmaster at Blytheville, Ark., in place of J. H. Elkins. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

Clinton H. Northcutt to be postmaster at Decatur, Ark., in place of Addie Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Thomas M. Coker to be postmaster at Glenwood, Ark., in place of P. W. Hampton, removed.

Howard E. Powell to be postmaster at Gurdon, Ark., in place of F. H. Price. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Ella B. Mitchell to be postmaster at Havana, Ark., in place of L. E. Oliver. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

Charles L. Moore to be postmaster at Helena, Ark., in place of D. C. Wines, transferred.

Jerry J. Simpson to be postmaster at Huntsville, Ark., in place of H. L. Thompson, removed.

Alonzo E. Nelson to be postmaster at Judsonia, Ark., in place of E. N. Orr. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Clark H. Griscom to be postmaster at Lincoln, Ark., in place of M. D. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Richard S. Remy to be postmaster at Mulberry, Ark., in place of H. L. Shambarger, removed.

Ross L. Lawhon to be postmaster at North Little Rock, Ark. Office established.

William B. Hunter to be postmaster at Parkin, Ark., in place of V. C. Paul, resigned.

Mark B. Craig to be postmaster at Russellville, Ark., in place of J. H. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1933.

Horatio J. Humphries to be postmaster at Salem, Ark., in place of S. A. King. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

Lewis B. Mason to be postmaster at Swifton, Ark., in place of C. E. Mitts. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

CALIFORNIA

W. Wesley Field to be postmaster at Antioch, Calif., in place of F. J. Biglow. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Stuart J. Titlow to be postmaster at Arcata, Calif., in place of J. R. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Guy N. Southwick to be postmaster at Atascadero, Calif., in place of A. L. Woodin. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

Mary Evalyn Rider to be postmaster at Balboa Island, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Thomas J. Durfee to be postmaster at Bieber, Calif., in place of T. J. Durfee. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Reginald C. Line to be postmaster at Boulder Creek, Calif., in place of R. L. Ball. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Frank E. Hagne to be postmaster at Covelo, Calif., in place of A. N. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1933.

Carlton T. Hansen to be postmaster at Crescent City, Calif., in place of J. N. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Raymond M. Krollpfeiffer to be postmaster at Del Monte, Calif., in place of W. D. Neilson, deceased.

William M. McClearn, to be postmaster at Exeter, Calif., in place of G. B. Tantau, resigned.

Joel K. L. Schwartz to be postmaster at Fillmore, Calif., in place of T. H. Zimmerman. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Raymond E. Ware to be postmaster at Fort Bragg, Calif., in place of C. B. Melville. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

Richard S. Gregory to be postmaster at Fullerton, Calif., in place of J. B. Horner. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Robert M. Martin to be postmaster at Gilroy, Calif., in place of Tracy Learnard. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Donald B. Robb to be postmaster at Gridley, Calif., in place of J. N. Hollis. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Charlotte A. Cavalli to be postmaster at Half Moon Bay, Calif., in place of F. B. LaCrosse. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Gorham R. Humphreys to be postmaster at Happy Camp, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Arthur F. White to be postmaster at Hawthorne, Calif., in place of C. E. VanDerOef, removed.

Margaret Allen to be postmaster at Indio, Calif., in place of Margaret Allen. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Bessie L. Dunn to be postmaster at Isleton, Calif., in place of G. A. Denison. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1934.

John E. Nolan to be postmaster at Jamestown, Calif., in place of J. E. Nolan. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Henry B. R. Briggs to be postmaster at Los Angeles, Calif., in place of P. P. O'Brien, resigned.

Jence J. Anderson to be postmaster at Martinez, Calif., in place of J. A. Schweinitzer, removed.

Vaun Johnson to be postmaster at Morro Bay, Calif., in place of L. A. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Betty M. West to be postmaster at Nevada City, Calif., in place of P. G. Scadden. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Lela Opal Houghton to be postmaster at Newhall, Calif., in place of M. E. Dawson. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1933.

James E. Byrne to be postmaster at Oroville, Calif., in place of J. Z. Shelton. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Louis E. Clay to be postmaster at Pacific Grove, Calif., in place of F. E. Paul. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Elmer T. Bollinger to be postmaster at Paso Robles, Calif., in place of H. G. Merrill. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1934.

Harry A. McBride to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Calif., in place of M. L. Royce. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1933.

William H. Smith to be postmaster at Point Arena, Calif., in place of W. H. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1934.

Eugene L. Scott to be postmaster at Porterville, Calif., in place of J. A. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

Myrtle E. Vance to be postmaster at Portola, Calif., in place of M. E. Vance. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

J. Vedro Stanton to be postmaster at Redding, Calif., in place of William Junkans, resigned.

Robert E. O'Connell, Jr., to be postmaster at Redwood City, Calif., in place of C. K. Mable. Incumbent's commission expired February 25, 1934.

Mildred R. Doyle to be postmaster at Ross, Calif., in place of F. M. Cole. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1933.

Ellis T. Tanner to be postmaster at San Jacinto, Calif., in place of R. E. Copeland. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Frederick T. Hale to be postmaster at Santa Cruz, Calif., in place of F. R. Howe. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Elmer G. Youmans to be postmaster at San Ysidro, Calif., in place of R. A. Haskell. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1933.

Lois L. Berry to be postmaster at Shafter, Calif., in place of W. H. Hitchcock, removed.

William D. Browning to be postmaster at Strathmore, Calif., in place of C. W. Bouldin. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Timothy J. O'Brien to be postmaster at Taft, Calif., in place of Nicholas Kitchak, removed.

Raymond O. Foster to be postmaster at Talmage, Calif., in place of W. L. Milne, deceased.

Harry D. Beck to be postmaster at Tipton, Calif., in place of F. J. Klindera. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Leo H. Strickland to be postmaster at Venice, Calif., in place of C. W. Holbrook, removed.

James E. Rains to be postmaster at Ventura, Calif., in place of W. W. Bernhardt. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1934.

Nathan Levy to be postmaster at Visalia, Calif., in place of A. M. Becker. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

William T. King to be postmaster at Weed, Calif., in place of F. R. Coleman. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

COLORADO

Earl E. Graham to be postmaster at Canon City, Colo., in place of J. W. Emmerson, retired.

Rudy A. Weisgerber to be postmaster at Cripple Creek, Colo., in place of E. H. Bebee, removed.

Olive R. Ross to be postmaster at Deertrail, Colo., in place of F. M. Whalen. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Nettie K. Lilley to be postmaster at Fairplay, Colo., in place of Idamay Spurlock, resigned.

Lucia A. Wheatley to be postmaster at Grand Valley, Colo., in place of O. M. Letson. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1934.

John W. McMahon to be postmaster at Leadville, Colo., in place of W. J. Orr. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

Townsend W. Monell to be postmaster at Montrose, Colo., in place of W. D. Asbury, removed.

Wilton T. Hutt to be postmaster at Norwood, Colo., in place of Annie Hurlburt. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Floyd F. Hensler to be postmaster at Ordway, Colo., in place of T. E. Downey, deceased.

F. Reef Egger to be postmaster at Pagosa Springs, Colo., in place of L. L. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Edward R. Mulvihill to be postmaster at Palisade, Colo., in place of R. H. Bancroft. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

James W. Stuart to be postmaster at Pritchett, Colo., in place of Gwendolyn Oyler. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

Willard T. Moreland to be postmaster at Simla, Colo., in place of W. W. Hofer. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Carl E. Raney to be postmaster at Walsh, Colo., in place of R. B. Kerr. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1933.

Christine Jaspersen to be postmaster at Weldona, Colo., in place of H. I. Boyd. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1934.

Carl H. Davis to be postmaster at Wiley, Colo., in place of R. H. Horner. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

CONNECTICUT

George T. Manion to be postmaster at Avon, Conn., in place of W. C. Chidsey. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Charles H. Yeager to be postmaster at Rockyhill, Conn., in place of A. T. Harding. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1933.

Patrick T. Malley to be postmaster at Thompsonville, Conn., in place of W. P. Gourlie, removed.

FLORIDA

Hal Hoffman to be postmaster at Apalachicola, Fla., in place of J. F. Warren. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Francis C. Wilson to be postmaster at Blountstown, Fla., in place of S. E. Yon. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1934.

Adelaide de Lauzanne to be postmaster at Brooksville, Fla., in place of Algernon Keathley, resigned.

William T. Eddins to be postmaster at Bushnell, Fla., in place of Victor Allen. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1933.

Reuben G. Bradford to be postmaster at Carrabelle, Fla., in place of C. E. Kilbourn. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Nadia V. Hall to be postmaster at Center Hill, Fla., in place of D. C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1930.

Mayo Ferdon to be postmaster at Crestview, Fla., in place of Fred Brett. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

Fay G. Brown to be postmaster at Foley, Fla., in place of L. M. Sheffield, deceased.

Walter B. Walters to be postmaster at Fort Myers, Fla., in place of J. E. Brecht. Incumbent's commission expired November 12, 1933.

Charles W. Peters to be postmaster at Fort Pierce, Fla., in place of W. S. Moe. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

Guy P. Ruhl to be postmaster at Frostproof, Fla., in place of R. J. Sweezey. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

George W. Shelton to be postmaster at Lake Alfred, Fla., in place of C. M. Shinn. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1934.

Roy H. Chapman to be postmaster at Lake City, Fla., in place of G. O. Jacobs. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

George W. Oliver to be postmaster at Lake Wales, Fla., in place of H. M. Flagg. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Vivian L. Roberts to be postmaster at Lynn Haven, Fla., in place of J. L. Cooley. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Ebenezer J. Harris to be postmaster at Madison, Fla., in place of J. A. Zipperer, resigned.

Edward T. Owen to be postmaster at Maitland, Fla., in place of A. M. Kohloss. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Joseph L. Porcher to be postmaster at Melbourne, Fla., in place of M. V. Robinson, removed.

Clifford C. Dooley to be postmaster at Mount Dora, Fla., in place of D. H. Bishop, removed.

Robert E. Sweat to be postmaster at Mulberry, Fla., in place of E. L. Goss, deceased.

Robert H. Roesch, Jr., to be postmaster at Oneco, Fla., in place of G. B. Helm. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Helen A. Thompson to be postmaster at Orange City, Fla., in place of P. E. Graham. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Wayne E. Lee to be postmaster at Panama City, Fla., in place of J. J. B. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Fenton M. Prewitt to be postmaster at Plant City, Fla., in place of M. E. Barnes. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Thomas J. Nobles to be postmaster at Pompano, Fla., in place of Clyde Bland, resigned.

George O. Dewey to be postmaster at Punta Gorda, Fla., in place of A. M. Hatch. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1933.

James H. Cox to be postmaster at Quincy, Fla., in place of E. C. Mahaffey. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1933.

James A. Brown to be postmaster at Safety Harbor, Fla., in place of A. H. Lasher. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

Henry L. Godwin to be postmaster at St. Cloud, Fla., in place of J. B. Carlin, removed.

Robert J. Holly to be postmaster at Sanford, Fla., in place of J. P. Hall, removed.

Preston H. Smith to be postmaster at Wildwood, Fla., in place of T. R. Gamble. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

William H. Harris to be postmaster at Williston, Fla., in place of H. G. Nelson, removed.

Wrather H. Reams to be postmaster at Winter Garden, Fla., in place of J. M. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1934.

GEORGIA

David F. Bruton to be postmaster at Adel, Ga., in place of J. T. Dampier, removed.

Nora L. Smith to be postmaster at Ashburn, Ga., in place of J. W. Long, transferred.

John G. Butler to be postmaster at Blakely, Ga., in place of L. H. Rambo. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Norma W. Hawes to be postmaster at Elberton, Ga., in place of J. S. Lunsford, retired.

Andrew J. Daniel to be postmaster at Franklin, Ga., in place of J. C. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1930.

John W. Hammond to be postmaster at Griffin, Ga., in place of R. L. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Morgan Thompson to be postmaster at Hawkinsville, Ga., in place of J. H. Hendrix. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Ross L. Lindsey to be postmaster at Irwinton, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Emmie J. Newton to be postmaster at Nahunta, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Lyte R. Tucker (Mrs.) to be postmaster at Ocilla, Ga., in place of R. H. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1930.

Thornwell Jacobs to be postmaster at Oglethorpe University, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Otis A. King to be postmaster at Perry, Ga., in place of Frederick Bonner, deceased.

Mamie E. Fountain to be postmaster at Ray City, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Clyde S. Young to be postmaster at Rebecca, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Gertie B. Gibbs to be postmaster at Ty Ty, Ga., in place of G. B. Gibbs. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1934.

Daniel M. Proctor to be postmaster at Woodbine, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

IDAHO

Robert R. Walker to be postmaster at Avery, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Pearl Kennedy to be postmaster at Burke, Idaho, in place of L. R. Culbertson. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Charles E. Bales to be postmaster at Caldwell, Idaho, in place of J. B. Gowen. Incumbent's commission expired February 25, 1934.

Arthur T. Combs to be postmaster at Kellogg, Idaho, in place of B. O. Braham. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Lee Highley to be postmaster at New Meadows, Idaho, in place of G. S. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1934.

William H. Goldsmith to be postmaster at New Plymouth, Idaho, in place of H. H. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1934.

Jessie L. Kelly to be postmaster at Winchester, Idaho, in place of Grace Eubanks. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1934.

ILLINOIS

Arthur S. Austin to be postmaster at Altona, Ill., in place of A. C. Krans. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Fred Rohr to be postmaster at Ashkum, Ill., in place of H. E. Petersen. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

James R. Freddy to be postmaster at Atkinson, Ill., in place of H. N. Haugh. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1934.

Frank R. Dalton to be postmaster at Aurora, Ill., in place of J. E. Harley. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

Ruth L. Patterson to be postmaster at Bement, Ill., in place of William Hughes, deceased.

John C. Kepner to be postmaster at Blue Mound, Ill., in place of H. K. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Michael Colgrass to be postmaster at Brookfield, Ill., in place of Charles Koenig. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

John R. Markley to be postmaster at Bushnell, Ill., in place of J. E. Voorhees. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Leslie W. Hunt to be postmaster at Cambridge, Ill., in place of V. F. Boltenstern. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1934.

Elmer E. Dallas to be postmaster at Cerro Gordo, Ill., in place of H. S. Pensinger. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

William M. Donovan to be postmaster at Clifton, Ill., in place of A. R. Dion. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Thomas W. Cramer to be postmaster at Clinton, Ill., in place of C. A. Cline. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Claude H. Rendleman to be postmaster at Cobden, Ill., in place of O. L. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

Claude Shaffner to be postmaster at Dallas City, Ill., in place of L. M. Diver. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Louis J. Albrecht to be postmaster at Dolton, Ill., in place of L. E. Brookfelt. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

George A. Wall to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ill., in place of C. L. Flynn. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1933.

Kile E. Rowand to be postmaster at Fairmount, Ill., in place of W. F. Temple, removed.

John H. Mauzey to be postmaster at Findlay, Ill., in place of J. E. Lee, removed.

Mervin F. Hinton to be postmaster at Fisher, Ill., in place of Ralph Redding. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1933.

Lowell R. Murray to be postmaster at Herrick, Ill., in place of H. W. Smart. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1934.

John Petry to be postmaster at Hoopeston, Ill., in place of W. C. Welty. Incumbent's commission expired October 10, 1933.

George E. Roe to be postmaster at Industry, Ill., in place of M. Z. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

George J. Pfaff to be postmaster at Itasca, Ill., in place of M. W. Mensching. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Joseph O. Hucker, Jr., to be postmaster at Lake Villa, Ill., in place of C. D. Sherwood. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Fred D. Hatter to be postmaster at Millstadt, Ill., in place of A. J. Mollman. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

John F. Hartsfield to be postmaster at Monticello, Ill., in place of J. M. Donahue. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Leslie J. Smith to be postmaster at Mount Auburn, Ill., in place of L. J. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1934.

Henry R. Richardson to be postmaster at Moweaqua, Ill., in place of M. F. Stewart, removed.

Arthur L. Reinheimer to be postmaster at New Athens, Ill., in place of A. L. Weible. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

John R. Goodson to be postmaster at Newman, Ill., in place of H. B. Rutherford, removed.

Amiel J. Toelle to be postmaster at Orland Park, Ill., in place of J. F. Schmadeke, removed.

William D. Steward to be postmaster at Plano, Ill., in place of G. S. Faxon, removed.

Hallie Weir to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, Ill., in place of J. L. Thomas, resigned.

Glenn G. Watson to be postmaster at Roseville, Ill., in place of H. F. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Floyd E. Denhart to be postmaster at St. Joseph, Ill., in place of R. W. Peters. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Burleigh A. Murray to be postmaster at Sesser, Ill., in place of R. A. Gulley. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

William J. Woodard to be postmaster at Sidney, Ill., in place of W. L. Eaton. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Paul H. Rauhoff to be postmaster at Tinley Park, Ill., in place of Christian Andres, retired.

William Connell to be postmaster at Tremont, Ill., in place of G. W. Weeks. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Robert K. Collinson to be postmaster at Victoria, Ill., in place of C. E. Van Buren. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Joseph P. Daly to be postmaster at Waukegan, Ill., in place of Mancel Talcott. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Arthur E. Swan to be postmaster at Waynesville, Ill., in place of J. B. Hollibaugh. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

E. Donovan Stover to be postmaster at Western Springs, Ill., in place of H. E. Collom, removed.

Fred C. Shetler to be postmaster at Woodhull, Ill., in place of V. M. Carlson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

INDIANA

Otto N. Hennefert to be postmaster at Alexandria, Ind., in place of A. O. Cripe, removed.

Harry L. Brendel to be postmaster at Anderson, Ind., in place of A. V. Reschar. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Rena Zehr to be postmaster at Berne, Ind., in place of Fred Rohrer. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1933.

William W. Houk to be postmaster at Brazil, Ind., in place of C. W. Culbertson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

James R. McDonald to be postmaster at Brookville, Ind., in place of E. W. Showalter. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Roy D. Haines to be postmaster at Bryant, Ind., in place of J. P. Switzer. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Ralph D. Barry to be postmaster at Crandall, Ind., in place of H. E. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Beatrice Bales to be postmaster at Dana, Ind., in place of R. B. Conklin. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

John A. Donohue to be postmaster at Elwood, Ind., in place of A. C. Phipps, removed.

Fay A. Crandall to be postmaster at Gas City, Ind., in place of C. W. Ward, removed.

J. Russell Smith to be postmaster at Gosport, Ind., in place of F. M. Martin, removed.

Dorothy V. Prall to be postmaster at Henryville, Ind., in place of H. E. Hostettler. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Herbert J. Harris to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Ind., in place of W. M. Lyon, resigned.

Samuel S. Foor to be postmaster at Macy, Ind., in place of H. A. Fenters. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

Charles H. Wilson to be postmaster at Mooresville, Ind., in place of V. D. Macy, resigned.

Orville R. Wells to be postmaster at Morgantown, Ind., in place of M. E. Elkins, removed.

Henry H. Powell to be postmaster at Newburgh, Ind., in place of E. C. Purdue. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Retta M. House to be postmaster at North Salem, Ind., in place of E. M. Wright, resigned.

Edward P. Donnar to be postmaster at Oaktown, Ind., in place of C. E. Ballance, removed.

Benjamin F. Phipps to be postmaster at Pendleton, Ind., in place of N. G. Hollowell, removed.

James R. Morrissey to be postmaster at Peru, Ind., in place of R. R. Rhodes. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Earl J. McWilliams to be postmaster at Plainville, Ind., in place of A. C. Heithecker. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Ivan R. Huxford to be postmaster at Rosedale, Ind., in place of Manda Neet, removed.

Albert J. Anderson to be postmaster at Shirley, Ind., in place of H. L. Johnson, removed.

Mildred B. Mitchell to be postmaster at Shoals, Ind., in place of O. M. Dickey, deceased.

Ralph E. Fox to be postmaster at South Whitley, Ind., in place of O. R. Metz. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Elsie E. Mitchell to be postmaster at Sweetser, Ind. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Albert Rautenkranz to be postmaster at Urbana, Ind., in place of B. M. Beeks. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Benjamin B. Plummer to be postmaster at Windfall, Ind., in place of J. C. Harris, deceased.

IOWA

Anna V. McDonnell to be postmaster at Adair, Iowa, in place of C. W. Edwards, transferred.

Ambrose J. Leinhauser to be postmaster at Agency, Iowa, in place of A. B. Chambers, removed.

Joseph W. Weber to be postmaster at Alta Vista, Iowa, in place of G. J. Walters. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

Frank B. Baldwin to be postmaster at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in place of F. K. Hahn, resigned.

John B. Taylor to be postmaster at Centerville, Iowa, in place of H. C. Haynes, retired.

Lester A. Falcon to be postmaster at Central City, Iowa, in place of M. L. Hoffman. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

Robert H. Stoneking to be postmaster at Cushing, Iowa, in place of M. B. Yapp, removed.

Earl P. Patten to be postmaster at Danbury, Iowa, in place of E. P. Patten. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Anna M. Stephenson to be postmaster at Deep River, Iowa, in place of R. B. Light. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

Cecil W. Langmann to be postmaster at Durant, Iowa, in place of O. W. Bierkamp, removed.

Harry L. Conway to be postmaster at Elma, Iowa, in place of G. L. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

Hans P. Hansen, Jr., to be postmaster at Exira, Iowa, in place of O. W. Masching. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

Jacob S. Forgrave to be postmaster at Farmington, Iowa, in place of J. E. Carr, removed.

Edward H. Schnebel to be postmaster at Farnhamville, Iowa, in place of E. M. Skinner. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1934.

Harry W. Kelly to be postmaster at Grandmound, Iowa, in place of M. T. Jensen. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

Gertrude Posten to be postmaster at Gravity, Iowa, in place of J. E. Beemer. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Howard Colon to be postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa, in place of R. H. Beasley. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Hal W. Campbell to be postmaster at Harlan, Iowa, in place of William Hayes. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Thomas H. Thompson to be postmaster at Kanawha, Iowa, in place of George McNeish, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

John E. Leinen to be postmaster at Keota, Iowa, in place of J. G. Ranous, deceased.

George A. Norelius to be postmaster at Kiron, Iowa, in place of M. A. Sandstrom. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1934.

Richard A. Dunlevy to be postmaster at Lansing, Iowa, in place of C. F. Bechtel, removed.

John E. McHugh to be postmaster at Lisbon, Iowa, in place of G. D. Sailor. Incumbent's commission expired November 20, 1933.

Darrell C. Laurenson to be postmaster at Moorhead, Iowa, in place of F. A. Bryceson, resigned.

Mattie M. Bridges to be postmaster at Moville, Iowa, in place of C. K. Todd. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1932.

Tracy R. Osborne to be postmaster at New Sharon, Iowa, in place of J. H. Taylor, resigned.

Ben Jensen to be postmaster at Onawa, Iowa, in place of B. E. Harlow. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Frank H. Peckosh to be postmaster at Oxford Junction, Iowa, in place of R. E. Hill, removed.

Clarence J. Bunkers to be postmaster at Remsen, Iowa, in place of L. A. Lloyd, resigned.

Andrew L. Anderson to be postmaster at Ringsted, Iowa, in place of A. C. Ries. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Harve E. Munson to be postmaster at Rippey, Iowa, in place of G. M. Fry. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1934.

Andrew M. Simonson to be postmaster at Rolfe, Iowa, in place of R. E. Ferguson. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Hans M. Mohr to be postmaster at Sabula, Iowa, in place of P. T. Serrurier, transferred.

Peter C. Hollander to be postmaster at Schleswig, Iowa, in place of August Rickert, deceased.

Alfred P. Harder to be postmaster at Shelby, Iowa, in place of W. H. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Ida E. Larson to be postmaster at Swea City, Iowa, in place of L. B. Christensen. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

Glen P. Weatherhead to be postmaster at Tabor, Iowa, in place of G. A. Redenbaugh. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

Richard P. Tank to be postmaster at Walcott, Iowa, in place of C. A. Knaack, resigned.

John F. Zimpfer to be postmaster at Walker, Iowa, in place of F. W. Steele, deceased.

Jack G. Chapman to be postmaster at Washta, Iowa, in place of I. I. Gano. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Hazel H. Gerdes to be postmaster at Wesley, Iowa, in place of W. W. Sturdivane. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

Clarence P. Lietsch to be postmaster at West Burlington, Iowa, in place of F. K. Odell. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Grace G. Patterson to be postmaster at Westside, Iowa, in place of H. E. Evers. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1934.

William Hoker to be postmaster at Wheatland, Iowa, in place of H. C. Ficke, removed.

Ernest Reitz to be postmaster at Wyoming, Iowa, in place of C. E. Wherry, deceased.

KANSAS

Ruskin R. Couch to be postmaster at Anthony, Kans., in place of M. L. Holaday. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Horace G. Bodwell to be postmaster at Arlington, Kans., in place of C. T. Taylor, deceased.

John G. O'Neil to be postmaster at Beattie, Kans., in place of F. B. Larkin. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Robert E. Lee to be postmaster at Englewood, Kans., in place of S. T. Roach. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Albert H. Gillis to be postmaster at Kansas City, Kans., in place of W. B. Trembley. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Wilsey E. Stout to be postmaster at Medicine Lodge, Kans., in place of Elizabeth Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Benjamin F. McKim to be postmaster at Morrill, Kans., in place of F. T. Elliot. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

John J. Appelhans to be postmaster at Spearville, Kans., in place of E. M. Baird. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

KENTUCKY

Benjamin F. Bailey to be postmaster at Adairville, Ky., in place of K. B. King. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1933.

Thaddeus W. Wilson to be postmaster at Brandenburg, Ky., in place of H. E. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Louise P. Kreamer to be postmaster at Burnside, Ky., in place of H. M. Hardwick. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

Roy Willis to be postmaster at Caneyville, Ky., in place of B. H. Givens, resigned.

Ressie H. Miller to be postmaster at Cloverport, Ky., in place of E. B. Weatherholt. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

Victor D. Bordes to be postmaster at Crab Orchard, Ky., in place of Vera Baird. Incumbent's commission expired February 25, 1933.

G. Baxter Ramsey to be postmaster at Dawson Springs, Ky., in place of H. B. Gross. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Nel L. Blackburn to be postmaster at Georgetown, Ky., in place of S. S. Offutt. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1933.

Mary Rogers to be postmaster at Guthrie, Ky., in place of J. P. Balee. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

Lyman G. Barrett to be postmaster at Hartford, Ky., in place of R. B. Martin, removed.

Leslie L. Patton to be postmaster at Horse Cave, Ky., in place of Della McDaniel, deceased.

H. Porter Meredith to be postmaster at Leitchfield, Ky., in place of E. S. Basham. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

J. Elliott Riddell to be postmaster at Louisville, Ky., in place of G. C. Cross, resigned.

Jack B. Hubbard, Jr., to be postmaster at Munfordville, Ky., in place of W. G. Thornbury. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

Milton Ashby to be postmaster at Sebree, Ky., in place of S. W. Poole. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1933.

Theodore C. Campbell to be postmaster at Springfield, Ky., in place of T. D. Tapp. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

Mary B. Helm to be postmaster at Stanford, Ky., in place of W. G. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

William T. Smith to be postmaster at Taylorsville, Ky., in place of Robert Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Beverly L. Bradshaw to be postmaster at Tompkinsville, Ky., in place of Hebron Lawrence. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Mary C. Greenwell to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ky., in place of Edith Eaton, resigned.

Beulah M. Matheus to be postmaster at Whitesville, Ky., in place of Mildred A. Day. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

MAINE

Charles H. Cahill to be postmaster at Bath, Maine, in place of H. W. Owen, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1934.

Harold C. Collins to be postmaster at Bingham, Maine, in place of F. I. Gilman. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1934.

Ervin O. Hamilton to be postmaster at Chebeague Island, Maine, in place of H. W. Bowen. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

David F. Kelley to be postmaster at Gardiner, Maine, in place of C. J. Bragdon. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1934.

Charles H. Pitts to be postmaster at Harrison, Maine, in place of F. P. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1933.

Kathryn E. Cantello to be postmaster at Hebron, Maine, in place of K. E. Cantello. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Alfred Boivin to be postmaster at Mexico, Maine, in place of H. W. Park. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Mary W. Greenleaf to be postmaster at Monmouth, Maine, in place of W. E. Day. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1934.

Bernard A. Davis to be postmaster at Norridgewock, Maine, in place of G. O. Carr. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

Annie Gilman to be postmaster at Scarboro, Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1930.

Ernest A. Atwood to be postmaster at Seal Harbor, Maine, in place of C. R. Clement. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Eugene I. Cummings to be postmaster at Westbrook, Maine, in place of C. M. Richardson, retired.

Henry S. Stone to be postmaster at West Paris, Maine, in place of E. D. Curtis. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

MARYLAND

Edward J. Donohue to be postmaster at Frostburg, Md., in place of R. H. Lancaster. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

A. Emmons Warnick to be postmaster at Grantsville, Md., in place of Stewart Rodamer. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

Maude L. Shives to be postmaster at Hancock, Md., in place of A. C. Widmeyer. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1934.

Clarence J. Thomson, Jr., to be postmaster at Lutherville, Md., in place of A. W. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Charles R. Holter to be postmaster at Middletown, Md., in place of L. W. Gaver, resigned.

Sarah G. Phillips to be postmaster at Randallstown, Md., in place of G. E. Snyder. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

William H. L. Slade to be postmaster at Reisterstown, Md., in place of R. R. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

John W. Davis to be postmaster at Ridgely, Md., in place of A. W. Thompson, removed.

MASSACHUSETTS

Frederick J. Wangler to be postmaster at Beverly Farms, Mass., in place of H. C. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Charles L. Jepson to be postmaster at Cheshire, Mass., in place of R. L. Getman. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Mark W. Supple to be postmaster at Easthampton, Mass., in place of E. L. Diamond, transferred.

Grace G. Kempton to be postmaster at Farnumsville, Mass., in place of G. G. Kempton. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1934.

John R. Fales to be postmaster at Foxboro, Mass., in place of M. F. Inman. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Wayne A. Smith to be postmaster at Griswoldville, Mass. Office became Presidential July 1, 1932.

Kathryn N. Gibbons to be postmaster at Hingham Center, Mass., in place of H. F. Zahn. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Ella M. Harrington to be postmaster at Jefferson, Mass., in place of E. M. Harrington. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Agnes M. Butler to be postmaster at Millville, Mass., in place of Bernard Campbell, resigned.

John J. Stewart to be postmaster at North Scituate, Mass., in place of Gladys Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Thomas J. Ashe to be postmaster at Springfield, Mass., in place of J. P. Smith, retired.

Richard J. Specht to be postmaster at West Springfield, Mass., in place of D. A. MacDonald, removed.

MICHIGAN

Roy Winegarden to be postmaster at Boyne City, Mich., in place of J. R. Dean. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Jettena Watson to be postmaster at Wolverine, Mich., in place of H. S. Smith, removed.

MINNESOTA

LeRoy M. Schwantz to be postmaster at Evansville, Minn., in place of C. E. Skog, resigned.

MISSISSIPPI

William C. Bailey to be postmaster at Como, Miss., in place of W. C. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1934.

Thomas R. Armstrong to be postmaster at Edwards, Miss., in place of R. E. Farr. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1934.

Ruth P. Therrell to be postmaster at Florence, Miss., in place of E. M. Therrell. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Jefferson D. Fogg to be postmaster at Hernando, Miss., in place of J. D. Fogg. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1934.

Robert R. Smith to be postmaster at Poplarville, Miss., in place of R. R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

Edgar L. Dear to be postmaster at Sledge, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Emma D. Barkley to be postmaster at State Line, Miss., in place of E. D. Barkley. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

MISSOURI

Willie A. Barton to be postmaster at Alton, Mo., in place of Arthur Rice. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

Samuel S. Harrison to be postmaster at Auxvasse, Mo., in place of W. L. Meyer, removed.

Herman C. W. Strothmann to be postmaster at Berger, Mo., in place of W. H. Lerbs. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

John H. Essman to be postmaster at Bourbon, Mo., in place of John Rohrer. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Angie B. Messbarger to be postmaster at Burlington Junction, Mo., in place of May Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1934.

Mary R. Fewel to be postmaster at Calhoun, Mo., in place of W. A. Brownfield. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Louis McCutchen to be postmaster at Campbell, Mo., in place of A. B. Williams, resigned.

Frank F. Page to be postmaster at Canton, Mo., in place of A. F. Goetz. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Lettie H. Turner to be postmaster at Chilhowee, Mo., in place of K. K. Gittings, retired.

Daniel C. Selvidge to be postmaster at Collins, Mo., in place of E. R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Harold H. Cash to be postmaster at Curryville, Mo., in place of V. V. Hammitt. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Charles Shumate to be postmaster at Edina, Mo., in place of E. S. Brown, resigned.

Vernon D. Washington to be postmaster at Eldorado Springs, Mo., in place of J. M. Atkinson, Jr., resigned.

Richard Pearce to be postmaster at Fairfax, Mo., in place of O. J. White, removed.

Forrest Beason to be postmaster at Fair Play, Mo., in place of O. G. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1934.

Robert C. Smith to be postmaster at Garden City, Mo., in place of C. E. Rearick. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1934.

Fred G. Lane to be postmaster at Gerald, Mo., in place of E. H. Vemmer. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Mary E. Woody to be postmaster at Golden City, Mo., in place of J. A. Griesel, resigned.

Joseph V. Cassidy to be postmaster at Herculaneum, Mo., in place of R. W. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

John R. Thompson to be postmaster at Jonesburg, Mo., in place of J. A. Mills. Incumbent's commission expired October 10, 1933.

P. Gilbert Utley to be postmaster at Knobnoster, Mo., in place of F. L. Neitzert. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Allie V. Neil to be postmaster at Leeton, Mo., in place of P. P. Bradley. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

Boyd F. Eversole to be postmaster at Lowry City, Mo., in place of D. A. Dawson, resigned.

Leslie C. Sheckelsworth to be postmaster at Meta, Mo., in place of N. J. Rowan. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Emmett H. Bond to be postmaster at Osceola, Mo., in place of G. W. Davies. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

Lawrence P. Brennan to be postmaster at Pacific, Mo., in place of G. C. Rau. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Elsie L. Eskridge to be postmaster at Platte City, Mo., in place of G. T. Holybee, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1933.

Oliver A. Cook to be postmaster at Portageville, Mo., in place of Rachel Pinkley. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Charles F. Heathman to be postmaster at Smithville, Mo., in place of A. O. Lowman, resigned.

Azzo B. Grier to be postmaster at Strafford, Mo., in place of J. M. Bryant. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

Meredith B. Lane to be postmaster at Sullivan, Mo., in place of J. H. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Jessie B. Smith to be postmaster at Walnut Grove, Mo., in place of B. H. Cooksey. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

J. Ernest Douglass to be postmaster at Warrensburg, Mo., in place of A. T. King, removed.

Brook Miller to be postmaster at Weston, Mo., in place of H. S. Doppler, resigned.

MONTANA

Arthur C. Coulson to be postmaster at Bainville, Mont., in place of H. D. Crandall. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Marion Pryde to be postmaster at Bearcreek, Mont., in place of H. F. McKinnon. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Shebel Rehal to be postmaster at Chester, Mont., in place of H. O. Woare, resigned.

Philester F. Morrison to be postmaster at Columbus, Mont., in place of A. T. Ruehrwein. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Eli A. Lee to be postmaster at Conrad, Mont., in place of David Craig. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Blanche B. Rinehart to be postmaster at Grassrange, Mont., in place of B. E. Breckenridge. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Martin P. Browne to be postmaster at Lambert, Mont., in place of C. A. Worthing. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

Ruth A. Nutting to be postmaster at Laurel, Mont., in place of G. W. Fenton. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

Frederick D. Morck to be postmaster at Plentywood, Mont., in place of Jack Bennett, resigned.

Clarence N. Simons to be postmaster at Turner, Mont., in place of C. P. Hahnkamp, resigned.

NEBRASKA

Clara L. Bennett to be postmaster at Broken Bow, Nebr., in place of C. R. Luce. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1934.

Arnold W. Sorensen to be postmaster at Dannebrog, Nebr., in place of P. S. Petersen. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

NEVADA

Dora E. Kappler to be postmaster at Carlin, Nev., in place of D. E. Kappler. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1934.

Milo W. Craig to be postmaster at Montello, Nev., in place of A. R. Cave. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1934.

Delevan F. Defenbaugh to be postmaster at Winnemucca, Nev., in place of H. E. Haviland, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Martin A. Lynch to be postmaster at Alton Bay, N. H., in place of F. T. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Edith L. Stillings to be postmaster at Bartlett, N. H., in place of A. W. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Edwin L. Batchelder to be postmaster at Hampton, N. H., in place of Herbert Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Berl E. Tilton to be postmaster at New Hampton, N. H., in place of F. W. Sanborn. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

William T. Whenal to be postmaster at North Hampton, N. H., in place of M. R. Wright, removed.

Gordon A. Russell to be postmaster at North Weare, N. H., in place of F. I. Gove. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1934.

Harold A. Aher to be postmaster at West Lebanon, N. H., in place of H. E. Messenger. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

NEW JERSEY

John Russell to be postmaster at Barnegat, N. J., in place of R. G. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Benjamin F. Butler to be postmaster at Bayville, N. J., in place of B. F. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1933.

John M. Timcoe to be postmaster at Bradley Beach, N. J., in place of J. H. McLaughlin, deceased.

John B. Johnson to be postmaster at Freehold, N. J., in place of C. H. Wilbur, retired.

John L. Cagni to be postmaster at Lavallette, N. J., in place of M. E. Helmuth. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Lucy M. Buckbee to be postmaster at Manahawkin, N. J., in place of C. B. Sprague. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Whilmena A. Harvey to be postmaster at Oakhurst, N. J., in place of V. L. Van Note, deceased.

Walter I. Gaul to be postmaster at Oceanport, N. J., in place of Loretta Conrow. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Luella Brown to be postmaster at Old Bridge, N. J., in place of B. A. Chittick. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

Samuel M. Glading to be postmaster at Wenonah, N. J., in place of J. W. English. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

NEW YORK

Joseph J. Wienand to be postmaster at Alden, N. Y., in place of L. G. Elwood. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Joseph T. Norton to be postmaster at Allegany, N. Y., in place of J. F. Krampf. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Robert J. Sheeche to be postmaster at Arcade, N. Y., in place of W. M. Pinney. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Anna M. West to be postmaster at Argyle, N. Y., in place of B. H. Betts. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Thomas A. O'Neill to be postmaster at Au Sable Forks, N. Y., in place of M. J. Robert. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

George D. Burgess to be postmaster at Barker, N. Y., in place of Charles Ray. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Arthur J. Lee to be postmaster at Bellmore, N. Y., in place of M. H. Dunn, removed.

Margaret L. Lauchert to be postmaster at Blasdell, N. Y., in place of Edna Glezen. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Sadie E. Hagan to be postmaster at Bloomingburg, N. Y., in place of W. B. Hagan. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1933.

Mabel L. Cleveland to be postmaster at Bloomville, N. Y., in place of R. M. Maxon. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Anna R. Cronin to be postmaster at Brant Lake, N. Y., in place of W. S. Carpenter, resigned.

Nicholas J. O'Prey to be postmaster at Buchanan, N. Y., in place of H. H. Kasch. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Daniel A. Driscoll to be postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y., in place of R. W. Gallagher. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Leroy A. Timmerman to be postmaster at Cairo, N. Y., in place of L. P. Miller, resigned.

David J. Sheridan to be postmaster at Cambridge, N. Y., in place of A. K. Lansing. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

William L. Brown to be postmaster at Canisteo, N. Y., in place of W. M. Stuart, retired.

George C. Gumaer to be postmaster at Cato, N. Y., in place of I. B. Cooper, removed.

Alphonzo E. Fitch to be postmaster at Cazenovia, N. Y., in place of C. B. Hugg. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Harry A. Stolz to be postmaster at Central Park, N. Y., in place of Stella Hackett. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Henry N. Prentice to be postmaster at Chenango Forks, N. Y., in place of H. F. Strickland. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

John Fleming to be postmaster at Clayville, N. Y., in place of N. S. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

William J. Porr to be postmaster at Cohecton, N. Y., in place of T. Y. Burr. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Guy C. Hazelton to be postmaster at Coeymans, N. Y., in place of H. L. Carhart. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

George M. Lamb to be postmaster at Coxsackie, N. Y., in place of F. L. Worden. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Fred A. Wagner to be postmaster at Delevan, N. Y., in place of C. B. Persons. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Arthur I. Ryan to be postmaster at Delmar, N. Y., in place of S. G. Patterson, removed.

Ernest M. Clemons to be postmaster at Depew, N. Y., in place of C. A. Beeman. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

George H. Lewis to be postmaster at De Ruyter, N. Y., in place of F. D. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Bert W. Wood to be postmaster at Dexter, N. Y., in place of E. L. Markham. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

William L. Koch to be postmaster at Dunkirk, N. Y., in place of H. B. Lyon. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1933.

Anne M. Young to be postmaster at East Chatham, N. Y., in place of E. C. Johnson, resigned.

Stephen V. Woods to be postmaster at East Randolph, N. Y., in place of E. A. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Michael J. Spillane to be postmaster at East Syracuse, N. Y., in place of R. L. Hodge, resigned.

Frank M. Bouis to be postmaster at Eastview, N. Y., in place of Carrie De Revere. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

Louise P. Danner to be postmaster at East White Plains, N. Y., in place of Mollie Feldman, removed.

Arthur H. Flint to be postmaster at Eden, N. Y., in place of G. A. Matthews, deceased.

Carrie W. Talbot to be postmaster at Edmeston, N. Y., in place of L. W. Locke. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Michael J. O'Connor to be postmaster at Ellicottville, N. Y., in place of C. A. E. Churchill, removed.

Flora M. Matty to be postmaster at Evans Mills, N. Y., in place of L. G. Hawn. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Willard S. Brown to be postmaster at Fair Haven, N. Y., in place of L. J. Mendel. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

Frank J. Talbot to be postmaster at Farmingdale, N. Y., in place of Ellsworth Allen, removed.

Euphemia M. Fitter to be postmaster at Far Rockaway, N. Y., in place of G. F. Vreeland. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

Joseph A. Mara to be postmaster at Floral Park, N. Y., in place of Wallace Thurston, retired.

Joseph A. Doyle to be postmaster at Flushing, N. Y., in place of J. A. Rapelye, resigned.

Harold F. Garrison to be postmaster at Fort Montgomery, N. Y., in place of C. J. Weyant. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1933.

Erma S. Finch to be postmaster at Franklin, N. Y., in place of F. E. Wolcott. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Arthur B. Ward to be postmaster at Gilbertsville, N. Y., in place of C. A. Daniels. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

William E. Dorson to be postmaster at Gowanda, N. Y., in place of P. W. Christenson, resigned.

J. Edward Moore to be postmaster at Grand Gorge, N. Y., in place of S. S. Cronk. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

William P. Stevens to be postmaster at Greenville, N. Y., in place of C. H. Hook. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

J. Frank Schummer to be postmaster at Hamburg, N. Y., in place of W. L. Froehley, removed.

Clifford W. Sampson to be postmaster at Harpursville, N. Y., in place of G. M. Harpur. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Gretchen V. Lawson to be postmaster at Helmuth, N. Y., in place of G. V. Lawson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

James E. Robinson to be postmaster at Hermon, N. Y., in place of M. J. Balmat. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

William G. Mollitor to be postmaster at Hicksville, N. Y., in place of J. C. Banschbach, deceased.

W. Armand Downes to be postmaster at Hilton, N. Y., in place of A. W. Baughman. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Nellie G. Squires to be postmaster at Hobart, N. Y., in place of R. H. MacNaught. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Cort Kramer to be postmaster at Holland, N. Y., in place of F. W. Thornton, removed.

Robert A. Dolan to be postmaster at Hunter, N. Y., in place of H. B. Fromer. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Emil J. Bruger to be postmaster at Islip Terrace, N. Y., in place of A. S. Munn. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Gilbert W. Rosenquest to be postmaster at Jamaica, N. Y., in place of L. D. Brown, resigned.

John W. Beggs to be postmaster at Jefferson, N. Y., in place of E. F. Gorse. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

Marion E. Moran to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, N. Y., in place of Robert Mann. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

Daniel J. Ryan to be postmaster at Johnsonville, N. Y., in place of C. M. Herrington. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

McIntyre Fraser to be postmaster at Johnstown, N. Y., in place of J. A. Colin. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Harry J. Grogan to be postmaster at Luzerne, N. Y., in place of G. L. Stone, resigned.

Leon B. Wright to be postmaster at Lyndonville, N. Y., in place of W. S. Hutchison. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

Catherine M. McConnell to be postmaster at Machias, N. Y., in place of M. B. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Clarence H. Root to be postmaster at Mannsville, N. Y., in place of F. B. Webb. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Charles L. Kelley to be postmaster at Marathon, N. Y., in place of L. B. Morehouse. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1932.

Katherine H. Nevil to be postmaster at Marion, N. Y., in place of A. G. Dean, resigned.

Ella M. Hickey to be postmaster at Mechanicville, N. Y., in place of Horton Davry. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

John G. Funch to be postmaster at Merrick, N. Y., in place of R. H. Johnston, Jr., removed.

Grace M. Mumford to be postmaster at Middleville, N. Y., in place of F. E. Dickens. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Catherine E. Pratt to be postmaster at Mooers, N. Y., in place of M. B. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Bernard Daley to be postmaster at Mount Kisco, N. Y., in place of L. B. Crane. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Claude B. Isbell to be postmaster at Mount Upton, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Eugene S. Fiske to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, N. Y., in place of LeRoy Powell, transferred.

Mark M. Rice to be postmaster at Natural Bridge, N. Y., in place of I. L. Connor. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

Jacob Moore to be postmaster at New City, N. Y., in place of R. P. Blauvelt. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

Thomas P. McLoughlin to be postmaster at New Rochelle, N. Y., in place of W. E. Steves, retired.

Wilfred D. Cheney to be postmaster at Newton Falls, N. Y., in place of W. D. Cheney. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Albert Goldman to be postmaster at New York, N. Y., in place of J. J. Kiely, transferred.

William E. Merrill to be postmaster at Nichols, N. Y., in place of J. F. Engelbert. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Anna W. Wohlgemuth to be postmaster at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., in place of E. H. Ireland. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Jacob Fiddle to be postmaster at Parkville, N. Y., in place of G. M. Grant. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Phelps Smith to be postmaster at Paul Smiths, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

James H. Vaughn to be postmaster at Perrysburg, N. Y., in place of Lottie Allen. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

J. Herbert Hutchinson to be postmaster at Pittsford, N. Y., in place of E. E. Westerman. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1934.

Frank J. Leedings to be postmaster at Ravena, N. Y., in place of G. W. Babcock. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Alvah P. Saulpaugh to be postmaster at Red Hook, N. Y., in place of H. I. Brenzel. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1933.

Louis S. Martin to be postmaster at Redwood, N. Y., in place of R. I. Gates. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

William J. Hunt to be postmaster at Rochester, N. Y., in place of A. M. Spiehler. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Rose H. Breen to be postmaster at Roslyn, N. Y., in place of F. P. Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Teresa V. Ball to be postmaster at Rye, N. Y., in place of W. F. Billington, transferred.

Anthony J. Radell to be postmaster at Sauquoit, N. Y., in place of R. C. Green. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Solomon J. Lempert to be postmaster at Sayville, N. Y., in place of C. H. Huntoon. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

Perry E. Taylor to be postmaster at Schoharie, N. Y., in place of Elmer Ketcham, removed.

Julian E. McVean to be postmaster at Scottsville, N. Y., in place of F. W. Mathews. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1933.

William Winne to be postmaster at Selkirk, N. Y., in place of M. H. Mangini. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Russell J. Taylor to be postmaster at Sloatsburg, N. Y., in place of Sutherland Lent. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Franklin L. Sweet to be postmaster at Smyrna, N. Y., in place of J. E. Widger. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Edward J. Hally to be postmaster at Sonyea, N. Y., in place of William Storey. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Edward I. Glickman to be postmaster at South Fallsburg, N. Y., in place of A. A. Clairmonte, removed.

Carrie B. Baldwin to be postmaster at South Otselic, N. Y., in place of C. E. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

J. Lester Kincaid to be postmaster at Spencerport, N. Y., in place of T. C. Upton. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Edmund H. Lawler to be postmaster at Spring Valley, N. Y., in place of L. E. Bedle, deceased.

Mahlon M. Bomstad to be postmaster at Springwater, N. Y., in place of M. S. Mack. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Lewis S. Filkins to be postmaster at Staatsburg, N. Y., in place of H. M. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Fannie E. Landt to be postmaster at Valatie, N. Y., in place of H. C. McNamara. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

William F. Duane, Jr., to be postmaster at Valhalla, N. Y., in place of G. A. Petry, removed.

Mark A. Sweeney to be postmaster at Valley Falls, N. Y., in place of E. B. Templer. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Stewart A. Farrar to be postmaster at Warrensburg, N. Y., in place of H. C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

Thomas F. Gaynor to be postmaster at Waterford, N. Y., in place of H. J. Samuels. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Martin J. Kimmel, Jr., to be postmaster at Wayland, N. Y., in place of H. S. Bowers. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

Herbert D. Carlton to be postmaster at West Chazy, N. Y., in place of W. J. Stone. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Napoleon Ponessa to be postmaster at West Haverstraw, N. Y., in place of Percy Burr. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Clifford J. Fleckenstein to be postmaster at West Valley, N. Y., in place of W. B. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

James W. Hodge to be postmaster at Wingdale, N. Y., in place of S. E. Garrison. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

NORTH CAROLINA

Laucy E. Johnson to be postmaster at Angier, N. C., in place of C. A. Guy. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Jesse T. Morgan to be postmaster at Benson, N. C., in place of W. P. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

Howard A. Kerlee to be postmaster at Black Mountain, N. C., in place of A. B. Stepp. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1934.

Wade C. Hill to be postmaster at Canton, N. C., in place of H. E. Wright, removed.

Pat D. Gray to be postmaster at Cary, N. C., in place of L. V. Sorrell. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Estelle I. Baldwin to be postmaster at Chadbourn, N. C., in place of W. E. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Robert A. Eubanks to be postmaster at Chapel Hill, N. C., in place of R. D. Herndon, removed.

John W. Mosteller to be postmaster at Cherryville, N. C., in place of D. C. Upton. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Lemuel A. Smith to be postmaster at Clarkton, N. C., in place of S. H. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Paul A. Williams to be postmaster at Clayton, N. C., in place of V. D. Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

R. Andrew Love, Jr., to be postmaster at Cliffside, N. C., in place of J. L. Scruggs. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Lillington Hendrix to be postmaster at Cooleemee, N. C., in place of N. J. Grimes, resigned.

Matt A. Elmore to be postmaster at Dover, N. C., in place of C. C. Tillman. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

John K. Clark to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, N. C., in place of S. G. Bullard. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1934.

Russell A. Crowell to be postmaster at Enka, N. C., in place of B. J. Luther. Incumbent's commission expired November 20, 1933.

Alexander E. Waller to be postmaster at Fair Bluff, N. C., in place of R. C. Tucker. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Willie B. Jennings to be postmaster at Fairmont, N. C., in place of H. A. Thompson, removed.

Marvin T. George to be postmaster at Four Oaks, N. C., in place of I. V. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1934.

Thomas W. Porter to be postmaster at Franklin, N. C., in place of J. E. Rickman. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1934.

Victor O. Tilley to be postmaster at Fuquay Springs, N. C., in place of I. L. Dennis, removed.

Alger R. Henderson to be postmaster at Graham, N. C., in place of J. M. Crawford, removed.

Irene I. Morpew to be postmaster at Jefferson, N. C., in place of R. F. Blevins. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

James C. Wright to be postmaster at Landis, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

James T. Martin to be postmaster at Liberty, N. C., in place of O. P. Brower, resigned.

Merrimon D. Lanier to be postmaster at Lillington, N. C., in place of H. T. Atkins. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

B. Franklin McMillan, Jr., to be postmaster at Lumberton, N. C., in place of W. H. Kinlaw, removed.

Charles R. Evans to be postmaster at Manteo, N. C., in place of R. C. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1934.

Euna B. McBride to be postmaster at Marshville, N. C., in place of J. B. Harrell, resigned.

Clarkie Belle Williams to be postmaster at Maxton, N. C., in place of L. J. Tucker, removed.

Gillam Craig to be postmaster at Monroe, N. C., in place of J. H. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1933.

John M. Kennette to be postmaster at Mooresville, N. C., in place of G. E. Brantley. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1934.

Clarence A. Pennington to be postmaster at Oteen, N. C., in place of R. M. Rice. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Sallie F. Matthews to be postmaster at Randleman, N. C., in place of M. F. Hinshaw, removed.

Robert N. Stansill to be postmaster at Rockingham, N. C., in place of W. F. Long, Jr., removed.

William J. Butler to be postmaster at St. Pauls, N. C., in place of C. R. Hester. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1934.

Ernest B. Satterwhite to be postmaster at Sanatorium, N. C., in place of E. B. Satterwhite. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1934.

P. Frank Buchan to be postmaster at Southern Pines, N. C., in place of J. N. Powell, deceased.

Ally N. Fuller to be postmaster at Spruce Pine, N. C., in place of Estelle Greene. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Bonnie B. Shingleton to be postmaster at Stantonburg, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Charles N. Price to be postmaster at Sylva, N. C., in place of W. D. Warren. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1934.

John A. Davis to be postmaster at Waxhaw, N. C., in place of W. J. Hardage, removed.

Savannah B. Smoak to be postmaster at Wilkesboro, N. C., in place of W. E. Linney. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Milton J. Sexton to be postmaster at Zebulon, N. C., in place of O. C. McGuire. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

NORTH DAKOTA

Raymond P. Everson to be postmaster at Alamo, N. Dak., in place of R. C. Borman. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1934.

Benjamin Wright to be postmaster at Antler, N. Dak., in place of G. E. Gunderson. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Robert L. Peterson to be postmaster at Bisbee, N. Dak., in place of George Klier, Jr., deceased.

Ernest W. Kibler to be postmaster at Cavalier, N. Dak., in place of E. F. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Alice M. Sorlie to be postmaster at Churchs Ferry, N. Dak., in place of C. E. Harding. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Olive M. Bartlett to be postmaster at Cogswell, N. Dak., in place of C. A. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Oscar Lange to be postmaster at Kulm, N. Dak., in place of A. A. Bjornson. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

John H. Bellon to be postmaster at Lehr, N. Dak., in place of Fred Fercho. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

James E. Jones to be postmaster at Lisbon, N. Dak., in place of M. T. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

H. C. Erhart Petersen to be postmaster at Makoti, N. Dak., in place of A. M. Jacobson. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Herman A. Borcharding to be postmaster at New England, N. Dak., in place of J. A. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Christine Loken to be postmaster at Petersburg, N. Dak., in place of Marvin Broton. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Joseph G. Kringlie to be postmaster at Portland, N. Dak., in place of Harry Solberg. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

John K. Diehm to be postmaster at Schafer, N. Dak. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Paul G. Wagner to be postmaster at Sentinel Butte, N. Dak., in place of W. E. Burhans, removed.

Franklin E. Reiman to be postmaster at White Earth, N. Dak., in place of I. R. Heglund. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1934.

OHIO

Benjamin R. Mulholland to be postmaster at Alger, Ohio, in place of Harriet Rumbaugh. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1934.

Fred B. Weaver to be postmaster at Amelia, Ohio, in place of H. E. Kearns. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Fred C. Stultz to be postmaster at Bainbridge, Ohio, in place of W. E. Carter, removed.

Harry Hamilton to be postmaster at Beallsville, Ohio, in place of W. S. Burcher. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Mary E. Perry to be postmaster at Castalia, Ohio, in place of E. P. Carsaden. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Charles Creeden to be postmaster at Celina, Ohio, in place of C. H. Murlin. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Samuel B. Maury to be postmaster at Clarington, Ohio, in place of S. F. Rose, removed.

Alexander J. Shenk to be postmaster at Delphos, Ohio, in place of E. E. Truesdale. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Paul C. Schmidt to be postmaster at East Palestine, Ohio, in place of R. G. Sutherin. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Dean W. Wright to be postmaster at Elida, Ohio, in place of C. E. John. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

John P. Watt to be postmaster at Greenfield, Ohio, in place of J. E. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

J. Lendall Williams to be postmaster at Greenville, Ohio, in place of J. M. Light. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

John W. Ritz to be postmaster at Hamler, Ohio, in place of W. S. Barhite. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Mattie Mae Smith to be postmaster at Lawndale, Ohio, in place of A. R. Hurd. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Leon E. Gorham to be postmaster at Leroy, Ohio, in place of O. H. Wertenberger. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

James A. Gilmore to be postmaster at Lisbon, Ohio, in place of J. F. Adams, resigned.

Henry G. M. Rolston to be postmaster at McGuffey, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Harold E. Ralston to be postmaster at Marengo, Ohio, in place of M. J. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

Edmund L. Churchill to be postmaster at Metamore, Ohio, in place of M. C. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

Raymond R. Riehle to be postmaster at Milford, Ohio, in place of S. S. Gatch. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Herman J. Laut to be postmaster at New Bremen, Ohio, in place of C. F. Schulenberg. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1934.

Glenn M. Roller to be postmaster at Ohio City, Ohio, in place of J. W. Switzer. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Joe Myers to be postmaster at Russellville, Ohio, in place of Nora Kearns. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Albert J. Beckman to be postmaster at St. Henry, Ohio, in place of J. R. Bruns. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

William H. Uetrecht to be postmaster at St. Marys, Ohio, in place of Roy Heap, deceased.

William A. Barnhart to be postmaster at Sterling, Ohio, in place of C. M. Jennings. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1934.

Harley C. Brubaker to be postmaster at Waynesburg, Ohio, in place of P. E. Muckley. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Raynor R. Newcomb to be postmaster at West Unity, Ohio, in place of H. W. Randels. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Hartman W. Staker to be postmaster at Wheelersburg, Ohio, in place of G. W. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

OKLAHOMA

Earl A. Brown to be postmaster at Ardmore, Okla., in place of E. F. Harreld. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1931.

Harry F. Craig to be postmaster at Boswell, Okla., in place of G. D. Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Bryan B. Terry to be postmaster at Broken Arrow, Okla., in place of W. N. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Otto M. Morse to be postmaster at Calvin, Okla., in place of M. W. Cassetty, removed.

Foster E. Johnson to be postmaster at Carter, Okla., in place of Walter Waller, resigned.

Mae Tedlock to be postmaster at Choteau, Okla., in place of J. A. Bartley. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Troy Combs to be postmaster at Davenport, Okla., in place of J. M. Kimball. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

C. Gleason Walker to be postmaster at Fairland, Okla., in place of J. W. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Fred L. Burrow to be postmaster at Gage, Okla., in place of J. W. Dagenhart, removed.

J. Roy Clem to be postmaster at Granite, Okla., in place of W. D. Guthrie, removed.

Theodore S. Hawkins to be postmaster at Hitchcock, Okla., in place of R. E. Bain, removed.

Charles H. Hayes to be postmaster at McLoud, Okla., in place of Frances Townsend. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

John W. Heinen to be postmaster at Okarche, Okla., in place of Anna Lynde. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Hugh Ferguson to be postmaster at Rocky, Okla., in place of W. Z. Dilbeck. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1934.

William W. Powell to be postmaster at Salina, Okla., in place of T. M. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Vernie A. Oates to be postmaster at Shattuck, Okla., in place of J. R. Cartwright, removed.

William T. Whittenburg to be postmaster at Skiatook, Okla., in place of Clay Cross. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

OREGON

Neta Daly to be postmaster at Beaverton, Oreg., in place of R. E. Hanna. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1934.

William W. Lower to be postmaster at Creswell, Oreg., in place of E. N. Everson. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1934.

David C. Evans to be postmaster at Dufur, Oreg., in place of D. S. Young, deceased.

Erma L. Basford to be postmaster at Florence, Oreg., in place of C. N. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Grace M. Ely to be postmaster at Gladstone, Oreg., in place of C. N. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Alice J. Nebel to be postmaster at Glendale, Oreg., in place of L. L. Hurd. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Maude Sears to be postmaster at Halfway, Oreg., in place of E. F. Muncey, retired.

James W. Drinkard to be postmaster at Halsey, Oreg., in place of K. A. Bramwell. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Ella M. Eaton to be postmaster at Jacksonville, Oreg. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

C. Verdo Fairchild to be postmaster at Joseph, Oreg., in place of P. E. Mays. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Victor Eckley to be postmaster at La Grande, Oreg., in place of R. R. Huron. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

L. Lee Mead to be postmaster at Nehalem, Oreg., in place of H. W. Tohl. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Robert W. Zevely to be postmaster at Prineville, Oreg., in place of J. N. Williamson. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Jennie J. Shatto to be postmaster at Scappoose, Oreg., in place of H. E. Grim, deceased.

Harry M. Stewart to be postmaster at Springfield, Oreg., in place of F. B. Hamlin. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Lisle W. Tame to be postmaster at Talent, Oreg., in place of J. W. Spitzer. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

PENNSYLVANIA

William P. B. Gery to be postmaster at Alburtis, Pa., in place of A. A. Butz, removed.

Alfred A. Darrah to be postmaster at Andalusia, Pa., in place of H. R. Tomlinson, resigned.

Arthur B. Scheffler to be postmaster at Bath, Pa., in place of A. S. Leiby, resigned.

William S. Scheiry to be postmaster at Bechtelsville, Pa., in place of E. E. Moyer. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Emma J. Coleman to be postmaster at Braeburn, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1934.

Michael S. Travers to be postmaster at Castle Shannon, Pa., in place of G. H. Beadling. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

George Ramsey to be postmaster at Cheltenham, Pa., in place of F. C. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1934.

Walter O. Miller to be postmaster at Duncannon, Pa., in place of R. M. Barton, removed.

Allan Rye to be postmaster at Edinboro, Pa., in place of R. F. Austin, removed.

Herbert A. Schlaudecker to be postmaster at Erie, Pa., in place of J. A. Hanley, retired.

Lempi S. Schaefer to be postmaster at Fairview, Pa., in place of A. D. A. Busch. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Ross F. Rick to be postmaster at Girard, Pa., in place of W. S. Smathers, removed.

Theodore K. Hagey to be postmaster at Hellertown, Pa., in place of W. H. Scholl. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1934.

Charles E. Puskar to be postmaster at Imperial, Pa., in place of F. H. Cratsley, removed.

William E. Rutter to be postmaster at Kinzers, Pa., in place of Harlan Stauffer. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1933.

Elwood M. Stover to be postmaster at Kulpville, Pa., in place of E. M. Stover. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

J. Harper Galbraith to be postmaster at McDonald, Pa., in place of W. H. Young, deceased.

Franklin M. Rorke to be postmaster at Meadowbrook, Pa., in place of R. T. Barton, deceased.

Luther A. Strayer to be postmaster at Mount Wolf, Pa., in place of H. N. Hoff. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1934.

Elizabeth C. Cassidy to be postmaster at New Salem, Pa., in place of L. H. Blanc. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Andrew S. Knepp to be postmaster at North East, Pa., in place of R. B. McCord, resigned.

Sylvester L. Rothenberger to be postmaster at Oley, Pa., in place of D. L. Kauffman. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Robert C. Moore to be postmaster at Oxford, Pa., in place of N. E. Palmer. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Alfred Yeiser to be postmaster at Palmyra, Pa., in place of T. E. Lerch. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

Helen C. Whitmore to be postmaster at Pen Mar, Pa., in place of G. F. Grill. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1934.

Mary E. Stewart to be postmaster at Petersburg, Pa., in place of Grant Piper. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Lela E. Randolph to be postmaster at Portland, Pa., in place of G. B. Wilcox, deceased.

Bertha M. Kintzer to be postmaster at Robesonia, Pa., in place of R. J. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Ambrose A. Connelly to be postmaster at Rosemont, Pa., in place of F. H. Gray. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Bessie Havlichek to be postmaster at Smock, Pa., in place of Bessie Havlichek. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Andrew E. Hildebeitel to be postmaster at Souderton, Pa., in place of E. A. Freed. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1933.

Jesse S. Stambaugh to be postmaster at Spring Grove, Pa., in place of H. H. Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1928.

John L. Gracey to be postmaster at Three Springs, Pa., in place of J. A. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Ralph E. Seep to be postmaster at Titusville, Pa., in place of W. C. Jones, removed.

LeRoy R. Herman to be postmaster at Tipton, Pa., in place of R. O. Knauss. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Lincoln G. Nyce to be postmaster at Vernfield, Pa., in place of L. G. Nyce. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1933.

Guy E. Wheeler to be postmaster at West Brownsville, Pa., in place of Eleanor Niland. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1933.

Leavy S. Filbert to be postmaster at Womelsdorf, Pa., in place of C. B. Illig, removed.

Charles V. Johnston to be postmaster at Woolrich, Pa., in place of Karl Mette. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1934.

Minnie E. M. Busser to be postmaster at York Haven, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

PUERTO RICO

Juan Aparicio Rivera to be postmaster at Adjuntas, P. R., in place of J. A. Rivera. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1934.

Ricardo Mendez, Jr., to be postmaster at Lares, P. R., in place of Pablo Vilella, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 25, 1933.

Francisco Valdejuli to be postmaster at Yabucoa, P. R., in place of Francisco Valdejuli. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1934.

RHODE ISLAND

James R. Brennan to be postmaster at East Greenwich, R. I., in place of H. D. Banks. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Frank L. Giard to be postmaster at Pawtucket, R. I., in place of G. W. Burgess. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

SOUTH CAROLINA

C. Lamar Richey to be postmaster at Abbeville, S. C., in place of R. W. Adams. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Ralph G. Kennedy to be postmaster at Batesburg, S. C., in place of S. B. Cartledge. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

Edward D. Raney to be postmaster at Beaufort, S. C., in place of Trower Cravens, resigned.

Charles P. DuBose to be postmaster at Camden, S. C., in place of W. T. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

William H. P. Faddis to be postmaster at Clearwater, S. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1932.

Eric C. Goza to be postmaster at Columbia, S. C., in place of T. B. Madden, retired.

Dewey Stephens to be postmaster at Dillon, S. C., in place of Dewey Stephens. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Harris P. DuBose to be postmaster at Jefferson, S. C., in place of H. P. DuBose. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Capers N. Jones to be postmaster at Langley, S. C., in place of T. W. Blakely, removed.

Jo H. King to be postmaster at McBee, S. C., in place of F. E. Kerr. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1934.

Junius Scott Bagnal to be postmaster at Manning, S. C., in place of J. S. Bagnal. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1934.

Jesse B. Taylor to be postmaster at St. Matthews, S. C., in place of W. D. Banks. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Maebelle Orvin to be postmaster at St. Stephen, S. C., in place of Maebelle Orvin. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1934.

James M. Nelson to be postmaster at Summerton, S. C., in place of B. B. Broadway. Incumbent's commission expired March 12, 1932.

Stacy Kearsse to be postmaster at Walterboro, S. C., in place of C. O. Crosby, transferred.

Nellie B. Birt to be postmaster at Williston, S. C., in place of G. R. Hudson, transferred.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rolland L. Marlett to be postmaster at Ashton, S. Dak., in place of C. H. McCrossen. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Edith A. Sproat to be postmaster at Bradley, S. Dak., in place of L. W. Button. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Perry W. Waltz to be postmaster at Brookings, S. Dak., in place of J. S. Clevan. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1933.

Ruel E. Dana to be postmaster at Hartford, S. Dak., in place of O. W. Muchow. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Aaron N. Kautz to be postmaster at Menno, S. Dak., in place of E. W. Aisenbrey. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Mabel M. Fitzgerald to be postmaster at Plankinton, S. Dak., in place of G. H. Auld. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Charles F. Barg to be postmaster at White, S. Dak., in place of R. E. Scadden. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1934.

TENNESSEE

Mattie B. Goodner to be postmaster at Alexandria, Tenn., in place of L. W. Malone. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Joe C. Hamlett to be postmaster at Ardmore, Tenn., in place of J. G. Jones, removed.

Lily D. Seay to be postmaster at Bethpage, Tenn., in place of A. Z. Hodges. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1934.

Henry S. Dupree to be postmaster at Brownsville, Tenn., in place of F. J. Nunn. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1934.

Timmie M. Bryant to be postmaster at Charleston, Tenn., in place of M. E. Hambright, removed.

James R. King to be postmaster at Clarksville, Tenn., in place of W. D. Howser. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Bert Poe to be postmaster at Daisy, Tenn., in place of E. V. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Albert D. Ward to be postmaster at Decatur, Tenn., in place of A. S. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1934.

Ethelbert J. Shannon to be postmaster at Halls, Tenn., in place of W. E. Richardson, Jr., resigned.

Henry C. Johnson to be postmaster at Lafayette, Tenn., in place of F. S. Pipkin, resigned.

Robert L. Wagstaff to be postmaster at Lynnville, Tenn., in place of R. T. Hickman, resigned.

John W. Fuqua to be postmaster at McEwen, Tenn., in place of W. S. Gentry. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

James H. Smith to be postmaster at Martin, Tenn., in place of M. D. Biggs. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

James J. Darnell to be postmaster at Morrison, Tenn., in place of G. W. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Sarah E. Dickey to be postmaster at Mulberry, Tenn., in place of G. B. Creson. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1934.

Isaac S. Davidson to be postmaster at Petersburg, Tenn., in place of W. F. Sherwood. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

E. French Fugate to be postmaster at Rutledge, Tenn., in place of M. M. Boston. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Flossie Gardner to be postmaster at Tellico Plains, Tenn., in place of Fred Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Nell I. Griffith to be postmaster at Vonore, Tenn., in place of C. J. Ray. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

John L. Vann to be postmaster at Watertown, Tenn., in place of J. M. Patterson, removed.

Morris L. Collier, to be postmaster at Waynesboro, Tenn., in place of L. L. Linville, removed.

Gaston H. Rhodes to be postmaster at Whiteville, Tenn., in place of G. H. Rhodes. Incumbent's commission expires January 13, 1935.

TEXAS

Benjamin A. Borskey to be postmaster at Alvin, Tex., in place of S. F. Benson. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Sam Hagin to be postmaster at Anna, Tex., in place of J. T. Shaw, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Alton C. Barnes to be postmaster at Arlington, Tex., in place of J. I. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

Marshall L. Felker to be postmaster at Avinger, Tex., in place of H. J. Whitworth, removed.

Lawrence C. Galbraith to be postmaster at Big Sandy, Tex., in place of G. A. Tohill. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Ogden Johnson to be postmaster at Beaumont, Tex., in place of C. P. J. Ledwidge. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1933.

Maurene E. Whiteside to be postmaster at Blackwell, Tex., in place of C. W. Odom, Jr., removed.

A. Burton Reagan to be postmaster at Brady, Tex., in place of H. A. Wulff, resigned.

George R. Kocurek to be postmaster at Caldwell, Tex., in place of A. S. Broadus. Incumbent's commission expires December 11, 1933.

John R. Hays to be postmaster at Cameron, Tex., in place of B. F. Hefley. Incumbent's commission expires April 28, 1934.

Guy J. Harp to be postmaster at Canyon, Tex., in place of Oscar Hunt. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Sarah E. Burns to be postmaster at Center, Tex., in place of W. B. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1933.

Robert A. Goelzer to be postmaster at Chilton, Tex., in place of J. C. Eakin. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Bertram D. Wren to be postmaster at Clarksville, Tex., in place of R. J. King. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Carl W. Appling to be postmaster at Claude, Tex., in place of D. C. Dodge. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Anna V. Smith to be postmaster at College Station, Tex., in place of F. M. Geyer. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Marion L. Garvin, Jr., to be postmaster at Como, Tex., in place of F. F. Bridges. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1933.

Albert R. Racer to be postmaster at Crystal City, Tex., in place of J. C. Flanagan, removed.

J. Frank Weaver to be postmaster at Cumby, Tex., in place of H. L. Barker. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1934.

Charlie L. Pratt to be postmaster at Daingerfield, Tex., in place of J. N. Coffman. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Daniel C. Atkinson to be postmaster at Dalhart, Tex., in place of J. N. Johnson, removed.

Lela Mann to be postmaster at Decatur, Tex., in place of C. E. Bradford. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1934.

Tom B. Lenox to be postmaster at De Kalb, Tex., in place of P. L. Swatzell. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1933.

Zettie Kelley to be postmaster at Diboll, Tex., in place of Zettie Kelley. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Thomas F. Bice to be postmaster at Dimmitt, Tex., in place of Birdie Duree, removed.

Mary B. Harper to be postmaster at Eagle Pass, Tex., in place of S. F. N. Dolch. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1933.

William P. Slaton to be postmaster at Electra, Tex., in place of A. N. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1934.

Fronie R. Allen to be postmaster at Emory, Tex., in place of O. B. Cline. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Noel J. Reynolds to be postmaster at Ennis, Tex., in place of Delmont Greenstreet, retired.

Noma N. Lokey to be postmaster at Farwell, Tex., in place of G. A. Wulfman, removed.

Sloan H. Osborn to be postmaster at Friona, Tex., in place of D. W. Hanson, removed.

James L. Tally to be postmaster at Goliad, Tex., in place of A. R. Franke. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Sue B. Mullins to be postmaster at Grapevine, Tex., in place of M. H. Frank, removed.

Jeff Gray to be postmaster at Groom, Tex., in place of G. P. Harden. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Joseph Kopecky to be postmaster at Hallettsville, Tex., in place of H. L. Stulken, removed.

James G. Ponder to be postmaster at Happy, Tex., in place of Marion Dillon. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Tena N. Draper to be postmaster at Hebbronville, Tex., in place of E. H. Briscoe. Incumbent's commission expired March 21, 1932.

Ross Kenner to be postmaster at Hemphill, Tex., in place of W. D. McGown. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Burris C. Jackson to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Tex., in place of Maggie Beck. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

John T. Holmes to be postmaster at Joaquin, Tex., in place of S. S. McCrary, retired.

David W. Thompson to be postmaster at Keltys, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1934.

Clarence L. Wood to be postmaster at Killeen, Tex., in place of R. T. Polk. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

William P. Dowling to be postmaster at Kirbyville, Tex., in place of R. H. Windham, removed.

Richard J. Crow to be postmaster at Kountze, Tex., in place of Alice Crow. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Robert L. Peebles to be postmaster at Lexington, Tex., in place of Neppie Rutherford. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

James M. Edwards to be postmaster at Lewisville, Tex., in place of L. M. Kealy. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Carl A. Shipp to be postmaster at Liberty Hill, Tex., in place of J. H. McFarlin. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Augustus A. Storey to be postmaster at Lockhart, Tex., in place of N. H. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1934.

William C. Dowell to be postmaster at Lone Oak, Tex., in place of M. R. Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

John J. Faubion to be postmaster at Marble Falls, Tex., in place of D. M. Singleton. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

J. Alexander Able to be postmaster at Melvin, Tex., in place of K. M. McLean. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Fay F. Spragins to be postmaster at Martindale, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Lou A. Wright to be postmaster at Milford, Tex., in place of C. V. Varner. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Grady W. Harris to be postmaster at Mobeetie, Tex., in place of S. P. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Ruth Norman to be postmaster at Morgan, Tex., in place of Helen Morris, resigned.

John M. Green to be postmaster at Mount Enterprise, Tex., in place of S. T. Compton. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Mary S. Strong to be postmaster at Nocona, Tex., in place of C. E. Antram, resigned.

Mardie J. Bennett to be postmaster at Normangee, Tex., in place of Joseph Wren, deceased.

Jesse R. Thigpen to be postmaster at Omaha, Tex., in place of J. R. Thigpen. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1934.

Timothy B. O'Connell to be postmaster at Palestine, Tex., in place of T. M. Welch, removed.

Lloyd O. Waldron to be postmaster at Panhandle, Tex., in place of J. A. Weaver, deceased.

Thomas W. Russell to be postmaster at Paris, Tex., in place of J. J. Dickerson, deceased.

Rufus L. Hybarger to be postmaster at Pineland, Tex., in place of R. L. Hybarger. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1934.

Ray S. Wait to be postmaster at Port Isabel, Tex., in place of John Mahurin. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1933.

Jesse H. Harris to be postmaster at Rogers, Tex., in place of T. B. White, removed.

Smith W. Ribble to be postmaster at Roxton, Tex., in place of B. R. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1933.

Alexander M. Bowie to be postmaster at San Benito, Tex., in place of F. S. Worth, resigned.

William A. Smith to be postmaster at San Saba, Tex., in place of F. B. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Wallace B. Alexander to be postmaster at Seymour, Tex., in place of L. W. Harris, removed.

Flake George to be postmaster at Shamrock, Tex., in place of Maggie Exum. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Marion R. Alexander to be postmaster at Silverton, Tex., in place of A. E. Frieze, removed.

Gus W. Kunath, Jr., to be postmaster at Smithville, Tex., in place of L. E. Turney. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Plummer M. Barfield to be postmaster at Sourlake, Tex., in place of J. J. Moy, removed.

Mary E. Holtzclaw to be postmaster at Tatum, Tex., in place of M. E. Holtzclaw. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Frank Folsom to be postmaster at Teague, Tex., in place of Lillian Procter. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Ida Bowers to be postmaster at Tenaha, Tex., in place of R. W. Sourlock. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1933.

Otto Hegar to be postmaster at Tomball, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Hugh E. Weir to be postmaster at Troy, Tex., in place of L. M. Hatcher. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

James G. Simms to be postmaster at Valley Mills, Tex., in place of J. F. Warrington, removed.

Pearson P. Pollard to be postmaster at Waskom, Tex., in place of Nellie Whitten. Incumbent's commission expired June 19, 1933.

Balser B. Hefner to be postmaster at Weimar, Tex., in place of C. F. Boettcher. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Revis F. Curry to be postmaster at Wellington, Tex., in place of Wade Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Samuel M. Gupton to be postmaster at West Columbia, Tex., in place of J. W. Osborne, deceased.

John W. Hardison to be postmaster at Whitney, Tex., in place of P. J. Sherman. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

John B. Gibson to be postmaster at Winnsboro, Tex., in place of L. M. Gilbreath. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Olen T. Little to be postmaster at Woodson, Tex., in place of J. W. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1933.

Annie H. Hughes to be postmaster at Woodville, Tex., in place of Mayo McBride. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1934.

Tom H. Hood to be postmaster at Wortham, Tex., in place of W. B. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Della Duncan to be postmaster at Wylie, Tex., in place of H. F. Skelton. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

UTAH

Mark L. James to be postmaster at Bingham Canyon, Utah, in place of B. J. Barnard, removed.

Theresa R. Taylor to be postmaster at Garfield, Utah, in place of W. C. Barton, removed.

Eugene Yeates to be postmaster at Logan, Utah, in place of Joseph Odell. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1933.

Rudolph Church to be postmaster at Panguitch, Utah, in place of H. P. Ipson, removed.

VERMONT

Michael C. Mulcahy to be postmaster at Brandon, Vt., in place of B. N. Sisco. Incumbent's commission expired November 20, 1933.

Alvarado C. Gibson to be postmaster at Cavendish, Vt., in place of M. C. White. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1934.

Berne B. Titus to be postmaster at Fairlee, Vt., in place of C. F. Thurber. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Irma K. Mitchell to be postmaster at Fairfax, Vt., in place of F. C. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Helen M. Boyle to be postmaster at Gilman, Vt., in place of G. R. Magoon. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

John M. Jewell to be postmaster at Proctorsville, Vt., in place of W. A. Amsden. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Adelbert G. Dudley to be postmaster at Shoreham, Vt., in place of S. C. Mead, retired.

Irene F. Smith to be postmaster at Waitsfield, Vt., in place of L. B. Stokes. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

VIRGINIA

Harvey R. Stebbins to be postmaster at Ashland, Va., in place of C. G. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1934.

Paul B. Hilliard to be postmaster at Ballston, Va., in place of G. S. White, removed.

Edgar E. Shannon to be postmaster at Bland, Va., in place of B. N. Mustard, resigned.

George W. Garvin to be postmaster at Boyce, Va., in place of E. A. Lindsey. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

William T. Paxton to be postmaster at Buena Vista, Va., in place of W. D. Austin, removed.

J. Long Haley to be postmaster at Cheriton, Va., in place of T. W. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1934.

Newman M. Conant to be postmaster at Chincoteague Island, Va., in place of S. G. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Cornelia L. Patton to be postmaster at Clinchco, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Janie M. Mason to be postmaster at Colonial Beach, Va., in place of T. J. Nevitt. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Lewis A. Ashton to be postmaster at Dahlgren, Va., in place of N. E. Berry. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1934.

John D. Webb to be postmaster at Disputanta, Va., in place of H. T. Arwood, removed.

D. Irvine Persinger to be postmaster at Eagle Rock, Va., in place of J. W. Milton. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Elizabeth L. MacMillan to be postmaster at Glasgow, Va., in place of W. R. Moose. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Robert A. Smith to be postmaster at Gordonsville, Va., in place of N. D. Swan, resigned.

Annie R. Walker to be postmaster at Herndon, Va., in place of H. A. Sager. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1934.

Gordon P. Murray to be postmaster at Hollins, Va., in place of L. M. Rowland. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1934.

Henry L. Munt to be postmaster at Hopewell, Va., in place of F. P. Landon, deceased.

Charlie S. Farmer to be postmaster at Jetersville, Va., in place of A. R. Morris, removed.

Joseph L. Blackburn to be postmaster at Kenbridge, Va., in place of J. R. Skinner. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1934.

Edward M. Blake to be postmaster at Kilmarnock, Va., in place of E. M. Blake. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1934.

Ruth K. Northington to be postmaster at Lacrosse, Va., in place of L. E. Northington. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Thomas E. Warriner to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, Va., in place of L. B. Connelly. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1934.

Samuel B. Henson to be postmaster at Louisa, Va., in place of T. L. Woolfolk. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1934.

John H. Cave to be postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., in place of J. M. B. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1933.

Milton E. Gee to be postmaster at Meherrin, Va., in place of W. R. Berry. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1934.

Thomas M. Hesson to be postmaster at Monroe, Va., in place of W. E. Hudson. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1934.

James M. Shannon to be postmaster at Mount Jackson, Va., in place of W. W. Middleton. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

George E. McInteer to be postmaster at Quantico, Va., in place of J. F. Fick. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Hollis H. Howard to be postmaster at Radford, Va., in place of W. P. Nye, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

Ernest L. Keyser to be postmaster at Roanoke, Va., in place of S. H. Hoge. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1933.

Vernon C. Dotson to be postmaster at St. Charles, Va., in place of G. N. Kirk. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

Ward S. Atkinson to be postmaster at Shawsville, Va., in place of F. A. Mills, resigned.

Marion W. Sherman to be postmaster at Shipman, Va., in place of Summerfield Baber. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Edwin J. Shuler to be postmaster at Stanley, Va., in place of J. L. Bailey, resigned.

William B. Cocke, Jr., to be postmaster at Stony Creek, Va., in place of E. H. Croshaw. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Samuel B. Harper to be postmaster at Stuarts Draft, Va., in place of W. R. Kindig. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Henry C. Snyder to be postmaster at Troutville, Va., in place of J. W. Layman. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1934.

Clifford E. Hardy to be postmaster at Victoria, Va., in place of L. M. Gary. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1934.

Benjamin N. Hubbard to be postmaster at White Stone, Va., in place of G. R. Dunton, Jr., removed.

Merritt W. Foster to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Va., in place of H. T. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1934.

WASHINGTON

Andrew F. Farris to be postmaster at Cashmere, Wash., in place of R. A. McKellar. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

Alfred K. Filson to be postmaster at Centralia, Wash., in place of William Scales. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Hubert S. Storms to be postmaster at Chewelah, Wash., in place of C. E. Sears. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1933.

Harold W. Kreidel to be postmaster at Cle Elum, Wash., in place of H. S. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Harry E. Robbins to be postmaster at Coulee Dam, Wash. Office became Presidential October 1, 1934.

Elizabeth S. Garland to be postmaster at Endicott, Wash., in place of T. D. Logsdon. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Morgan J. McNair to be postmaster at Farmington, Wash., in place of W. W. Shore. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

Fred E. Olmstead to be postmaster at Grandview, Wash., in place of Jay Faris. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

Emmett A. Phillips to be postmaster at Harrington, Wash., in place of W. L. Talkington. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Oscar E. Foster to be postmaster at Hoquiam, Wash., in place of R. L. Philbrick. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Frank H. Lincoln to be postmaster at Kennewick, Wash., in place of G. H. Shanafelt, retired.

George A. Hauber to be postmaster at Leavenworth, Wash., in place of R. E. Simons. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1934.

Charles E. Schutz to be postmaster at Lind, Wash., in place of M. E. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Harry C. Smyth to be postmaster at Mabton, Wash., in place of A. L. Livingston. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

Charles J. Fredericks to be postmaster at Moxee City, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Moses S. Brinkerhoff to be postmaster at Okanogan, Wash., in place of H. E. Stark. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Emugene W. Jones to be postmaster at Poulsbo, Wash., in place of E. J. Eliason. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

John C. Cody to be postmaster at Republic, Wash., in place of Lewis Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Cecilia Allen to be postmaster at Zillah, Wash., in place of H. K. Rowland. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

WEST VIRGINIA

William R. Kincaid to be postmaster at Cameron, W. Va., in place of A. N. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1934.

Leo Frank Marcum to be postmaster at Ceredo, W. Va., in place of W. A. Ramsdell, resigned.

Franklin J. Maxwell to be postmaster at Clarksburg, W. Va., in place of Lucius Hoge, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1934.

Frederick D. Golightly to be postmaster at Davis, W. Va., in place of C. G. Lashley. Incumbent's commission expired June 19, 1933.

Ruth L. Joyce to be postmaster at Davy, W. Va., in place of Jess Hill, failed to qualify.

Finley A. Carpenter to be postmaster at Fairview, W. Va., in place of C. L. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1934.

Nan W. Joyce to be postmaster at Hemphill, W. Va., in place of R. B. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Thomas W. Zink, Jr., to be postmaster at Keystone, W. Va., in place of P. L. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

James T. Spahr to be postmaster at Kingwood, W. Va., in place of H. S. Whetsell, removed.

Winston C. Harbert to be postmaster at Lumberport, W. Va., in place of J. W. Fortney, resigned.

Clair W. Overstreet to be postmaster at Matewan, W. Va., in place of N. L. Chancey. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

G. Leonard Smith to be postmaster at Petersburg, W. Va., in place of Julius Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Lyman G. Emerson to be postmaster at Reedsville, W. Va., in place of J. D. Huber. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1934.

Ursula A. Dougherty to be postmaster at Ridgeley, W. Va., in place of Nancy Ridenour, deceased.

Russell L. Francis to be postmaster at Smithfield, W. Va., in place of Ray Merrifield. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1934.

Charles B. Linger to be postmaster at Terra Alta, W. Va., in place of C. T. Kelly, removed.

Everitt I. Compton to be postmaster at Wallace, W. Va., in place of M. O. Whiteman. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Ruth L. Millies to be postmaster at Wayne, W. Va., in place of J. W. Mitchell, deceased.

Charles B. McCray to be postmaster at Webster Springs, W. Va., in place of J. W. White, resigned.

Gilbert E. Walters to be postmaster at Weirton, W. Va., in place of C. K. Stem, resigned.

WISCONSIN

John C. Will to be postmaster at Arkansaw, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Otto Husa to be postmaster at Bangor, Wis., in place of H. C. Dowe. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Roland J. Osborne to be postmaster at Baraboo, Wis., in place of F. E. Shults. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Jerome A. Casey to be postmaster at Bloomington, Wis., in place of C. F. Witcomb. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1934.

Lena K. Herning to be postmaster at Cecil, Wis., in place of H. C. Scheller, deceased.

Myrvin C. Hoey to be postmaster at Centuria, Wis., in place of W. W. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1934.

Lincoln C. Holmes to be postmaster at Clear Lake, Wis., in place of A. B. Cronk, retired.

Ina E. Hennlich to be postmaster at Curtiss, Wis., in place of G. L. Schwandt. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1934.

Willis Engebretsen to be postmaster at Eagle, Wis., in place of L. O. Burton. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Randolph W. LeTourneau to be postmaster at Fifield, Wis., in place of G. B. Aschenbrener. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

John H. Poh to be postmaster at Forestville, Wis., in place of E. M. Perry. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Isabelle C. Spang to be postmaster at Franksville, Wis., in place of H. A. Fritchen. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Mathew E. Lang to be postmaster at Gillett, Wis., in place of G. S. Eklund. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1934.

Bernard L. Slota to be postmaster at Gilman, Wis., in place of J. C. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Raymond W. Burt to be postmaster at Goodman, Wis., in place of M. F. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

William F. Schreiber to be postmaster at Hales Corners, Wis., in place of J. N. Godsell. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Joseph W. Sazama to be postmaster at Hatley, Wis., in place of V. F. Platta. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

John P. Peterson to be postmaster at Hawkins, Wis., in place of Halvor Thorson. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Alma M. Olk to be postmaster at Hortonville, Wis., in place of Douglas Hodgins. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Ernest G. Ross to be postmaster at Hudson, Wis., in place of T. A. Walby, removed.

Philip A. Panetti to be postmaster at Hustisford, Wis., in place of P. E. Kleist. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Roger R. Austin to be postmaster at Lancaster, Wis., in place of William McMahon. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1934.

Orin W. Livingston to be postmaster at Livingston, Wis., in place of H. E. Eustice, removed.

Florence H. P. Stabnow to be postmaster at Loganville, Wis., in place of W. H. Ware. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1934.

Ernest A. J. Samson to be postmaster at Manawa, Wis., in place of John Lindow. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Harry F. Kelley to be postmaster at Manitowoc, Wis., in place of W. F. Pflueger. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1933.

Paul O. Anderson to be postmaster at Nelson, Wis., in place of A. H. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Neil A. Tarr to be postmaster at New Auburn, Wis., in place of A. J. Amundson. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Jacob Werner to be postmaster at New London, Wis., in place of G. H. Putnam. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1934.

Gustave V. Anderson to be postmaster at Ogema, Wis., in place of V. A. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Edward Stackman to be postmaster at Ontario, Wis., in place of Edward Stackman. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Harry V. Holden to be postmaster at Orfordville, Wis., in place of H. V. Holden. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1934.

Harry P. Walker to be postmaster at Plainfield, Wis., in place of E. M. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Laura H. Culver to be postmaster at Pound, Wis., in place of J. D. Knappmiller. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Tony Efta to be postmaster at Pulaski, Wis., in place of E. E. Pytlak. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1934.

Agna Means to be postmaster at Rothschild, Wis., in place of R. G. Drake. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1933.

Walter P. Stephan to be postmaster at Sawyer, Wis., in place of A. E. Langemak. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Jeannette L. Andrews to be postmaster at South Wayne, Wis., in place of C. A. Arnot. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1934.

Laurence Driscoll to be postmaster at Spencer, Wis., in place of M. E. Johnston. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1934.

Ferdinand A. Hirzy to be postmaster at Stevens Point, Wis., in place of A. E. Redfield. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1933.

Mabel E. Johnson to be postmaster at Stockholm, Wis., in place of Andrew Bock. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Gaylord Helmick to be postmaster at Three Lakes, Wis., in place of D. E. Lamon. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Nyole E. Creed to be postmaster at Unity, Wis., in place of E. L. Messer. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1934.

Robert L. Graves to be postmaster at Viroqua, Wis., in place of C. A. Minshall. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1934.

Edmund O. Johnson to be postmaster at Warrens, Wis., in place of E. O. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Harold J. Christ to be postmaster at Wausaukee, Wis., in place of G. E. Bogrand. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1934.

Christian R. Mau to be postmaster at West Salem, Wis., in place of C. R. Mau. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1934.

Frank L. Daniels to be postmaster at Weyerhauser, Wis., in place of C. R. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1934.

Albert L. Brossard to be postmaster at Winnebago, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1934.

Joseph P. Wheir to be postmaster at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., in place of A. L. Fontaine. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1934.

WYOMING

Albert H. Linford to be postmaster at Afton, Wyo., in place of W. L. Call. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1934.

Thomas P. Hill, Jr., to be postmaster at Buffalo, Wyo., in place of F. H. Gurney. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1934.

John G. Kelly to be postmaster at Hanna, Wyo., in place of Ivor Christensen. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1934.

Robert B. Landfair to be postmaster at Jackson, Wyo., in place of W. E. Lloyd. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1933.

Percy D. Sims to be postmaster at Lovell, Wyo., in place of G. R. Bringham. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1934.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty God, in our breasts are yearnings for the unknown and aspirations for the divine. Do Thou enable us to realize these in the glow of feelings, in the vision of the intellect, and in the rapture of spirit. Our Heavenly Father, let Thy Kingdom come, in which abound righteousness, wisdom supernal, and the fruits of life everlasting. Herein is the priceless recompense that repels and conquers cruelty and avarice in low and high places. Always hold us, O God, to the vitality of integrity, of honor, and of truth; blessings upon all care-wearied minds and hearts. In Thy holy name. Amen.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 44

Resolved, That the special committee to investigate all matters pertaining to the replacement and conservation of wildlife is authorized to continue the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 237 of the Seventy-third Congress, and for such purposes said committee shall have the same power and authority as that conferred upon it by said House Resolution 237 of the Seventy-third Congress, and shall report to the House as soon as practicable, but not later than January 3, 1937, the results of its investigations, together with its recommendations, for necessary legislation. Any unexpended balance of the total amount authorized for the use of said special committee under House Resolution 263 of the Seventy-third Congress is hereby continued available until said date.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Is any further money to be expended on this investigation?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. BLANTON. There is an unexpended balance on hand?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. How much?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Five thousand four hundred dollars.

Mr. BLANTON. And the committee has spent how much of the original authorization?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Two thousand one hundred dollars.

Mr. BLANTON. And there now remains unexpended \$5,400?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Is it expected that the committee will expend all of that \$5,400?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We hope to proceed as economically as possible.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman going to ask for any additional funds?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Not at this session.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman expect to in the future?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I would not want to bind myself on that.

Mr. BLANTON. We all have received the voluminous reports that have been printed and sent us recently. Before this committee began its operation we used to have plenty of wild ducks all over the United States. The Potomac River used to be full of them. Over here in the Chesapeake Bay you could find them everywhere. They were flying everywhere, even way down in the western Texas district of my friend Mr. THOMASON, in the El Paso country; all those tanks and lakes were full of wild ducks.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The gentleman does not mean "lame ducks"?

Mr. BLANTON. And now you can hardly find any wild ducks anywhere. What has the committee done with them?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We hope to assist the Federal agencies and the States to work out a program by which we can preserve that natural resource. We have been killing them off at the rate of 12,000,000 a year, and they have been reproducing at the rate of 10,000,000 a year. The gentleman is an expert in figures, and he can see what the ultimate result will be.

Mr. BLANTON. Last winter, after the hunting season was over, I saw numerous flocks of wild ducks going back up north, and I have not seen any since.

Mr. ROBERTSON. One reason the gentleman has not seen them in this section is that we have not had the normal food supply, and they had to go south.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Virginia yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. I think that committee has done some good work. There are very few of our investigating committees in which the people of the country are so deeply interested as they are in this. They are much interested in the work being done by the committee. The committee has been very careful about its expenditures so far. As far as I am concerned, and as far as this side of the House is concerned, we are entirely willing to allow the gentleman from Virginia to continue with that work. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to; and a motion to consider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1936

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3410) making appropriations for the Executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue today until 4 o'clock, the time to be controlled by and equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and myself, at the end of which time the first section of the bill shall be read and the Committee rise.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that general debate continue until 4 o'clock or thereabouts today, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and himself. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? The Chair hears none. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill.

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 fur-

ther consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill, with Mr. PARSONS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH].

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to take a little time to discuss the question of the consideration and disposition of private bills by the House of Representatives. This has been a troublesome question for many years. In every session of Congress we have very many hundred private bills introduced. Of those, several hundred find their way to the Private Calendar. The original rule under which these private bills were considered was that on Friday of every week it was in order to move to go into Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of private bills. There are various kinds of private bills, such as arise from claims by individuals against the Government, and some that are based on claims arising from circumstances in war time; and there are also private bills restoring citizenship or removing a record of desertion of a veteran, and to provide for honorable discharge in the record.

The original rule provided that on the second and fourth Fridays of the month certain bills of a private nature should have preference, and on the first and third Fridays bills of a different character would have the preference. This rule was found to be absolutely unworkable. The procedure in the Committee of the Whole House is the same as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. General debate may be had, the bill read for amendment, amendments may be offered to every section, and those amendments debated. The result was that when the first bill was called in Committee of the Whole House, if there was a disposition to discuss the bill or to question its merits, that bill would consume the afternoon and no progress in the consideration of these many hundreds of claims was made. So the practice developed that, by unanimous consent, bills on the Private Calendar were called up and considered, if unobjected to. Any single objection would prevent further consideration of a bill at that time. This placed the fate of claims, some of them unquestionably just and meritorious, at the mercy of the whim of any single Member; and by reason of circumstances which brought about captious objections, bills were refused consideration that were entitled to consideration, and justice was denied those in whose behalf those bills were introduced.

Two or three years ago it was attempted to establish, by a change of the rule, a deferred list, whereby on certain days those bills which heretofore had been objected to would be considered and a certain number of objections would be required, rather than one objection. That rule was found to be unworkable also, and we have still been operating under the unanimous-consent procedure with respect to private bills.

In the last 20 years, if my recollection serves me correctly, we went into Committee of the Whole House for consideration of a private bill, under the rules that obtain in that Committee, just once, and that was for a very specific reason. There is no use going into the details at this time.

Now, it is admitted that these many hundreds of claims by American citizens against the Government for injuries or damages or loss which may have occurred, and for which the departments concerned admit that the Government in law and in equity would be held liable if it were a private individual, ought to be given an opportunity for consideration in the course of the life of a Congress.

The Committee on Rules in the last Congress authorized a subcommittee, headed by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR] who is now Chairman of the Committee on Rules, to consider this matter. By reason of the press of other business, this committee has not had a formal meeting, but there is before the Committee on Rules an amendment to the private-bill rule which I desire to discuss at the present time.

The real practice is that each side of the House appoints one or two men whose duty it is to consider the merits of all

private bills, to get all the information obtainable from the records of the committee reporting the bill, and from the administrative departments of the Government concerned in the subject matter of the bill, to discuss the bill, to ask questions about it, and if it lacks merit, to object to the bill. There are certain other Members who, as a matter of duty as a Member of the House, voluntarily perform that same service. So we have probably a half dozen men who interest themselves in the Private Calendar and give it this special consideration in order to protect the interests of the Government.

The proposition that is embodied in Resolution No. 41, which is a substitute for the present private-bills rule, which is paragraph 6 of rule XXIV of the House, in the first paragraph reads as follows:

Reports of bills of a private nature by the standing committees of the House shall contain a statement by the administrative department or office concerned with the subject matter therein.

Frequently when a department has reported adversely and opposed favorable consideration of a claim for some action of that department, that fact has not been clearly set forth in the report of the committee, and unless the activities of these men who make it their business to scrutinize the private bills, bring it out, the House is not aware of the fact that that department of the Government charged with the conduct which brought about the claim, is opposed to the bill.

Should the recommendation of such department or office be adverse to a favorable report, the report shall contain the specific reasons causing the committee to report the bill, notwithstanding such adverse recommendations by the committee or office.

In other words, each written report accompanying the bill must contain the views and statements of the administrative department of the Government that is concerned with the subject matter of the bill, and if that is opposed to the favorable consideration of the bill, the report must state concisely and fully the reasons that actuated the committee in making the report, the opposition of the Government department notwithstanding.

Then this amendment proposes to give official recognition to the Membership that consider private bills in the following manner:

There shall be created an advisory board on private bills consisting of six Members of the House.

Three shall be chosen from the political party having the largest numerical representation in the House and three from the political party having the next largest numerical representation.

I might say there that the question of partisan politics has never, to my knowledge, entered into the consideration of any private bill in the last 20 years.

The members of the board shall be elected in the same manner as members of the standing committees of the House are elected.

The members of this board shall perform the functions which the objectors have been performing on the floor of the House and in their offices preparatory to their functions on the floor of the House.

The board shall review all bills on the Private Calendar, and, after consideration shall recommend for passage such bills as in their judgment merit such action. The board shall from time to time include all bills receiving such favorable recommendation in an omnibus bill. Such omnibus bill shall be reported by the chairman or any member of such board on the second and fourth Mondays of each month and it shall be referred to the Private Calendar.

In other words, if, as heretofore, a bill has been called up and discussion has been had by the Member introducing the bill, the chairman of such board or committee reporting it, and these members who would naturally constitute the board of advisers, the bill either receives or does not receive consideration.

This resolution proposes that bills go through substantially the same process, and, if approved, shall be grouped together in an omnibus bill for the further action of the House.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. During the course of a Congress there are several thousand of these private bills. The gentleman from New Jersey will remember, I am sure, that in a number of Congresses there was reported favorably and placed on the calendar a bill which is over 100 years old and which sought to pay \$104,000,000 to the Sevier heirs of the first Governor of Tennessee. That bill was favorably reported unanimously by the committee during several Congresses. In order to stop this bill one of these pernicious objectors to whom the gentleman refers—

Mr. LEHLBACH. I did not say they were pernicious; I said they performed a useful and valuable service.

Mr. BLANTON. One of these objectors found stored away in the basement of one of the departments of the Government a statement in the handwriting of Governor Sevier, of Tennessee, over his own signature, stating that the Government of the United States had paid him every dollar that was due him and that he gave a full release to the Government of the United States. Now, if it had not been for these pernicious objectors, that \$104,000,000 long ago would have been taken out of the Treasury.

Let me make this further observation and I am done: Practically every Member of Congress from time to time has a private bill or numerous private bills. I am sure the gentleman will remember the case of one Member who introduced 426 private bills on 1 day and one of his bills involved a proposition which, if passed, would have cost the Treasury \$5,000,000,000. All Members, of course, are interested in the passage of their own private bills. Were there to be such a board, half the members of it to be selected by each of the two major parties in Congress, a very liberal board might be selected, one which probably would put into this omnibus bill most of the private bills that were introduced. There is this danger in such a procedure.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I shall be glad to answer the gentleman from Texas. In the first place, I did not characterize these objectors as pernicious. I said repeatedly that they performed a useful and salutary service; and I want to endorse the service they have rendered by giving them official status.

As to whether or not the Membership would elect a board of six who would logroll for their own claims and the claims of the other Members who elected them to the board, for the purpose of getting money out of the Treasury unjustly and not rightfully, and so misuse their position as members of this board, and as advisers, I may say to the gentleman from Texas that I do not believe he can find six men in the House who would lend themselves to such pernicious practice.

[Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will yield to me further, the duty these objectors perform is the same duty that rests upon the shoulders of every Member of this Congress. A like duty and responsibility rests on all the Members.

The gentleman from New Jersey was here years ago, when during one night garden-seed votes were swapped for what was known as the "million-dollar mountain-top votes." Does not the gentleman remember that?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I have no knowledge of it, did not at the time, and have not since. I do not indulge in that kind of politics.

Mr. BLANTON. I remember it, when the garden-seed votes were swapped for the mountain-top votes.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I do not remember anything of the kind. No such incident had come to my attention or knowledge, either at that time or subsequently.

Now, if this resolution should be adopted these six objectors will be effective. They can stop a bill from being approved and included in the omnibus bill; the formation of this board will not stop the objectors from still continuing to protect the Treasury against unjust claims. It will give them more power. On the other hand, however, it will prevent a Member whose bill has been objected to early on a Friday or Saturday afternoon from, out of spite, objecting to every subsequent bill that is called up, a thing that has been done repeatedly on the floor of the House.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for one further question?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Suppose there were to be approved by this board an omnibus bill that had in it a bill from almost every Member of the House.

Does the gentleman think that there is any power on this House floor that could stop the passage of that omnibus bill?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Certainly. They could strike out any particular claim in the omnibus bill.

Mr. BLANTON. That would bring up that old slogan, "United we stand, and divided we fall", and they would all stand together.

Mr. LEHLBACH. In any event, the House will act on these private bills; and no single Member, who may not have read the bill or who may have no knowledge whatever of its contents, could stop consideration of the bill, either because his own bill was stopped or because he did not like the man who introduced the bill to which he is objecting. We want to stop that kind of injustice to people who have meritorious claims and safeguard at the same time all private claims in such manner that only those of undoubted merit may be given consideration.

Mr. TRUAX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TRUAX. May I say to the gentleman that I find when Members do take the time to read these bills more of them are stopped and would be stopped undoubtedly than have been stopped, and not for reasons of spite. I find many bills were passed during the last session that were meritorious and should have been passed; but on the other hand we have a lot of bills, for instance, that were to refund income taxes that had outrun the statute of limitations, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it would have bankrupted the Federal Treasury if such policy were long pursued. For instance, on June 15, 11 bills were stopped in this House that had previously passed the Senate, amounting to \$476,000. Practically all of them were tax refunds that were outlawed and not justified. Does the gentleman think this would benefit and help that situation?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Not at all. Those Senate bills may be stopped, under this rule, in precisely the same manner now as then.

Such omnibus bills shall be reported by the chairman or any members of such board on the second and fourth Mondays of each month and be referred to the Private Calendar.

On the Saturday following the introduction of an omnibus bill, or on any Saturday thereafter, it shall be in order for any member of the board to move that the House shall proceed to the consideration of such bill in the Committee of the Whole House. Upon the adoption of the motion the bill shall be read for amendment, and at the conclusion of the reading the bill shall be open to amendment in all its parts. No amendment shall be in order except to strike out paragraphs, to reduce amounts carried in the bill, or to provide limitations.

In other words, a rejected private bill may not be introduced by way of amendment into this omnibus bill, nor can you widen or increase the benefits sought in any bill by increasing its terms, nor can you offer pro forma amendments for the sake of wasting time and retarding consideration of the bill.

Mr. HESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HESS. What becomes of the bills that are rejected by this committee?

Mr. LEHLBACH. They are in exactly the same position as the private bills at the present time.

Mr. HESS. They cannot be considered any more?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Oh, yes; they may be considered just as private bills are considered now, but these omnibus bills are grouped together and consist of those bills the merits of which cannot be questioned, bills that are approved by the various departments of the Government, that are approved by the committee, and approved by a special board of advisers. Then they will have to run the gauntlet of the Committee of the Whole House, and all of the other bills are considered just as they are at the present time and have been in the past.

This is to give a chance to all bills to be given consideration by the committee, then by these advisers who are the same fellows that do this job when we consider them on the floor under unanimous consent. Those that pass are freed from objection on the part of anyone, and then considered on their merits by the House in the form of an omnibus bill.

Upon the passage of any such omnibus bill, said bill shall be resolved into the several bills of which it is composed, and such original bills, with any amendments, shall be engrossed and proceedings thereon had as if said bills had been passed in the House severally.

Private bills not included in an omnibus bill shall remain on the Private Calendar subject to consideration in accordance with the general rules of the House.

All this does is to take the Members who give special consideration to private bills and give them an official status and allow them to consider separately and all together the merits of those bills that have been reported by the committees having jurisdiction and which presumably have the support of the departments of the Government concerned with the various bills. These bills, which up to that stage have had no objection whatsoever from any source, are grouped in an omnibus bill and are then considered one by one as sections of a bill and passed on by the House. Various parts may be stricken out, the amounts reduced, limitations may be imposed, and when that is done then the Committee rises after having passed the omnibus bill. These bills are then separated into their original bills and proceed in the Senate and elsewhere just as if they had been passed singly. This is to enable the meritorious bills to be grouped together and given opportunity for consideration in the House free from captious objections, to which these bills are inevitably subjected when considered under unanimous consent.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. Has the gentleman given any consideration to setting up some tribunal outside of Congress to consider these minor private bills? It seems to me it is too bad that Congress must take up its time to consider so many of these private bills, which in many cases involve less than \$100, and yet as far as the subject matter is concerned are very involved and, if given proper consideration, would take a great deal of time?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Consideration has been given to that question for a number of years and particularly to questions involving torts where the damages are of a very limited amount. The Court of Claims has considered it, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] several Congresses ago introduced a bill with respect to the consideration of torts by the Court of Claims or some person or board to which the Court of Claims may refer these cases, in order to examine and report back. The House, however, has been unwilling to divest itself of authority and control in reference to paying out money that would result from the approval of these claims. I think the question has been considered also in the Senate. I do think the solution suggested by the gentleman from Kansas is the best solution; but pending that, and by reason of the fact it seems impossible to secure such a solution, this amendment to the Private Calendar rule has been introduced in order that equity and justice may be done citizens concerning whose claims there is no reasonable doubt and no question whatsoever; but merely because of the cumbersome nature of our procedure they are denied simple justice.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman from New Jersey again yield to me?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I will.

Mr. BLANTON. If you would permit only bills to go into this omnibus bill that did not involve over \$500, I would go along with the gentleman without hesitation; but the gentleman will recall that in the last session there came here on the Private Calendar, with a unanimous committee report, a bill that was known as the "Minnesota fire bill" which would have caused \$12,000,000 to be paid out of the Treasury, and out of that amount a national lobbyist would

have received \$1,250,000 as a fee. We defeated that bill here in the House by a tremendous majority. Suppose a bill like that were to be put into the omnibus bill, how much time would we have for consideration of such a measure?

Mr. LEHLBACH. You would have all the time that offering amendments or motions to strike out, and so forth, would allow you in Committee.

Mr. BLANTON. Which would be about 5 minutes, and how could we discuss a proposition of that kind logically in 5 minutes?

Mr. LEHLBACH. How many times in Committee of the Whole House or in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union has the gentleman seen 45 minutes given to the discussion of an amendment by unanimous consent, notwithstanding the fact that the rule is 5 minutes on the side?

Mr. BLANTON. But that is according to the mood of the House, and the House has just as many different moods as 435 individuals.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Whatever the House seeks to do is the will of the House.

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Does the gentleman advocate preventing the House from exercising its will because he does not approve?

Mr. BLANTON. No; I want the House to exercise its will, but I have seen 100 bills passed here in 30 minutes.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Well, there was no objection to them.

Mr. BLANTON. It is true there was no objection to them, and that is why they passed. It is hard to improve upon our present rules.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. This thought occurs to me: A great many bills on the Private Calendar come from the War Department involving cases of veterans as a result of decisions of courts martial, which perhaps have been too severe. There is no appeal from the decision of a court martial. Has the gentleman given any thought to the advisability of setting up a board of review in the War Department which might act as a court of appeals in such cases?

Mr. LEHLBACH. That question is not germane to the consideration of private bills in the House.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. It would take a great many bills off the Private Calendar if the War Department had power to alter or review decisions of courts martial which have been unduly severe.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Has not the President that power?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Not after the decision is once promulgated. I think the decision is then final. We have a great many bills of that kind on the Private Calendar.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I know of instances where the President has modified the penalties imposed by a court martial.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. I think that is before the decision is actually promulgated.

Mr. LEHLBACH. At least, the decision has been announced in the papers and subsequently the President has set it aside or modified it.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. My information is that after the decision is once approved, it is final.

Mr. LEHLBACH. If it is approved by the President, yes. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH], who, I believe, is one of the ablest parliamentarians in the House, has made a real contribution to a subject which is of vital interest to every Member of this House.

Last June the distinguished Chairman of the Rules Committee and now our beloved majority leader [Mr. BANKHEAD] appointed a subcommittee, of which I am chairman, and on which the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GREENWOOD], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] also were appointed, to study the rules of the House in an attempt to devise some means of improving the handling of the Private Calendar. This subject is very much like the weather. It has been talked about for 20 years at least, and nothing much done about it. About 2 years ago, however, we tried to do something about it, and a rule was brought in and adopted, drafted by the distinguished member of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GREENWOOD]. It was found out, as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] has said, that this rule was not workable.

Complaints about the handling of the Private Calendar have been almost universal. Last June, after I was appointed chairman, I proceeded to study the matter. I wrote at least twice to every sitting Member of the Congress to get his views. Several of them sent proposed bills and others suggestions as to how the rule might be improved. The gentleman from New Jersey sent his proposal, to which he has just referred. We then communicated with every parliamentary body in the world which has any system similar to ours. We had the Congressional Library make thorough research of how the parliamentary bodies throughout the world handle private bills or similar measures.

We have gathered together all of these ideas, including suggestions from the Court of Claims and from ex-Members of Congress who have given the matter a great deal of study. We have not held any meetings of the subcommittee, but we propose to do so in the very near future. During the last month some of us have been busy about other matters and have not been able to give the subject as much attention as we would have liked.

The proposal of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] is one of many which we shall shortly consider. For the moment I am not prepared to say whether I would endorse it or not. The first paragraph at least seems to be an improvement over the present method of handling these private bills, in that a mere disapproval by the department will not furnish an objection to the bill itself, if the committee can give a cogent reason why the bill should pass, the opinion of the department to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now, working out a new rule for consideration of the Private Calendar is not an easy subject to handle. Everybody says something should be done about it. That is a premise with which we all agree. How to do it is the problem.

My purpose in taking the floor at this time is to request Members, especially the new Members, with whom I may not have communicated, to give the matter serious and deliberate thought.

Some suggestions have been made here about the amount involved in the bill. Now, frankly, it has never impressed me that a bill should be objected to merely because of the amount involved. If the bill is meritorious and one of our citizens is entitled to relief from his own Government, he should receive it whether it is \$1 or \$1,000,000.

I know many of our citizens who have been haunting the corridors of this building and of the House Office Buildings for nearly a generation trying to get what they felt was justice, and what many Members also felt was justice, and what sometimes the entire Claims Committee felt was justice. It, therefore, always, year after year, seemed a great injustice to them to have one or two Members object to the bill merely because they thought the amount was too large, or for some other reason, arbitrary or otherwise. It has never seemed to me as fair to take a technical or arbitrary position from the viewpoint of a Government agency to the injury of our citizens.

It makes no difference in my view as to what is the amount involved, whether \$1,000,000 or \$10,000,000. If the claimant corporation or individual has had an injustice done to it by the Government, the amount should be paid to that person or corporation, no matter what kind of a person or corporation is involved. Incidentally, objections are often made to certain bills, as a class.

If I recall correctly, in the last session of Congress a group of bills which were in the interest of insurance companies, and which sought to get back the money held by the Government to which the Government was not in fairness entitled, were all objected to solely because "horrible" insurance companies would get the money. I do not believe that is the considerate, deliberate attitude of most of the Members here. I, therefore, ask the Members to keep supplying our committee with the suggestions they may have as to remedying the rule with reference to the consideration of private bills, and in doing so you will be doing a real service to the House itself and to our people throughout the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes more.

Mr. REILLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. REILLY. Has the gentleman made any computation or has the committee to which he refers made any computation as to how much money goes out of the Treasury because of the Private Calendar every session?

Mr. O'CONNOR. No; we have not gone into that phase of it.

Mr. REILLY. I think the committee ought to do so.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I don't know whether that is a matter of really vital concern. Of course, the Treasury must be safeguarded, but I do not believe that an objection to a bill merely because it takes money out of the Treasury is a valid objection.

Mr. REILLY. Does not the gentleman think there ought to be some provision in the rule where a bill calling for \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 or \$5,000,000 should receive more consideration than a bill calling for a few thousand dollars?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Oh, yes; I agree to that, surely, but many of those bills are merely authorizations to permit the claimant to go to the Court of Claims and there prove his right to the money. Even then he does not get the money until it is appropriated by the Committee on Appropriations. That appropriation is sometimes delayed, and if it should be too severe a strain on the Treasury it would be delayed further.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I agree with the gentleman from New York that if the claim is just, it makes no difference whether it is \$1 or \$10,000,000, but the gentleman from New York is a member of one of the influential leading law firms of the Nation. When his firm has a suit in court involving \$10,000,000, it takes a week or more to try that suit. They do not try it on affidavits. His firm would not allow a judge to permit an affidavit to be read in evidence in that suit. They require legal testimony, and they try it according to law. On the other hand, when you try a \$10,000,000 case against the Government before a committee of Congress, it is tried on affidavits.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I agree with the gentleman. Of course the Claims Committee or whatever committee handles the matter should go into it thoroughly and be convinced of the merits and justice of the claim.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. TRUAX. The gentleman from New York mentioned insurance companies. Is it not a fact that he referred rather to bonding companies?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I think I should have said surety companies.

Mr. TRUAX. Bonding and surety companies, who gave bonds that were forfeited. Then they come into this Congress and want the Treasury to refund the money that they had to pay by reason of their own business.

Mr. O'CONNOR. But many of those cases are meritorious and no harm has been done to the Government, and the money should in fairness be refunded.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the debate thus far on this bill has covered a wide variety of subjects. All of it has been interesting and I am sure all of it will constitute a real contribution to the intellectual and literary thought of the Nation. But I believe we ought to come around now to at least some discussion and consideration of the matter really before the House. Our friends on the Republican side yesterday had quite a good deal of fun, perhaps—I hope they enjoyed it—in indulging in some pot-shotting at the Democrats, the President, and the recovery program and what not. I was moved to a feeling of a great deal of sympathy and commiseration for those good gentlemen. Personally we love them all. I sincerely sympathize with these boys on the left. They are very few in number. I sympathize with them because I have been here in this House when we had almost as few on this side of the aisle. Some of us know what it is to have that forlorn, dejected feeling, but I can assure you brethren that you shall be protected in your constitutional rights to object and criticize. Beyond that we are not going to let you do very much, because I anticipate, certainly on matters of major policies, that the Democrats in this House, following the plain mandate of the overwhelming majority of the people of the country, thousands of whom are members of your party, are going to follow the leadership of the President, especially on matters pertaining to the Budget. I sympathize with you gentlemen because you are in a very delicate position in another regard.

We will be hearing a lot about recovery from now on, but there are going to be two kinds of recovery that we have in mind. One is economic recovery, which is the object of the President and the administration, and the other is political recovery in which you gentlemen are, of course, very properly interested. The irony of it, and that which places you gentlemen in a very hot spot, is that in order to have your political recovery promoted, it is necessary to retard the economic recovery. I do not mean for an instant that there is any gentleman over there who would deliberately retard economic recovery for political advantage, but I say that it puts a fellow in a hot spot, does it not, when he knows perfectly well that if the great objective of the President and his party succeeds, as it is succeeding and is going to succeed, thereby his chances for political recovery are, by the same ratio, getting still further down in the political scale?

But I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the people of the country whom we represent are more interested today in economic recovery than they are in political recovery, and I believe they are going to view this Congress individually and collectively, and are going to measure and appraise us on the basis of what we appear to be sincerely trying to do to bring about that hoped-for objective.

The independent offices appropriation bill, I am very happy to say, comes to you today with very much better hope of smooth sailing and easy and quick passage than it did last year. There is very little legislation in the bill. I think there is practically none of any controversial nature.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, which considered the independent offices appropriation bill, convened on December 4 and conducted hearings which we believe have been thorough and exhaustive. Those hearings are available for your information.

At this point I want to pay my compliments and my respects, and to express my appreciation to the minority members of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Kansas,

Mr. LAMBERTSON, and the distinguished, able, and industrious gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]. [Applause.]

We do not have any politics in this subcommittee. It may break out a little here, but we work together smoothly and conscientiously, and we have tried to bring you the right kind of a bill.

What ought to be the functions of an appropriations committee and the House of Representatives in considering appropriation bills? I conceive it to be twofold. First, to protect the Treasury of the United States against unwarranted expenditures. Undoubtedly that is the prime function; but I think of almost equal, if not equal importance, is the duty of a legislative body to adequately provide for needed and justifiable public expenditures. With that twofold and kindred motive in mind, we have approached this subject, and this bill is the result of our deliberations.

The bill differs very slightly from the Budget estimates which were sent to Congress; and, for the benefit of some of our colleagues who have so recently joined us, may I say that the method of appropriating funds for the establishments of the Government, since the adoption of the budgetary system, is for very careful hearings to be held by the Bureau of the Budget, which is an advisory agency of the President, and as a result of those hearings the President makes his recommendations to Congress for appropriations. So the Budget is the President's recommendation to Congress. Of course the Budget and its findings are not binding upon this body. We may decrease or increase appropriations, or we may totally refuse to appropriate, or we may add items that were not considered by the Budget. However, it has been proven to us by experience under administrations of both parties that the safe way to handle appropriations is to follow as largely as possible the conclusions of the Bureau of the Budget, except where they do not appear to be based upon sound conclusions. Therefore, the independent offices bill today is, with only one or two exceptions, following the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

The bill provides appropriations for some thirty-odd independent establishments of the Government, meaning by that, those agencies of the Government that are not under Cabinet officers, excluding, of course, the various new, independent corporations, many of which we do not have to appropriate for, because they are self-financing institutions.

Of course, by far, the major item in the bill is that providing for the vast appropriations for the Veterans' Administration. The total amount in the bill this year is \$776,916,706. It is \$158,671,904 above the actual appropriations for comparable activities for 1935, but when you take into account the fact that the 1935 act includes specific amounts on the basis of 90-percent salaries, while the present bill provides for 100-percent salaries, the actual net increase in the bill over the current appropriations for comparable items is but \$135,527,544, of which \$117,897,904 is accounted for in the veterans' appropriation item, and \$98,000,000 of the \$117,000,000 is provided for because of what is known as "Public, No. 141", which was the action of the legislative body in overriding the President's veto.

In many of the departments in this bill there have been actual reductions in forces and reductions in administrative expense. Now, we are hearing a great deal, and we shall hear much more, about the growth of bureaus and departments and the large accretion in public personnel, but very often that observation is predicated upon our view of these temporary, emergency organizations; but when you come to the regular Government establishments, for which the regular, ordinary Budget applies, you will find upon careful scrutiny and examination that it is being held well within the Budget requirements and well within the sound credit of the Government.

So we feel that we can commend to your kindly consideration today this bill. As I have stated, it covers some thirty-odd Government departments. I am not going to take your time, and it would be impossible to do so, to stand here and give you a careful analysis of those various organiza-

tions and the necessity for their appropriations; but in every instance their representatives appeared before our committee and gave us what we thought were justifications for the appropriations granted; and those hearings and those conclusions are available for your consideration.

There are several of these institutions, however, that I think I should comment upon; and I shall be glad to respond, if I can, to any inquiries that you may care to make about others.

On yesterday a number of times Members referred to the Home Loan Bank Board. There were Members who praised it and complimented it and others who condemned it. I think one or two things ought to be emphasized here in order that the record may be straight and that our minds may be clear.

First, permit me to recall to you the fact that the Home Loan Bank Board, as constituted by Congress, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, were charged by us with the duty of making legal loans to people and not granting relief. So it is not fair to get up on the floor of the House and move our colleagues to tears by telling them about some poor widow who lost her home because the Home Owners' Loan Corporation did not make her a loan, when you and I told them that they could not make her a loan unless she had certain security based upon a present prospect of repayment of the loan. So let us bear in mind the fact that they are charged by us with the duty of making legal loans with a fair prospect of repayment. In making those loans they must require legal security. They must require sound and legal titles. They do not have as Government agencies and institutions that latitude that private lending institutions might have. I say that without any particular desire to defend anybody or anything, because I have heard complaints, just as many of you have.

The next thing to which I want to call your attention is that while this bill carries \$264,043 for the Home Loan Bank Board—now, not the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Home Loan Bank Board does not make any loans, but the Home Owners' Loan Corporation does make the loans—this carries an appropriation of \$264,043 for the Home Loan Bank Board, but it is merely a reappropriation of funds that this Board has collected in fees and covered into the ordinary receipts of the Treasury. The Home Loan Bank Board and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation are self-paying institutions.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield right at this point?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The \$264,000 they collected in fees was collected from the Virginia constituents of the gentleman from Roanoke and from my constituents down in Texas. It is public money. This home-loan institution may have satisfied the constituents of the gentleman from Virginia, but they have not satisfied mine. I may say to the gentleman from Virginia this further, that if he will get the names of the ones who control this Board he will see that they are identically the same persons who control the home-loan bank; they are one and identically the same persons. There is no difference between them at all. This is true, is it not?

Mr. WOODRUM. It is substantially true, I think.

Mr. BLANTON. The fees are collected from the public.

Mr. WOODRUM. That is quite true. The gentleman called attention to complaints made by those who were not able to secure loans, but he overlooks the fact that thousands and thousands of American citizens have had their homes saved because of this agency.

Mr. BLANTON. And thousands of them have had mortgages on their homes foreclosed and they are now homeless.

Mr. WOODRUM. Oh, yes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Attention should also be called to the fact that even though fees were collected they represent only about 70 percent of what the very same people would

have had to pay to obtain similar loans from private agencies.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. SWEENEY. Will not the gentleman from Virginia tell us something about the wholesale division of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation which has aided the great banks and individuals whose property was not in danger? There are thousands of such cases throughout the country.

Mr. WOODRUM. I prefaced my remarks, I may say to the gentleman, by stating that I was not here to defend these institutions for doing what they should not have done. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the home-loan bank stand on their records. They may have done some things for which they are justly to be criticized, but I want the record kept straight that they are supposed to make loans and not to hand out charity.

Mr. SWEENEY. That is true; I agree with that.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am sure the gentleman does not want to leave the impression that the criticism was directed entirely and solely to illegal loans. The criticism was directed toward inefficiency and delay in making loans.

Mr. WOODRUM. Another agency appropriated for in this bill to which I desire to direct attention is the Federal Communications Commission. The Communications Act of 1934 abolished the Federal Radio Commission, which, as you know, had jurisdiction over radio, the authority and duty of licensing radio communication, and full control of wave lengths and the facilities of the air. The act of 1934 abolished this commission and set up another to take its place—the Communications Commission—imposing upon it the duty of regulating telephone, telegraph, cable, and all other forms of electrical communication. These duties previously had been vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Post Office Department, and the State Department.

This Commission, of course, shows a very large additional appropriation—\$1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1936, for salaries and expenses, as compared with \$651,885 for 1935. This Commission has had a large increase in its personnel; but it is another instance, Mr. Chairman, where we constitute a body and impose duties upon it and then find ourselves in the unpleasant situation of having to pay the bill when the bill is presented.

For just a minute or two I direct attention to another new item which appears in this bill, and in the case of which the committee has felt called upon to make a substantial reduction in its estimate for appropriations, and this is the Securities and Exchange Commission.

You will recall, of course, the Securities and Exchange Act which we passed in the closing days of the last Congress set up this Commission and imposed upon it very wide and extensive powers and duties, the extent of which I doubt whether very many of us realized at the time; but, if you in your calmer moments will study the act, you will see where we gave this new organization such vast and comprehensive powers and duties that were they really to undertake to perform them it would cause the building of a gigantic governmental institution.

Their request for appropriations for the first year of their operations was \$4,277,000. It contemplated a personnel of 1,137, of which 719 were to be in the Department, and 418 in the field. This estimate was reduced by the Bureau of the Budget to \$2,340,000. The Committee on Appropriations has made a further reduction to \$1,800,000, based on the statement made in the hearings that they are running currently on the basis of about \$150,000 a month. From the \$1,800,000 the committee has deducted \$150,756 which was erroneously included for rent. Space for this organization will be provided next year by the National Park Service.

Our hearings show that the great duties imposed upon this Commission are such that if they undertake to organize quickly and precipitately they will be required to send out

in the field a vast army of agents, inspectors, investigators, and what not; and it was the deliberate judgment of this committee that this Commission should go along on its present basis at least for its first fiscal year, gain experience and knowledge of conditions, and then show to Congress in the future, if they need it, the necessity for the large organization and the further appropriations for which they were asking.

Now, may I say in fairness and I believe I voice the sentiment of every member of the committee when I say that this reduction in this appropriation is in no sense of the word any reflection upon this Commission or any lack of appreciation of the responsibility and difficulty of their work.

As I have stated previously, and I reiterate, the reason for our action in cutting their appropriation was that we believed they were expanding too rapidly, that they could not possibly build up an efficient personnel and an efficient organization and build it that quickly. So we made that cut in their appropriation.

I come now to the larger item in the bill.

Mr. Sisson. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Sisson. Perhaps the gentleman intends to cover the matter of the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission, and, if so, I do not want to disturb the continuity of the gentleman's remarks. However, if it is just as convenient, I should like to ask one or two questions about that appropriation at this time.

Mr. WOODRUM. I would be glad to answer the gentleman's questions.

Mr. Sisson. I note that the appropriation has been reduced \$365,421. On page 7 of the report it speaks of the milk investigation. I am wondering if, in the appropriation, there is taken into consideration any amount for the continuation of the investigation of the dairy industry by the Federal Trade Commission?

Mr. WOODRUM. My understanding is they have funds to continue the investigation and expect to make a further study and conduct a survey of that at Philadelphia.

Mr. Sisson. My understanding is from a rather recent talk with them that they also want to continue that investigation in certain milksheds other than Connecticut and Philadelphia, and that they would need some considerable amount over and above the original \$30,000. I am wondering if that is included, or if any further amount is included?

Mr. WOODRUM. It is not included, and there was no request made for that appropriation.

Mr. Sisson. It will be necessary for the Federal Trade Commission if they get any more money to make a request for a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes; that is correct. I should like now to call attention to this chart relating to appropriations for the Veterans' Administration. The total appropriation asked for the year 1936 is \$705,420,000, an increase of something like \$159,000,000 over the 1935 appropriation. I have had this table prepared and I shall insert a summary of it in the RECORD for easy reference.

Veterans' Administration

Appropriation title	Appropriation 1934	Appropriation 1935	Estimated appropriation 1936
Salaries and expenses	\$85,773,000	\$86,740,099	\$86,700,000
Printing and binding	150,000	130,000	125,000
Pensions and compensation	319,230,000	394,704,247	400,760,000
Military and naval insurance	123,000,000	118,381,000	116,910,000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities and services	1,000,000		925,000
Adjusted-service certificate fund	50,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000
Adjusted service and dependent pay	2,835,000	1,286,000	
Total veterans' activities	581,988,000	546,748,096	705,420,000
Civil service retirement and disability appropriated fund	20,850,000	20,850,000	
Total appropriated funds	602,838,000	567,598,096	705,420,000

¹ Includes estimated supplemental appropriations: Pensions, \$98,412,250; military and naval insurance, \$6,081,000.

The first item—and, of course, the one that usually interests us more than anything else—is that relating to salaries and expenses. The amount asked for in 1936 is \$86,700,000. This item in the Veterans' Administration appropriation covers the following activities:

Salaries and operating expenses of the central office in Washington, the field offices, hospitals, homes, and supply depots; the cost of travel and examination of beneficiaries; payment of burial expenses and reimbursement for such expenses; repairs and alterations to hospitals, homes, and other property in which Veterans' Administration facilities are housed; payments to contract facilities wherein Veterans' Administration patients are hospitalized; reimbursements to States at the statutory rate for those veterans cared for in State soldiers' homes who are eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration homes for domiciliary care; in general, all items of expense which are not direct monetary benefits to the veterans.

That is all covered in this item.

There is an actual reduction in the administrative expenses of the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1936 of \$5,961,499, and we have not cut down on any of the benefits. This has been done without taking away any benefits from the veterans, and, on the contrary, we are extending greater benefits by reason of the action of the last Congress in extending the benefit payments to our veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Has there not been a cut in the allowance for food for the veterans?

Mr. WOODRUM. My understanding is there has been absolutely no withdrawal of any facilities or benefits or comforts from the veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I ask the gentleman if any of this money will be used for the construction of new buildings?

Mr. WOODRUM. None whatever.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There is nothing in this appropriation for buildings?

Mr. WOODRUM. None in this particular item.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But in other items?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes. There is another item, which I shall discuss later.

Mr. BOLTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOLTON. Those salaries are on the basis of 100 percent?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. MILLARD. According to what the gentleman says, then the cost of foodstuff has not gone up in the past year?

Mr. WOODRUM. The cost of foodstuff has gone up; yes.

Mr. MILLARD. Still the same appropriation is made.

Mr. WOODRUM. The reduction in administrative expenses has been brought about by a reduction of 115 of the personnel in the central office and 1,997 in the field. That has been brought about notwithstanding the addition of 4,576 beds made available to veterans over what was available in 1934 and 1,693 over 1935.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. The gentleman stated there were 1,997 or more of the personnel removed from the service in the field. What was the character of the services which they rendered?

Mr. WOODRUM. This falls mostly in the class of regional offices and comes about through consolidation of facilities and failure to fill vacancies without in any way impairing the service rendered to the veterans.

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CULKIN. Without intending to criticize the committee, does not the gentleman believe that the item of salary and expenses is too high now and can be further reduced?

Mr. WOODRUM. No. I think it is the lowest in the Government service, and the gentleman will appreciate that fact in just a moment.

Mr. CULKIN. It is over 10 percent of the total disbursements now?

Mr. WOODRUM. No. This covers a great deal more than salaries. I read the gentleman a list of what this includes.

Mr. CULKIN. I understand, but it is administration expenses.

Mr. WOODRUM. It is administration expenses, yes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Could the gentleman inform us how much has been spent on salaries?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes. Before I leave that, may I call attention to this fact: This item of \$86,700,000 is on the basis of 100-percent salaries, whereas a larger amount in 1935 was only on the basis of 90-percent salaries, so notwithstanding putting the salaries back they have absorbed that, they have absorbed all of these additional expenses, and still there is an actual reduction in the administrative cost of the item as I have indicated.

Mr. MILLARD. What was the amount for salaries and expenses? Could the gentleman separate the two?

Mr. WOODRUM. \$52,306,320 for salaries.

Mr. MILLARD. For salaries?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia has consumed 30 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 additional minutes.

I want to comment on one other matter and I have given this figure to the committee before.

The total amount in the appropriation for 1934, and I do not have the break-down on this for 1935 and 1936, but this will demonstrate what I am getting at, for direct benefits to the veterans, which means actual payments they receive and hospitalization, amounted to \$545,838,321.57, and the administrative expenses amounted to \$18,723,822, or 3.43 percent of the total appropriation.

I do not believe there is another Government agency that can make such a showing. There is certainly not one in my bill. Out of this total amount the veteran gets, in direct benefits, which means actual money paid to the veteran or dependents, 87.21 percent of every dollar we appropriate, and in hospitalization, travel, direct expenses connected with his hospitalization and domiciliary and medical care, 9.36 percent of the total appropriation, or a total of about 96 percent of every dollar that we appropriate for veterans goes to the veteran and less than 4 percent for administration.

Passing over the item of printing and binding, which is routine, we come to pensions and compensation.

The amount carried in the bill for 1935 for pensions and compensation, which means direct payments made to veterans and their dependents, was \$296,291,997. There will be a deficiency appropriation of \$98,412,250 occasioned by the change of law when the President's veto was overridden, bringing the fund up to the amount asked for. The natural or normal increase in pensions and payments brings this fund up to \$400,760,000.

Military and naval insurance represents the payments that the Government is making on the old war-risk insurance policies. We often hear it said, Mr. Chairman, that the veterans have paid for this insurance. Out of something over \$1,000,000,000 that the Government has already paid for war-risk insurance the veterans actually paid about one-fourth of that amount, or something like \$456,000,000. So our annual contribution to the old war-risk insurance fund, which we are now paying, has been running about \$112,000,000, but you will recall that the Economy Act put a stop date on filing new suits on these old policies. The action of the House in putting on that limitation was disapproved by the Supreme Court and that let in a large number of new cases which will bring about this deficiency appropriation of something like \$6,000,000, and bring that fund up to a figure of about \$116,000,000 a year until we finish appropriating for a balance of about \$600,000,000 more for that obligation.

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. SIROVICH. The amount for pensions and compensation for 1935 is \$394,000,000. Does the difference between the figure for 1935 and 1936 represent the difference occasioned by the overriding of the President's veto, amounting to only \$6,000,000?

Mr. WOODRUM. No; \$6,000,000 is the natural increase in new claims filed.

Mr. SIROVICH. What would be that increase?

Mr. WOODRUM. That increase is \$98,412,250. We appropriated for 1935, \$296,000,000 plus, and we will have to augment that with a deficiency appropriation to take care of the overriding of the President's veto.

Mr. HESS. Are there any changes in the rates of pensions?

Mr. WOODRUM. No changes since the action on the President's veto message.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman stated that we would appropriate in the future \$600,000,000 to take care of the war-risk insurance. I wish the gentleman would amplify that statement.

Mr. WOODRUM. That is a continuing obligation on the part of the Government until we liquidate all of those old policies.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is there a present direct obligation of \$600,000,000 yet remaining?

Mr. WOODRUM. That is the actuarial estimate of what the Government will ultimately contribute on the war-risk insurance policies, in addition to appropriations already made. Perhaps I should make this statement in order to make the matter clear. You understand that the war-risk policies were superseded by Government life insurance and that is self-sustaining and we do not appropriate for it. The premiums on the policies pay for that. This fund is to take care of the old war-risk insurance policies on which the veterans paid about one-fourth and the Government three-fourths.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Have not thousands of those policies lapsed?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes; certainly; thousands of them have lapsed; otherwise the obligation would be greater.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does the gentleman mean to state that those that are in force and for which the Government has a direct obligation will amount to \$600,000,000?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes; that is what I mean to state. It is a staggering figure.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. I am simply asking this question for information. What is the \$600,000,000 that goes into the Veterans' Bureau for the war-risk insurance policies?

Mr. WOODRUM. It is the ultimate liability on the Government to finally liquidate all of the old war-risk insurance policies.

Mr. FISH. Is there any set date for liquidation?

Mr. WOODRUM. No.

Mr. FISH. In other words, what is the reason for appropriating \$600,000,000 now?

Mr. WOODRUM. We are not appropriating it now.

Mr. FISH. That is what I did not understand.

Mr. WOODRUM. One hundred and sixteen million dollars is the amount now appropriated.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities is the fund that is used for repairs and alterations and additions to existing Government institutions. We did not make any appropriation in 1935. The Veterans' Administration is asking now for authorization to use \$925,000 of a number of different funds. Gentlemen will recall that we have from time to time had various construction acts for the building of hospitals, at different points, and under different circumstances. There

is a number of those acts. The authorization has already been made; and if this expenditure is authorized, there will still be left about \$4,000,000 in construction acts available for such things as may be needed in the future.

Mr. FISH. Is not that \$116,000,000 for the adjusted-service certificates, for liquidation?

Mr. WOODRUM. No; we have not come to that yet.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does that include the \$600,000,000 of liability? Does that include the thousands of suits that have been filed in the United States courts?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And if they are defeated by that action, that sum will be reduced accordingly.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes. The \$600,000,000 is an actuarial estimate. It is a guess based on so many cases being lost and so many having died and what not. We may take it for what it may be worth.

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mrs. KAHN. This is not a question strictly along the lines the gentleman is talking, but a lot of interest has been manifested in the amount of money that is in the reserve, in the surplus, for these men. I wonder if the gentleman has any idea of how much money that is?

Mr. WOODRUM. I could not answer that.

Mr. FISH. I think I can answer that. It is \$160,000,000.

Mrs. KAHN. Was not something in the way of \$180,000,000 put in?

Mr. FISH. Not for many years. There has been \$1,300,000,000 appropriated altogether by Congress to liquidate the adjusted-service certificates.

Mr. WOODRUM. We have been putting about \$50,000,000 a year in that fund. It is not what the actuaries say we ought to put in. When we made it possible for the veterans to borrow 50 percent of their certificates, we put \$200,000,000 in. In 1934 we put \$50,000,000 in and in 1935, \$50,000,000, and this year they have thought that we ought to put in \$100,000,000 to bring it up to present indications. But perhaps that will all be taken care of in another way.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I am under the impression that we put in the reserve last year approximately \$112,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUM. Fifty million dollars last year.

Mr. BOILEAU. The actuaries claim that approximately \$150,000,000 is necessary in order to build up a sufficient fund.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes. We are away behind on that. Next, the civil-service retirement and disability fund. We have been putting \$20,850,000 a year into that, and again we are behind according to the actuaries' estimates on the Government's obligations to that fund. It was not in this bill, but in the Civil Service Commission appropriation, we are giving \$40,000,000 to the fund, which is just a little less than the actuaries say should be put in.

I should like to make another point in which I think the Members of the House will be interested, in connection with this veterans' appropriation. It is in the matter of the cost of hospitalization. The Veterans' Administration has made a careful study of the comparative cost of hospitalizing veterans in private, contract institutions, as compared with the cost of hospitalizing in their own institutions. It has been referred to here very often on the floor of the House, and our distinguished friend from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] used to periodically ask me about that, and we never agreed upon it. They have made a very careful study of that. They find that the hospitalized patients in contract hospitals cost approximately \$7 per patient per day and that the same service—I should say perhaps a better service—in Government hospitals runs from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per patient per bed per day.

Mr. KNUTSON. Does that take into consideration interest on the investment and depreciation?

Mr. WOODRUM. I do not think it does, but you never figure that in Government activities.

Mr. KNUTSON. But you should in making a comparison.

Mr. WOODRUM. If you figure it on a comparative basis, the difference in the service that they get would account for that. I say this, without in any way reflecting on the private hospital or private institution, that the veterans in these Government hospitals do get the finest medical attention they can have, and the finest care and attention and food. If you have not done so, I wish every Member of this House would try to make it possible to visit at some time one of these Government hospitals. Just drop in without being announced, and you will find it the acme of perfection and attention.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, I rise to confirm what the gentleman has said. I was on an investigating committee, investigating a great many Government hospitals, and I found them just as the gentleman has described.

Mr. WOODRUM. During this past summer I visited a veterans' hospital at Waco, Tex., in the district of the able and conscientious and distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. Cross], though he did not happen to be there at the time to extend me the right hand of fellowship. I dropped in without being announced. It is a mental institution. I spent a day with Dr. Rubui, that very splendid physician in charge of that institution, and I was highly delighted and got great consolation in knowing that the Government was there doing everything that money and care could do for those poor unfortunate people. I found this, however, and I am glad to see it remedied in this bill. We have been neglectful of the facilities for our colored veterans, and that applies all over the country.

In this bill funds are provided. In this \$925,000 to which I have alluded, the Veterans' Administration have plans under way to add facilities at existing institutions whereby the colored veterans will be given everything that the American citizen would want him to have.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know that is absolutely the case. I think we also have been neglectful in our care of women veterans so far as Government facilities are concerned. Have you any appropriation for added buildings for them?

Mr. WOODRUM. Not that I know of. I know the committee would be very sympathetic with any showing that could be made to justify some such appropriation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman believe the committee would entertain an item of appropriation in this bill for the women patients?

Mr. WOODRUM. The committee would want it to go through the regular channels and be submitted to the Veterans' Administration for their consideration, and to the Budget, and hear what they have to say about it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. One other question. Of course, the expense of hospitalization of the veteran in diagnostic clinics is much greater than in other veteran hospitals.

Mr. WOODRUM. Much greater; yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Have you the figure?

Mr. WOODRUM. The figure I gave was an average figure, based on an average of all classes of cases. Of course, the tubercular cases are very expensive cases, and the general medical cases also. The neuropsychiatric cases are not so expensive, but the figure I gave was an average figure.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The diagnostic clinic is much greater?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And the gentleman's committee appropriated every penny that General Hines

asked for to be spent for repairs and additions to the hospital?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. How much have we invested in hospitals up to the present time?

Mr. WOODRUM. My recollection is something over \$149,943,000 in new construction since the war.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is that all?

Mr. WOODRUM. I think that is enough; it is ample; and I will say that they are being taken care of.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The \$400,760,000 is the amount requested by the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. NICHOLS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLS. I should like to know if the money is included in this appropriation bill which we use to take care of the widows and orphans?

Mr. WOODRUM. The widows' and orphans' pensions; yes, sir.

Mr. NICHOLS. Does this appropriation provide for any increase in that compensation, in those payments today?

Mr. WOODRUM. This appropriation could not, I will say to the gentleman from Oklahoma, because that would require a change in the basic law which would have to come from a legislative committee. The function of this committee is to provide funds for the basic law that Congress has heretofore enacted. This carries sufficient funds to pay for the widows' and orphans' pensions which we passed at the last session of Congress, Public, No. 484.

Mr. NICHOLS. I think we ought to do something to take care of a lot of these folks that we are neglecting.

Mr. WOODRUM. The legislative committee would have to take care of that.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. McFARLANE. I cannot tell from that chart just what the total administrative expense for the Veterans' Administration amounts to. I notice it shows salaries and expenses, and then down below, "Civil service."

Mr. WOODRUM. The "Civil service" is out of the bill. The civil-service retirement fund was transferred to the Civil Service Commission. It was in in 1934 and 1935, but it is out now. This item here is the total administrative expense of the Veterans' Administration.

Now, Mr. Chairman, unless there are some further questions, I think I have consumed all the time I should consume.

Mr. WEARIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. WEARIN. The gentleman passed the section with reference to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. If the gentleman will return to that, I notice in the report on the bill this particular section carries an increase of \$113,008 above the current appropriation, and that \$66,418 is required to restore salaries to the 100-percent basis. Would the gentleman explain that just a little?

Mr. WOODRUM. Explain the restoration of salaries to the 100-percent basis?

Mr. WEARIN. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM. In all of these items we are carrying 100-percent salaries. That is, full salary restoration for the next year in all of these departments.

Mr. WEARIN. And that is the reason for this particular action?

Mr. WOODRUM. There is an increase in every department, which restores their salaries from 95 percent as at present to 100 percent beginning July 1.

Mr. SWEENEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. SWEENEY. Suppose we change that and make it retroactive to January 1, what happens?

Mr. WOODRUM. That could not be done in this bill. That would be a change in the substantive law which would have to be done by a separate bill.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Can you give an estimate for the yearly expenditure that would be abolished if the soldiers' bonus were paid in full at once?

Mr. WOODRUM. I cannot; but obviously it would be simply the clerical service necessary to keep the books, and I think it would be infinitesimal.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. That is in that item of 3 percent-plus that you gave previously?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has again expired.

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. BOILEAU. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. BOILEAU. The gentleman stated a little while ago that the appropriation for the coming year was \$159,000,000 more than for the present year. Does the gentleman mean that that \$159,000,000 will be an increase in the expense of the Veterans' Administration in 1936 over 1935?

Mr. WOODRUM. I did not say in the Veterans' Administration; I said the whole bill.

Mr. BOILEAU. The veterans' item is \$158,000,000 more, is it not?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. BOILEAU. That does not mean that the cost of the Veterans' Administration in 1936 will be \$158,000,000 more than in 1935?

Mr. WOODRUM. No.

Mr. BOILEAU. Ninety-eight million dollars over what they received in 1935, over the official estimate for 1935?

Mr. WOODRUM. Brought about largely because of added benefits incident to the passing of the bill over the President's veto.

Mr. BOILEAU. Is that for the year 1935-36?

Mr. WOODRUM. It is for part of 1935 and 1936.

Mr. BOILEAU. But that probably would represent the additional cost for the balance of the year 1935.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes. The \$98,000,000 was what it cost in 1935.

Mr. BOILEAU. Ninety-eight million dollars more.

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes. That brought the 1935 appropriation of \$296,000,000 plus up to \$394,000,000 plus.

Mr. BOILEAU. If in 1935 it cost \$98,000,000 more, how much more will it cost in 1936 than it did in 1935?

Mr. WOODRUM. It will cost the difference between \$296,000,000 and \$400,700,000. Some of it is brought about by the widows and orphans' pension bill, and part of it is made necessary because of certain changes the President has made in the regulations. About \$100,000,000 is what the Veterans' Administration estimates the increase to be.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BOILEAU. Is it not a fact that it is not fair to charge the increase entirely to the action of Congress in overriding the Presidential veto? Did not the President at the time intimate that it was his intention to make substantial changes in the regulations?

Mr. WOODRUM. I think so; yes.

Mr. BOILEAU. So that the actual cost to the Government because of its action in overriding the President's veto is nowhere near \$98,000,000 a year.

Mr. WOODRUM. It is substantially less than that, I think.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Under the heading of "Civil-service retirement fund", I see \$40,000,000 appropriated as a credit. Will the gentleman be so kind as to tell the House

the annual contribution made by the Government and by the employees of the Government?

Mr. WOODRUM. It is my understanding that the contribution is made on an equal basis by both the Government and the employees of the Government, that each contribute 3½ percent of the pay roll.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It does not cost the Government more than \$40,000,000 annually?

Mr. WOODRUM. It costs the Government a little more than that. We are behind. It will take about \$52,000,000 to pay the Government's share of that.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And it will take a contribution of substantially the same amount on the part of the employees?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. MILLARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. MILLARD. What was the purpose of transferring this item from the Veterans' Administration to the civil-service item?

Mr. WOODRUM. Because it was thought more logical to have it in the Civil Service Commission than in the Veterans' Administration. It is simply an administrative change.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, can the gentleman tell us the total sum of money that has been deposited from year to year for the retirement of the adjusted-service certificates, including the \$50,000,000 carried by this bill?

Mr. WOODRUM. I do not have those figures.

Mr. MAY. Has the gentleman an approximate idea of the amount?

Mr. WOODRUM. I can give the figures to the gentleman; it is \$1,296,000,000.

Mr. CARPENTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. CARPENTER. Included in the item for Foreign Service is an appropriation to take care of the depreciation of the currency, is there not?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. CARPENTER. Is this due to the lessened gold content of the dollar?

Mr. WOODRUM. That is one way of stating it.

Mr. CARPENTER. I am wondering if this is consistent with the attitude of the Attorney General before the Supreme Court in the last day or two.

Mr. WOODRUM. The gentleman from Virginia would not like to pass upon the consistency of the opinions of the Attorney General.

Mr. CARPENTER. Is it not the opposite position from that he is taking before the Supreme Court?

Mr. WOODRUM. I am perfectly willing for the gentleman from Kansas to form his own conclusions in the matter.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLS. Does the item "Civil-service retirement disability" include only the civil-service employees in the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. WOODRUM. No. The administration of the civil-service retirement fund, which is a fund to provide for the retirement of the general civil-service employees of the Government, was for a time in the Department of the Interior. When the old Pension Bureau of the Department of the Interior was consolidated with the Veterans' Administration they sent the civil-service retirement section to the Veterans' Administration, but by administrative order it was transferred to the Civil Service Commission, where, obviously, it was more properly and agreeably situated.

Mr. NICHOLS. Will this amount be deducted, then?

Mr. WOODRUM. Nothing is carried in the veterans' appropriation for 1936 for it. It is in this bill under the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to reciprocate the sentiments which the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee has been good enough to express. I want to pay my respects to the majority members of this committee. It is always a pleasure to work with them; and I am sure, after listening to the able presentation by the chairman [Mr. Woodrum], the Members of the House will agree with me that it is indeed fortunate in having such an able and distinguished chairman of this subcommittee. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I shall not attempt to speak at length today. In view of what has been said about the bill, in view of the fact also that there is very little of a contentious nature in the bill insofar as the committee is concerned, no extended presentation on my part is essential, I am sure.

The bill, as a whole, as has been pointed out, carries a total appropriation of approximately \$777,000,000 (\$776,916,706), or roughly \$160,000,000 (\$159,693,674) more than carried by the same bill a year ago. There are increases reported in most of the items in the bill. In four instances I think there are apparent reductions, but those reductions are more apparent than real. As the chairman has pointed out, of the total increase of approximately \$160,000,000, about \$24,000,000 (\$24,166,130) is accounted for by the restoration of compensation to the extent of 5 percent which is carried by the bill, while about \$118,000,000 (\$117,897,904) is to be found in the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, which includes an increase of \$50,000,000 in the contribution to the adjusted-service certificate fund in order to bring that fund more nearly to the point it should be on an actuarial basis.

This bill, I think, is always an interesting one. It has the added interest this year of three new organizations which are covered by its terms. One of the new organizations is the reorganized National Mediation Board, set up for the purpose of ironing out disputes and maintaining harmony within the field covered by the Railway Labor Act. In the new organization provided for in June 1934, the functions of the old Board of Mediation were retained, including provision for mediation, for arbitration, and for settlement of disputes, if necessary, through emergency boards designated by the President. In addition there is an added function provided for through the so-called "National Railroad Adjustment Board." The functions of this Board are primarily to take care of cases involving the interpretation and application of agreements in this general field which have been concluded. The Adjustment Board consists of 36 members, 18 designated by the carriers and 18 by workers' organizations. Its headquarters is in Chicago. It operates through four divisions. It contemplates a working force of about 55 and asks for an appropriation of \$156,000.

I have always believed that the former Board of Mediation did excellent work under the leadership, as many Members of this House know, of a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, a former Member of this House, Hon. Samuel Winslow. The new organization gives promise, if we are to accept the testimony before our committee, of doing even better work in this field, and I am sure we all share in the hope that this will prove to be the case, realizing the important part which it is designed to play in the railway field, responsible for the well-being of something over a million and a half workers.

The other new items have already been referred to by the chairman of the subcommittee, namely, the Federal Communications Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Federal Communications Commission contemplates an organization of 408 workers at home and 111 in the field, and asks for an appropriation of \$1,500,000. The personnel requested and the appropriation requested are both about 150 percent in excess of that required by the old Federal Radio Commission, with its work in the radio field as distinguished from the functions imposed on the new Commission.

Should the Commission actually go into the matter of valuation of the utilities under its control, the evidence indicates that an even larger appropriation would be requested.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has been accorded tremendous powers as pointed out by the chairman. The able statement of its chairman, Mr. Kennedy, before the committee affords striking evidence of this fact. I sincerely hope that this Commission in the exercise of its powers will proceed with moderation in order that the country may derive the maximum benefit from its regulation and not be handicapped by ill-advised or excessive regulation.

Two or three of the older units may perhaps be referred to, for example, the Employees' Compensation Commission. The evidence before the committee shows a tremendous increase in the work of this Commission. The number of injuries reported annually to the Commission under normal conditions amounted to something like 24,000. Last year there were reports of injuries from the Civil Works Administration alone amounting to 163,000 and from the C. C. C. amounting to 10,000. The reports from other sources also increased to well over 29,000. It is obvious, I think, from the testimony presented, that an increase in funds for the Employees' Compensation Commission is essential.

The Federal Trade Commission has turned over a portion of its former duties to the new Securities and Exchange Commission, about 118 of its personnel, and something over \$260,000 of its appropriation.

The work of the Commission has increased in respect to investigations made for the National Recovery Administration. The Commission has made 270 investigations with a view to the enforcement of codes under the N. R. A., and has also done similar work to a lesser degree for the A. A. A.

The Tariff Commission has also had increased duties imposed upon it. Some 10 investigations have been made under the N. R. A. with a view to the control of imports. An immense amount of work has also resulted under the policy of reciprocal trade agreements. Some 31 separate committees have been set up in connection with this work, and it is estimated that \$426,753 out of its total appropriation of \$955,000 will be needed for the work.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman know how many trade agreements have been made with other countries?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The only agreement actually concluded to date is the agreement made sometime ago with the Government of Cuba. There are a number of other negotiations in view, the exact status of which I am not in a position to state.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think there are some 15 under consideration at the present time and there is great agitation among the industries which have been or which may be hurt by the elimination of tariff protection.

Mr. DONDERO. If the gentleman will permit, the agreement he speaks of with Cuba is principally with respect to sugar, is it not?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is the principal item, I think.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It has affected the cotton and cotton-textile industries adversely.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am not going to talk any further about the Veterans' Administration. This is something which is always of great interest to all of us here in the House, but the appropriation has been so admirably explained by the gentleman from Virginia that I am not going to take the time to say anything further about it. I simply want to emphasize that this appropriation puts into effect the liberalization of regulations previously in force as a result of the action taken by both Houses of Congress at the last session.

I want to emphasize also the fact that there is carried in this bill the sum of \$925,000 for increased hospitalization facilities. This is a particularly important matter or

becoming so with reference to the neuropsychiatric cases. The evidence before the committee indicates that there are today some 21,000 of these unfortunate cases and that we may expect ultimately to have as many as 40,000 of them, while there are available at present no more than 189 free beds to take care of this type of case.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. McFARLANE. Can the gentleman tell us how the hospitals are divided up at this time as between these cases and other kinds of cases and what part of the hospitals is being used at this time to take care of the C. C. C. cases?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thought I had that information here in chart form.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman put that in the RECORD, please?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. McFARLANE. And show the vacancies in the different hospitals, so that we can get some idea of the kind and character of hospitalization we are having in the country in order that we may answer the inquiries of our constituents along this line.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I shall be glad to do so.

Veterans' Administration—Average number of beds available, by type of facility, for the fiscal years 1934, 1935, and 1936

Hospitals	State	Average hospital beds		
		1936	1935	1934
Neuropsychiatric:				
American Lake	Washington	676	676	676
Augusta	Georgia	966	966	966
Bedford	Massachusetts	813	813	813
Camp Custer	Michigan	835	835	814
Canandaigua	New York	468	468	468
Chillicothe	Ohio	944	944	944
Coatesville	Pennsylvania	1,136	1,136	1,073
Danville	Illinois	1,825		
Fort Lyon	Colorado	699	699	616
Gulfport	Mississippi	598	598	598
Knoxville	Iowa	851	851	851
Lexington	Kentucky	256	256	256
Lyons	New Jersey	895	895	895
Marion	Indiana	1,400	1,400	1,400
Northampton	Massachusetts	611	611	564
North Chicago	Illinois	1,135	1,135	1,135
North Little Rock	Arkansas	820	820	820
Northport, Long Island	New York	1,392	1,392	1,392
Palo Alto	California	1,010	1,010	1,010
Perry Point	Maryland	1,015	1,015	1,015
Roanoke	Virginia	472	177	
St. Cloud	Minnesota	755	755	755
Sheridan	Wyoming	598	543	466
Tuskegee	Alabama	1,136	1,136	1,145
Waco	Texas	308	308	308
Total		21,614	19,439	18,980
Tuberculosis:				
Aspinwall	Pennsylvania	501	501	466
Castle Point	New York	479	479	479
Fort Bayard	New Mexico	450	450	450
Legion	Texas	433	433	433
Livermore	California	318	318	318
Oteen	North Carolina	850	850	850
Outwood	Kentucky	431	403	375
Rutland Heights	Massachusetts	472	472	437
San Fernando	California	230	230	230
Sunmount	New York	520	520	520
Tucson	Arizona	358	358	358
Walla Walla	Washington	400	400	388
Whipple	Arizona	600	600	600
Total		6,042	6,014	5,904
General:				
Albuquerque	New Mexico	259	259	259
Alexandria	Louisiana	439	439	439
Atlanta	Georgia	200	200	200
Batavia	New York	297	297	50
Boise	Idaho	302	302	302
Bronx	New York	950	950	950
Cheyenne	Wyoming	108	108	18
Columbia	South Carolina	304	304	304
Des Moines	Iowa	300	300	75
Dwight	Illinois	225	188	
Excelsior Springs	Missouri	252	252	252
Fargo	North Dakota	100	100	100
Fayetteville	Arkansas	258	258	65
Fort Harrison	Montana	438	438	438
Hines	Illinois	1,750	1,750	1,750
Huntington	West Virginia	210	210	210
Indianapolis	Indiana	182	182	182
Jefferson Barracks	Missouri	372	372	372
Lake City	Florida	307	307	307
Lincoln	Nebraska	197	197	197
Memphis	Tennessee	450	450	457

Veterans' Administration—Average number of beds available, by type of facility, for the fiscal years 1934, 1935, and 1936—Con.

Hospitals		State	Average hospital beds		
			1936	1935	1934
General—Continued.					
Minneapolis	Minnesota	642	642	612	
Muskogee	Oklahoma	407	407	402	
Newington	Connecticut	266	266	266	
Portland	Oregon	385	385	385	
Salt Lake City	Utah	103	103	103	
San Francisco	California	334	334		
Tuscaloosa	Alabama	346	346	304	
Washington	District of Colum- bia	327	316	266	
Wichita	Kansas	166	166	109	
Total		10,846	10,798	9,344	
Homes:					
Augusta	Maine	275	275	209	
Bath	New York	405	405	338	
Bay Pines	Florida	197	197	181	
Biloxi	Mississippi	207	207	177	
Danville	Illinois		772	562	
Dayton	Ohio	1,104	1,104	1,104	
Hampton	Virginia	810	810	810	
Hot Springs	South Dakota	207	207	207	
Johnson City	Tennessee	565	565	563	
Leavenworth	Kansas	824	824	636	
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	1,304	1,304	1,304	
Roseburg	Oregon	191	191	106	
West Los Angeles	California	1,882	1,668	1,232	
Total		7,971	8,529	7,669	
		Average domiciliary beds			
Augusta	Maine	1,066	1,580	1,387	
Bath	New York	1,111	1,111	1,145	
Bay Pines	Florida	350	350	350	
Biloxi	Mississippi	350	350	320	
Danville	Illinois		2,104	2,314	
Dayton	Ohio	3,124	3,124	3,276	
Hampton	Virginia	1,539	1,539	1,539	
Hot Springs	South Dakota	433	433	433	
Johnson City	Tennessee	2,743	2,743	2,664	
Leavenworth	Kansas	2,205	2,205	2,025	
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	1,752	1,752	1,752	
Roseburg	Oregon	350	350	322	
West Los Angeles	California	4,877	5,108	5,517	
Total		19,969	22,749	23,104	
SUMMARY					
Hospital beds: ¹					
Neuropsychiatric		21,614	19,439	18,980	
Tuberculosis		6,042	6,014	5,904	
General		10,846	10,798	9,344	
General (homes)		7,971	8,529	7,669	
Total, hospital beds		46,473	44,780	41,897	
Domiciliary beds		19,909	22,749	23,104	
Grand total		66,373	67,529	65,001	

¹ As of Nov. 30, 1934, there were 475 C. C. C. patients in various veterans' hospitals. There were also on that date about 3,500 vacant hospital beds, of which 189 were available for neuropsychiatric cases.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to talk at length. I am going to make just one or two observations of a general character before concluding what I have to say.

I call the attention of the members of the committee, in the first instance, to the evidence brought before this committee by the General Accounting Office. The evidence submitted by that organization indicates that its work had been more than doubled in view of the recent expansion of Government activities. For example, whereas in normal times a total number of about 31,000,000 checks was handled annually by this agency, in the fiscal year 1934 there were no less than 100,000,000 checks which the office was called upon to handle.

The evidence also indicates that the Accounting Office does not have at this time facilities deemed adequate for carrying out the responsibilities which should be properly intrusted to it. The statement was made that if these facilities were available, an additional \$100,000 would be requested in order to carry out the proper functions of the office.

The evidence also indicates that while progress has been made in bringing the emergency organizations under the General Accounting Office for audit, there are still some 25

units which do not submit at this time to audit by the General Accounting Office.

I am in favor of giving the General Accounting Office the facilities it requires and all the funds it needs to do a 100-percent job.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman insert in the RECORD the 25 agencies referred to?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will.

LIST OF ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT SUBMIT ACCOUNTS TO GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE FOR AUDIT

Agricultural credit corporations (under F. C. A.).
Alien Property Custodian.
Clerks of courts (Justice).
Central banks for cooperatives (F. C. A.).
Corporation of foreign security holders.
Comptroller of Currency (assessments and insolvent, etc., banks).
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (F. C. A.).
Federal savings and loan associations.
Federal Reserve Board.
Gorgas Memorial Institute (field audit).
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (offers to account).
Hospitals of various services.
Inland Waterways Corporation.
Insular governments' funds in Treasury, except Virgin Islands.
Merchant Fleet Corporation (local audit).
Panama Railway Co.
Panama Steamship Co.
Perry's Victory Memorial Commission (collections).
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Smithsonian Institution (funds, etc.).
Soldiers' Home funds.
Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc.
Various special deposits.
Virgin Islands (partial).

I am in favor of doing everything possible to bring each and every Government unit under the jurisdiction of the General Accounting Office. I think this is a protection for any administration. I think it is due the people of the United States.

Someone this morning called my attention to the Budget message delivered to this Congress a year ago, and I quote one section of that message, as follows:

Up to now there has been no coordinated control over emergency expenditures. Today, by Executive order, I have imposed that necessary control in the Bureau of the Budget.

Heretofore emergency expenditures have not been subject to audit by the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office. Today I am, by Executive order, reposing in him the authority to conduct such an audit and to continue to audit each such expenditure. Hereafter, therefore, just as in the departmental expenditures, there will be, in emergency expenditures, a pre-Budget and a post-audit.

By reason of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget has had no control in the past over the various expenditures, obligations, and allotments made by the emergency organizations, the task of preparing the present Budget has been the most difficult one since the Budget and Accounting Act went into effect in 1921. These difficulties in future years will be substantially minimized by the control which I have established.

The Executive order referred to was revoked a day or two later.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself an additional 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I have no comment to make except to say that I am in hearty accord with the purpose manifested in this statement by the President to this Congress a year ago in submitting his annual Budget message. I hope that steps will be taken as promptly as possible to assure a pre-Budget and a post-audit for every Government activity in the future.

I might go one step farther. The bill which we have under consideration covers some 20 so-called "independent establishments." Of course, it does not cover them all. If the Members of the House will examine the Budget and that section of the Budget which refers to the independent establishments of the Government, they will find some 30 additional establishments which have been financed during the past fiscal year and which are not at this time requesting any appropriation. If they continue to function they must obtain in some way further funds in the future.

The number includes independent agencies with a personnel running into the thousands, with an annual expenditure running into the hundreds of millions, which have been financed either out of lump-sum appropriations or other

allocations or through the permission of Congress to finance themselves through the use of the public credit. In respect to these organizations, Congress, as I see it, has largely deprived itself of the power of appropriation and the power of control.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman put in his remarks a list of these 30 organizations and the amount they have been spending? It is my belief that we ought to begin to look after these departments.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will try to insert a comprehensive table along that line, either with my remarks or subsequently.

We had some debate on the floor yesterday with respect to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. That is an example of the organizations of which I am speaking. That organization had on its pay roll for the present fiscal year over 17,000 employees, with an expenditure for salaries of over \$36,000,000.

The Corporation has reported its expenditures to the Budget Bureau this year. That information is available to the Members of the House. I am not criticizing the expenditures, I am merely saying that I know of no control which Congress has over current expenditure by this or similar organizations unless it be by resort to indirect methods, such as suggested by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] yesterday.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. With reference to the expenditure for the personnel of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, does not that money come back to the Government? In other words, when an application is under consideration certain fees are charged and in the interest charge there is a percent applied to expenses. Therefore, the overhead all comes back to the Government?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the gentleman is in a measure correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. But the gentleman did not leave that impression—he left the impression that the money came entirely out of the Treasury of the United States. I want the RECORD to show this money is not a charge on the taxpayers.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Congress authorized the Corporation to be set up, it authorized the Treasury to subscribe to its capital stock to the extent of \$200,000,000; it authorized the Corporation to issue its bonds to the extent of \$3,000,000,000; it authorized the guaranty by the Treasury of both principal and interest of these bonds. Then it authorized the Corporation to employ such personnel and pay such salaries as it should see fit. I simply make the point that to that extent Congress has deprived itself of any direct power to regulate the current expenditure of the organization.

Mr. COCHRAN. But the law does provide that the Corporation can charge a certain interest, and the intent of Congress, as I understand it, was that that interest would be sufficient to pay the overhead. Is that correct?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The intent of Congress is one thing, the control by Congress is another.

Mr. COCHRAN. I realize that. The question of the control of the salaries paid, and so forth, might not be in the hands of Congress, but nevertheless the Congress, in the bill for which the gentleman voted, I think, and for which I voted and tried to amend time and time again but was defeated by the Republican side of the House, provided that the interest charged should cover the overhead expenses of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. In other words, in the end it would be of no expense to the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me to answer the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. Is it not true that the bonds of the Corporation are being sold, paying less than 3 percent, while the mortgages given pay around 5 percent, and the difference

between the two is really to pay for the cost of the administration act?

Mr. COCHRAN. I am not talking about the interest on the bonds. I am talking about the interest on the loans. There is a difference between the interest on the bonds and the interest on the loans. It is the interest on the loans that absorbs all overhead expenses of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and we should not let the Record indicate that the people of the United States generally as taxpayers are paying the personnel of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Mr. DONDERO. It is the people who use the Home Owners' Loan Corporation who are really paying for the administration of the act. Those who do not use it do not pay for it.

Mr. COCHRAN. That is what I say.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If my recollection is correct, there was no general opposition by Republicans to the legislation referred to. On the contrary, it was widely supported by them. Whether or not the taxpayers generally meet the expenses of administration depends on collections of principal and interest by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation from its borrowers.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The contention and the attitude of the Board is that since Congress has created it and provided it with several hundred million dollars of capital stock and authorized \$2,000,000,000 worth of bonds that are guaranteed by the Government, both as to principal and interest, that it not only does not appreciate any suggestion from Congress but it is not going to tolerate any suggestion. The contention is that it is going to handle its own business and provide its own regulations; that it is going to provide its own salary, and it wants Congress to let it alone.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes more. I do not want to leave the impression that I am singling out any institution in this connection. I appreciate fully what the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has meant to those in need throughout the Nation. I am raising a broad question of principle. For my part I believe that, insofar as is humanly possible, every governmental organization which is expending public funds should be subject to the Budget, should be subject to the Comptroller General, should be subject to the appropriating bodies of both Houses of this Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the Committee to the evidence submitted by the Civil Service Commission. That evidence indicates that there are on the pay rolls of the Government no less than 220,000 workers who are entirely exempt from civil-service requirements. It indicates also a tremendous turn-over of personnel from month to month. It indicates an increase in retirements during the past year to the extent of more than 100 percent. It indicates that about half of these retirements have been made under the involuntary 30-year retirement provision which, incidentally, this bill seeks to continue in effect for another 12 months. All of us are familiar with the so-called "McKellar amendment" affecting some 1,260 workers on the civil-service rolls and with other examples where inroads have been recently made into the civil service. In my judgment the picture presented by the evidence to which I refer is one which deserves the most thorough-going investigation. The people of the country are entitled to an explanation. Inefficiency, waste, and an increased burden for the taxpayers of the country are the inevitable results of recent tendencies.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Gladly.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I notice there is an appropriation for an additional alcohol tax unit examination. Is not that the examination that was held as the result of the McKellar amendment?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I assume that it is.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And that, of course, is a large unnecessary expense to the taxpayers. I understand the Department is going to request that the McKellar amendment be repealed, because it is so unjust to the men in the alcoholic tax unit, who had already taken one civil-service examination and passed it and were employed. It has caused great hardship. They were simply ejected from the civil service, with all protection taken away which civil service gives to the employees. I agree with my distinguished colleague in his approval of the civil-service or merit system.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I hope that my colleague's understanding will prove to be a fact. [Applause.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. McFARLANE].

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a letter from Mr. Henry H. Curran, director of the National Economy League, and my reply thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

WE SHOULD PAY THE BALANCE DUE ON THE ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES IN CASH NOW

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Chairman, as a good Democrat well said in the 1928 campaign, "Just to keep the record straight", I want to refer to the record made in the last Congress regarding our efforts to pay the balance due on the adjusted-service certificates.

The Patman bill was introduced on the first day of the special session, March 9, 1933. The committee failed to act on it, and on April 27, 1933, Mr. LUNDEEN, of Minnesota, filed a petition to discharge the committee. We who favored that legislation worked to secure the necessary signatures to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from the further consideration of the bill in order to bring it before the House for a vote.

Finally, a year and three days later, we secured a vote on that piece of legislation. This House will recall that we worked hard to try to bring that legislation before Congress for consideration all during that time. The signers of the discharge petition will be found on page 2938 of the Record of last session of Congress. I was the first one from my State to sign that petition. We who have favored that legislation have been rather severely criticized by certain lines of thought, for expressing here and elsewhere our candid opinion regarding the benefits that would be derived from this legislation. Apparently every effort has been made to keep this legislation from coming before the Congress, and I think the repeal of the 145 signers to a petition, known as the discharge rule, was a step backward.

ADOPTING GAG RULE A BACKWARD STEP

The House went on record the first day of this session and repealed the rule that permitted this legislation to come before the last Congress. I am referring to the discharge rule, where 145 Members were required to sign a petition which would permit legislation to come before the House.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFARLANE. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. My colleague from Texas will remember that that bill was passed here in the House when amendments were offered from every direction, and that the friends of that bill did not permit a single amendment to be put on it. With that sentiment here in the House, my friend need not be uneasy at all about getting 218 signers to a petition to bring that bill out whenever the time comes for us to pass it. We will get the required number of signatures to bring it up in the House and plenty of votes to pass it.

Mr. McFARLANE. I hope the gentleman is correct about that, but daily we are reading in the newspapers statements emanating from certain sources, which I am afraid will make some of the boys a little bit weak about signing on the dotted line.

A look at the record will indicate that there are quite a few of the bandwagon boys who signed the last day the

bill was before Congress for signing. We had about 100 signatures on that petition for 6 months. Those last names were hard to get; yet when the bill came before Congress, there were 313 Members of this House, including most of the members of the Ways and Means Committee, who voted to discharge their own committee from consideration of that bill. Yet they would not vote it out of their committee. The vote at page 2938 of the RECORD was 313 against 104 to discharge the committee. Then when the bill was finally voted on, the House voted 295 to 125 to finally pass the bill. See page 4336 of the RECORD of last session.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. McFARLANE. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. To keep the record straight, the author of that bill, House bill No. 1, Mr. PATMAN himself, did not sign it until the last day?

Mr. McFARLANE. That is correct.

Mr. BLANTON. He did not sign it before, because he was waiting for an opportune time to take it up and pass it.

Mr. McFARLANE. Well, I do not know about that. The gentleman may explain that in his own time, if he feels it is necessary. I am not critical of the gentleman. I am speaking of the fight that we made to finally get that bill before Congress.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I desire to insert in the RECORD a copy of a letter I received from the National Economy League and my reply thereto.

The letters referred to are as follows:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE,
New York, N. Y., December 15, 1934.

Hon. W. D. McFARLANE,
Graham, Tex.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN McFARLANE: With great respect I write to ask the nature of the impression that would be made upon you if the holders of the \$28,000,000,000 worth of United States Government bonds now outstanding should demand that you make a law requiring our Government to pay off the whole \$28,000,000,000 right away, although most of it is not due for many years to come. Would this impress you as a fair demand? If financially possible, would it be a wise and trustworthy protection of the interests of the whole American people whom you represent in the Congress?

If so, would you think well of trying to raise the whole \$28,000,000,000 at once by taxation, or trying to borrow it from somebody else, or avoiding both of these disagreeable endeavors by running the whole sum off the printing press in new additional money? You would have in mind that such a demand for immediate payment, if made upon you, would represent the insistence of thousands and thousands of little American depositors—all of them American voters—in the American banks which hold the bulk of the bonds.

I think I understand the impatience with which you have read this letter thus far.

But is there any difference, save in degree, between such a demand and the demand of some of the veterans of the last war that you pay off to them right away the bonus that is not due until 1945, 10 years away? What is the nature of the impression that this bonus demand makes upon you?

Now, the demand for immediate payment of the national debt is, thank Heaven, not likely to be made, but the bonus demand has been made and will be made again the moment the Seventy-fourth Congress, of which you are a Member, convenes 3 weeks hence. Immediate payment of this bonus, which was accepted by the veterans as an obligation due in 1945, and not in 1935, will cost the rest of the American people well over \$2,000,000,000. Will you take this out of us in taxes all at once, or try to borrow it from somebody else, or run it off the printing press in inflated money?

I think I understand the impatience with which you may look upon this bonus demand; and you and I both understand the impatience with which our hard-pressed American people will look upon the idea of paying a bonus to a favored few 10 years before it is due to them.

After all, how many of these 3,500,000 veterans ever got hurt in the war at all? Most of them are in perfect health today, and better off than any other class of Americans, yet already they get more relief than anybody else.

And now a \$2,000,000,000 bonus besides, to be paid right away—anything else?

Wishing you a very Merry Christmas, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

HENRY H. CURRAN, Director.

GRAHAM, TEX., December 19, 1934.

Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN,
Director the National Economy League,
280 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. CURRAN: I have your letter of December 15, in which you sarcastically take to task those advocating payment due the

soldiers on the adjusted-service certificate. If you will bear with me as I did with you in reading your letter, I will briefly state some of the reasons why the friends of the ex-service man cannot understand your attitude and those of your "paymaster."

Payment of the balance due on the adjusted-service certificate, as provided under the Patman bill, is common justice. The railroads, munition makers, clothing manufacturers, and all other Government contractors, during the war, received their bonuses through Government subsidy in cash immediately after the close of the World War, even to the extent of paying a bonus on contracts whether fulfilled or not. These racketeers, and their agents, many of whom are represented on your letterhead, took out of the Treasury in cash more than \$4,000,000,000, and now through the lobbying activities of those backing your drive, through a campaign of lies, vilifications, and abuses, are trying to stop the payment of the balance due on the adjusted-service certificate due to the man who "bared his breast to the enemy and held the line" while the blood-sucking profiteers became multi-millionaires as a result of their efforts.

According to the peculiar line of thought that you represent, this was common justice to the wealth of the country to be paid promptly in cash, pouring bonuses on unearned contracts, providing unreasonable profits, and you and your kind have done your best to deny the ex-service man an adjustment in his pay of \$1 per day, for honest, faithful service rendered for fighting on foreign soil or wherever necessary, and the soldier had no say in saying where he would fight; he was drafted and subject to the call of his country.

Recent disclosures have shown tremendous profits made by the Munitions Trust; similar investigations would show the tremendous profits made by every other line of big business carried on during the war, when more than 33,000 were made millionaires off the blood of the land, the same crowd you represent.

We were told in the last war that we were fighting a war to end wars, that democracy would not perish from the earth. We found upon examination, the concentration of wealth into the hands of about 150 families in the Teutonic powers was largely responsible for the last war. We returned home to find that the wealth of our country was concentrated into the hands of less than 100 families, and unless and until we can redistribute this wealth into the hands of the people and restore buying power, it is very evident that it will be a slow battle to reemploy our people.

You ask if it would be right to pay off the outstanding \$28,000,000,000 in Government bonds through the issuance of new money? I ask, How, under the present set-up, are the present overburdened taxpayers going to pay the more than \$800,000,000-a-year interest these coupon clippers are collecting on Government bonds? Yes, I think all of these Government bonds should be paid off on maturity through the issuance of new money, and that proper legislation be enacted to stop the issuance of any more tax-exempt bonds. It is unfair and unpatriotic that the wealthy of the Nation should thus escape paying their just part of our tax burden, and at the same time freeze credit and increase the cycle of unemployment. The Patman bill will not require new, additional taxes for payment; it will provide a needed medium of exchange, fairly and equally distributed throughout the Nation, placing it in the hands of the people. This will restore buying power at the grass roots where it is so badly needed and will start the wheels of commerce and industry and reemployment moving such as no other measure will do that Congress could enact.

Today we find that about 5 percent of our people own more than 90 percent of our wealth; that the 95 percent who own 10 percent of the wealth are paying more than 50 percent of the expenses of running the Government—National, State, county, city, and school. This unfair and unequal tax burden is becoming too heavy, and a more equitable distribution of the load should be made. I favor such a distribution.

In conclusion, in answer to your last paragraph:

"After all, how many of these 3,500,000 veterans ever got hurt in the war at all? Most of them are in perfect health today, and better off than any other class of Americans; yet already they get more relief than anybody else."

Let me ask you how many of the thirty-three odd thousands of multi-millionaires, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands made rich during the war, faced anything more than talcum powder. Did any of them get hurt? Most of them still have their ill-gotten gains; in trying times such as these they should be made to carry their part of the tax burden.

Very truly,

W. D. McFARLANE.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE FAVORS IMMEDIATE PAYMENT

Since the last Congress we have had an election. The sentiment of the people, Nation-wide, has been expressed. I dare say there is not a new Member on this floor who does not come here favoring payment of the bonus. If there is, I pause to allow him to hold up his hand—some new Member who comes here who is opposed to the payment of the bonus. I see no hand.

Another body at this same time had an election and, according to newspaper dispatches, we find that every new Member of that body comes here favoring the payment of the bonus. Of course, we only know what we read in the

newspapers, as the saying goes. I mention that to illustrate the wishes of the people of the country who have spoken on this question.

WE NEED MORE BUYING POWER

I know and you know that we need in our country as we have never needed it before, more buying power. Our great leader in the White House, the President of the United States, in his message, has indicated that and has provided for the expenditure of more money, to put money into the hands of the people to increase the buying power, and to reemploy our people. That is right, and we favor that. People must live. I know and you know that credit has dried up; that it is needed today as it has never been needed before. The payment of the bonus now, in cash, in new money that the big bankers cannot control, will give us new and added buying power fairly and equally distributed, Nation-wide, where it will do the most good. In my district it will put more than \$5,000,000 into the hands of those veterans and their dependents. It will do the same thing for your district. That is money that is badly needed.

Mr. MEAD. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. McFARLANE. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. The difficulty with the payment of the bonus, in the estimation of many of the Members of the House, is the question of the payment of the bonus. I wish the gentleman would pause for a moment, without passing over that phase of it, to explain just how we will finance the payment of the bonus.

Mr. McFARLANE. In answer to the gentleman, I would say that we are now borrowing from big bankers about \$112,000,000 a year and will do so until 1945. We will borrow from them and be paying interest out of the Public Treasury more than one-half the amount it will require to pay the balance due on the certificates. In addition to that, you saw from the chart which we just had before us when the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] was addressing us, where it is costing annually more than \$59,000,000 to take care of the salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration. By many it has been carefully estimated that more than \$500,000 is expended annually by this department in administration expense of this section of the Veterans' Administration for these adjusted-service certificates alone.

A few days ago the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Patman] said on the floor of the House that we are daily printing more than 4 tons of new paper money to give to the bankers of the country, and it is not considered inflation; that is sound money—and that is true. I ask, Mr. Chairman, if our Bureau of Printing and Engraving can print this money for the bankers with the credit of the Government of the United States back of it, why cannot the same plant print new money under H. R. 1 and pay this debt that this Government in 1925 recognized they owed these veterans? Why can they not use this same service to pay this debt and at the same time save this tremendous overhead and expense? Such payment can be made without a bond issue, without any increase in taxes, without any increase in interest, without increasing the size of the Budget, and without increasing the national debt.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFARLANE. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. The money the gentleman is talking about is supported, as I understand it, by a metallic base and a proper proportion of gold bonds.

Mr. McFARLANE. That is true of the money we will print under the Patman bill providing for full payment of the balance due on the adjusted-service certificates, for there is more than enough gold reserve in the Treasury today to take care of the issuance of in excess of \$8,000,000,000 of new currency. And the money issued under the Patman bill will be just as sound as any of our currency now in circulation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Texas 3 additional minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Mr. McFARLANE. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman stated that his purpose in rising was to "keep the record straight."

Mr. McFARLANE. That is what I am trying to do; yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does the gentleman think he is keeping the record straight when he implies that the only issue in the last campaign was the payment of the bonus certificates? His statement so indicated.

Mr. McFARLANE. Not at all. I am referring to the record made in the last Congress regarding payment of the bonus and the record made last year when the payment of the bonus was made an issue in any congressional campaign.

Mr. COCHRAN. The real issue in the last campaign was support the President and complete the recovery program, was it not?

Mr. McFARLANE. That may have been the issue in the district of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. It was the issue in my district, and it was the outstanding issue all over the United States.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFARLANE. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I understood the gentleman to state that his district would receive \$5,000,000 if the bonus were paid, as he advocates.

Mr. McFARLANE. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What sum, as an average, would each soldier get out of the bonus?

Mr. McFARLANE. It would be about \$500 each.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I may say to the gentleman from Texas that this was an issue in my district, and I came here with a majority of 31,000. I am going to vote with the gentleman for the bonus.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES LONG PAST DUE

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Chairman, there are those who contend that the balance due on the adjusted-service certificates is not yet due; but when we consider the fact that it was 7 years before Congress recognized this as a just debt and one that should be paid, and the further fact that in providing for the payment, not of what the veteran wanted but only what he could get, they overlooked including interest covering these 7 years, although they include interest on all income-tax refunds, depreciation allowances, and so forth, from date return filed, regardless of date claim was filed. If we give the veteran the same rights as given these large income-tax payers, who have received more than \$4,000,000,000 in tax refunds under Mr. Mellon's regime, these considerations would make the adjusted-service certificates due, I believe, October 1, 1931, or some date near that time. So the certificates are more than past due. They ought to be paid. They constitute a just obligation of the Government, and now is the time they should be paid, a time when we need buying power most.

RESTORE BUYING POWER—REEMPLOY OUR PEOPLE

Now is the time when the payment of this money will help reemploy our people and start the wheels of commerce and industry driving in the right direction. It will give an impetus in this direction greater than any other piece of legislation we could enact at this time. I trust that the Ways and Means Committee will give early consideration to this legislation and will report it to the House, so we can vote upon it and send it to the Senate.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFARLANE. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. Suppose we do cash their certificates before they are due and allow the interest prematurely—would they be getting any more than was due them?

Mr. McFARLANE. Not at all; and they are a class of people who can be depended upon to defend our flag under all conditions.

Mr. BLANTON. And when we pay them their certificates, they will not be getting any too much, so all this talk about paying them prematurely is making much ado about nothing.

Mr. McFARLANE. They will not be getting enough when compared with what big business has received. [Applause.] [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I had expected to touch upon a number of issues this afternoon, but I just read in the committee report the statement that \$426,000 will be needed for reciprocal trade agreement work in 1936. I confess I am a protective Republican and that I believe in tariff protection, particularly for the American wage earners, in order that they may have a job at the American standard of wages and of living to which they are entitled and accustomed to in the past.

I opposed giving to the President the right to tamper and bargain with the tariff, as revenue legislation belongs to Congress. But at that time I made the statement that I looked with favor upon reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and South and Central American countries, because they are our natural markets and there lies our geographical and logical trade expansion. We ought to do everything we can to promote trade between South and Central American countries and the United States, between this country and the entire American hemisphere along the same lines as was done by Great Britain at the Ottawa Imperial Conference. I am willing to make any reasonable concessions to promote our trade with Latin American countries. These reciprocity treaties are now being negotiated. I expect that considerable goodwill come out of these bargaining treaties between South America and our own country, and I am willing to give a great deal of credit to Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles for his sincerity and his desire to promote our trade relations with South and Central American countries, and particularly with Cuba where he was our Ambassador and rendered distinguished service.

I make this statement as a premise to what I am going to say now, because I find that the only trade treaty that has finally been consummated—the one with Cuba—has failed to provide adequate protection for our textile exports to Cuba, our second largest textile export market. Unless we secure the cooperation of the Cuban Government, we will lose practically all of our textile exports there to competition from Japan, a country that buys almost nothing in return from Cuba.

I want the Members from the South to follow me just as much as I should like to have the attention of those from the industrial North and East.

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GREEN. May I say that I am sympathetic with the gentleman in his efforts because we realize that our hope is in the South American trade, and two of the things necessary to stimulate this trade are cooperation in the building of a canal, which is sponsored by one of the Members from Massachusetts, across Mexico and a canal across my own State. We are willing to go with the gentleman.

Mr. FISH. I cannot agree with the gentleman on the advisability of building a canal in Mexico. I want the gentleman to go along with me on the textile matter. I believe if we are going to have money to spend, let us spend it in the United States and not in any foreign land. [Applause.]

Mr. GREEN. Florida is a part of the United States, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. FISH. And a good part too—but not Mexico.

Now, what has happened? The textile industry is the second largest in the United States. It employs some 430,000 men; and, in connection with the textile industry, of course, you have the cotton fields of the South. Since this administration came into power, a new economic factor has arisen in the world, one which the free traders did not have to consider 2 or 3 years ago. That is industrialized Japan, with a labor scale of 20 cents a day, and where the cost of living is 5 or 6 cents a day. They have industrialized their textile mills. They have efficient, up-to-date, modern mills with the best possible machinery, operated by skilled

labor, equipped for mass production, and are today flooding the markets of the world.

Japanese textile products are destroying our textile export trade and bringing ruin and unemployment to our textile industry, and more particularly to the export branch of it, which takes care of the surplus and is largely responsible for making it profitable.

Up to this time the Philippines has been our greatest market for our textile goods. A year or so ago we did about 75 percent of all the textile business there. Japan has succeeded within the last year, with its mass production and cheap-labor costs, in driving us out and wrecking our exports. Japan is now doing about 75 percent, and we are rapidly losing this market.

I shall speak on the Philippine situation at length at a future date and state the reasons for this deplorable development and make clear who is to blame unless immediate steps are taken to afford adequate protection to our own textile industry. I do not believe that this great industry will permit itself to be sacrificed on the altar of free trade to promote Japanese interests and employment. Other nations, including Great Britain, are protecting their textile exports against Japanese competition, and the United States must do likewise.

The same thing has happened in Cuba since this trade treaty went into effect. Our textile exports have dwindled steadily away and unless Cuba and other South American countries with which we consummate these trade agreements act in order to protect our textile industry we will lose all these natural markets. Not so long ago our textile exports amounted to \$100,000,000 a year. It has now dwindled down to possibly \$10,000,000 a year, and we will lose all of that unless speedy action is taken to protect our textile exports to South and Central American countries from ruinous competition from the new economic Japanese menace.

I do not question the sincerity of the State Department. We have at the head of the State Department a very distinguished and able man, a former Member of this House, but an out-and-out free-trader. He has under him a number of visionaries who believe in breaking down economic barriers throughout the world. The nations of the world have gone mad on nationalism and protection, and we are standing alone against them. This great country of ours, built upon protection and the protective principle, is now saying to the rest of the world that we propose to break down all economic barriers between nations at a time when every other country is setting them up and trying to become self-contained. I am against every proposed trade treaty with European nations as being against the interests of American labor and destructive of American industry.

Unless something is done soon there will be 35,000 more unemployed in the textile industry within a short time and approximately an equal number in the cotton fields, on the railroads, and in connection with shipping and other industries affected, due to the loss of our legitimate and natural markets in the Philippines and Latin America. This great industry does not propose to be sacrificed to Japanese interests without a political fight that will be felt in every northern, eastern, and southern State and may end up by these States joining forces with the beet-sugar States of the West to kick these bargaining tariffs out of the window. They have as much reason to fight to preserve their export markets as the American farmer has. Let me say to the gentlemen from the South that Japan, which has been buying vast quantities of cotton in the past, is now buying 75 percent of its cotton from India and only 25 percent from the South, mixing the better cotton of the South with the poorer and cheaper cotton from India.

This is not a partisan matter. This is a matter affecting the second greatest industry in the country and the time has come to consider the situation and ascertain all the facts. It is time for the people of the industrial North and East, including such Southern States as Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to join with

the cotton States in demanding that the textile industry be protected, so that it may compete with Japan, particularly in the South and Central American countries and the Philippines. The Philippines was our greatest single market, Cuba our second, and then Colombia, and the rest of the South and Central American countries.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I had not proposed to speak on this question at the present time, but in view of the fact that this bill carries some \$426,000 to consider these reciprocal trade treaties, I thought it was time that the facts be presented on a nonpartisan basis so that those who are interested from Southern, Northern, and Eastern States may combine and find out what actually can be done to protect their own interests and the welfare of the people living in their own congressional districts.

The gentleman who preceded me spoke on the bonus. I opposed the bonus in the last session of Congress on the ground it would take us off the gold standard and create inflation. We are already off the gold standard so that we do not have to bother about that.

The question is whether \$2,200,000,000 will not cause inflation when you ask that it be paid through the printing-press method. For this reason I introduced yesterday a compromise measure, and I did so for the reason that we know very definitely, whether we like it or not, that the President proposes to veto the Patman measure or any similar measure, and it does not serve any good purpose or help the veterans or anyone else simply to put through legislation and have it vetoed, then have it sustained in the other body if it is not sustained in the House of Representatives.

The measure I presented provides that the adjusted-service certificates be paid in installments of 20 percent, beginning on July 1, 1935, and for a period of 5 years. The first installment may be paid and financed without any taxes, without any increase in the Budget, and without any inflation. We have paid to the veterans on loans and interest on those loans \$1,700,000,000; \$1,300,000,000 has already been paid through annual appropriations by the Congress into the sinking fund to pay the certificates. The \$400,000,000 balance was taken out of the reserve fund of the veterans' life-insurance set-up, which was sufficient to provide for the loans up to 50 percent to the veterans and to take care of the interest payments. There is due to the veterans at the present time \$1,700,000,000 without reference to interest payments.

My suggestion is that you take the \$160,000,000 left in the Veterans' Administration and do away with the right of the veteran to borrow 50 percent. Ten percent of the veterans did not borrow this 50 percent, and if you take away that right as of July 1 of this year, there will be another \$250,000,000 available. This \$250,000,000, plus the \$160,000,000 in cash, which is there, will finance the first installment without any necessity whatever of digging into the Treasury for any more money at the present time.

I am making this statement now because I honestly believe the only thing that can be done in this Congress for the veterans in need of relief in the way of a bonus will be a compromise and that a half loaf is better than no loaf at all.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I have only 2 or 3 minutes and I would rather not.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] yesterday stated he thought the committee that investigated communism, Communist propaganda and activity, had accomplished very little and had wasted the Government's money, or words to that effect.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. MOTT. The gentleman has 2 more minutes. Will he now yield?

Mr. FISH. I have only 2 minutes and I cannot yield.

I would not care, so far as I am concerned, just what the individual view of the gentleman from Texas is about the usefulness of that committee.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. The gentleman is a good friend of mine, and I am making this statement because on that committee were two distinguished Democrats. There were only five members on the committee, and two were very able members of the Democratic Party, Judge Edward E. Eslick, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Robert S. Hall, who now holds an important position in the Federal Government. Out of respect to them and the other members of the committee, I want at least to state my view that no money was ever better spent and no committee of Congress has ever submitted a more comprehensive report and, I believe, ever returned as much money unspent as this committee did.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield to me to pay a compliment to his committee?

Mr. FISH. Out of the appropriation of \$25,000 which was allotted to us by the House, we returned to the Treasury \$6,000. We did not engage the services of a single lawyer. We made a report which evidently is approved by the country, because over 50,000 copies of the report have been bought by the public and another 50,000 have been issued by the Congress of the United States. For instance, the Associated Farmers of California, at San Francisco, have ordered within the week a reprint of the report for 5,000 copies at their own expense. Although the report was made 4 years ago, there is scarcely a day that goes by that some Member of Congress does not come to my office for a copy of House Report No. 2290 on Communist activities in the United States. It is still the most up-to-date document on Communist propaganda and activities. Its real value is educational, as it exposes the principles and aims of the Communists and suggests that the best way to combat the spread of communism is merely to expose its purposes and objectives to the American people, who still cherish their freedom.

Let me say further to the gentleman that he charged me with failing to put through the Congress the legislation which we recommended, but ever since our committee reported there has been a Democratic House of Representatives, and it was utterly out of the question for me to introduce, with any hope of success, any legislation that we recommended.

Judge Eslick and Representatives Hall and Jeffers did introduce measures to carry out the suggestions of the investigating committee, but the Democratic Congress failed to enact them into law. I would welcome the cooperation of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], who has great energy and ability, in securing favorable action from his own party on any of the following recommendations made by our committee and signed by 2 Democrats and 2 Republicans, Edward E. Eslick, Robert S. Hall, Carl G. Bachmann, and myself, most of which have recently been endorsed by the following national organizations in resolutions to Congress: The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Merchants' Association of New York, and some of them by the American Federation of Labor and a host of other organizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Enlarging the authority of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice for the purpose of investigating and keeping in constant touch with the revolutionary propaganda and activities of the Communists in the United States, and to provide for additional appropriations for skilled agents to devote their entire time to investigating and preparing reports on the personnel of all entities, groups, individuals, who teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

(2) Strengthening immigration laws to prevent the admission of Communists into the United States, and providing for immediate deportation of all alien Communists.

(3) Provide for additional appropriations to the Bureau of Immigration for vigorous handling of deportation cases.

(4) Amend the naturalization laws so as to forbid the naturalization of a Communist.

(5) Amend the naturalization laws so as to cancel the naturalization certificate of a Communist.

(6) Deny reentry to the United States to an alien who has visited Russia to secure training in communistic doctrines.

(7) Amend post-office laws to declare nonmailable all newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, circulars, etc., published, written, or produced advocating revolutionary communism.

(8) Amend interstate commerce laws to prohibit transportation of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, circulars, etc., advocating revolutionary communism.

(9) Enactment of Federal law to prosecute Communists or other persons, organizations, newspapers, etc., in the spreading of false rumors for the purpose of causing runs on banks.

(14) That the Communist Party of the United States of America, section of the Communist International, be declared illegal, or any other counterpart of the Communist Party advocating the overthrow of our republican form of government by force and violence, or affiliated with the Communist International at Moscow, be declared illegal; and that the executive authority of each State and the legislature thereof be informed of the revolutionary principles and objectives of the Communist Party of the United States of America, section of the Communist International, and be requested to take appropriate action to have said party excluded from or denied recognition as a political entity.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SWEENEY].

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] a short while ago called your attention to the fact that a great deal of the debate in the Committee of the Whole has been devoted to the matter of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. I am going to take advantage of the time allotted to me to say something on that subject, because I think it is very important that the Members of the Congress, who have had their constituents coming to them by the hundreds during the last year, should become awakened to the situation.

As a Member of the Seventy-second Congress, it was my privilege to speak and vote for the legislation which created the Federal home-loan bank. This institution was designed to prevent foreclosures by aiding distressed property owners through building and loan associations. Due to the collapse of the building-and-loan associations throughout the country and their failure to meet the requirements of the act, this legislation became inoperative in that it failed to meet the emergencies then existing.

The Seventy-third Congress passed legislation creating the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, permitting the distressed home owner to save his home from foreclosure, providing he met the qualifications of the act. By this method of refinancing, the distressed home owner has secured long-term credit at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 percent.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was brought into existence because of the emergency confronting the Nation. Hundreds of thousands of our best citizens awoke one day to find themselves out of employment, in many cases their life savings wiped out, due to the manipulation of crooked bankers. In their straitened circumstances they were faced with the cruel process of foreclosure, which meant the destruction of equities in their homes, and the equities represented years of struggle and sacrifice.

In the entire recovery program, in my opinion, no more salutary piece of legislation was passed by the last Congress than that which created the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Too much praise cannot be showered upon the administration for taking the initiative that gave to hundreds of thousands of our substantial citizens the right to save their humble homes. It is my firm belief that this legislation did more to avert riot, insurrection, and possibly revolution, by preventing the promiscuous foreclosure against the homes of our people, than any other measure adopted by Congress.

For the good this legislation has accomplished, I give thanks. For the abuses growing out of the administration of the act, I have nothing but a vigorous contempt. I shall offer to this Congress a resolution to investigate the various officials responsible for the irregularities, delay, discrimination, and graft incident to the administration of this efficacious piece of legislation.

The trouble started shortly after the act was extended to permit banks in the course of liquidation to transfer their mortgages to Uncle Sam, through the medium of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. In many thousand of cases the

individuals were not in distress. I do not question the legal right of the banks to operate on a wholesale basis in transferring the mortgages to which I refer, but I maintain it was the intent of Congress that only those individuals who were in distress and whose homes were either in foreclosure, or foreclosure was imminent, should become the beneficiaries of this legislation.

It is common knowledge, and if the resolution I refer to is authorized by this Congress, I shall present specific cases where individuals not in distress were called in by certain banking institutions and urged to unload their mortgages on the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. I am prepared to prove in many cases that these loans were saleable assets. The applicants were not in distress, the interest, principal, and taxes paid to date, and the mortgagor satisfied to go along and make his payments to the institution that gave him the loan in the first instance. The total wholesale loans—that is, loans made by these banks regardless of whether the individual was in distress or not—according to figures obtained from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, amounted to \$349,449,665, representing 122,881 mortgages. Through the wholesale division 79.5 percent of the cases have been cleaned up; whereas, in the individual cases, which represent to date 721,962 mortgages, valuing \$2,148,060,491, 56 percent of the individual cases have been closed. These figures demonstrate conclusively that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation paid a great deal of attention to the applications wholesaled through the banking institutions, thereby discriminating against that class of individuals for whom the act was created.

At this time I can speak only for the Cleveland district, and present to this body this information: 8,000 loans have been approved in the Cleveland district, representing the sum of \$30,000,000. There are now pending 16,000 applications from distressed home owners who have been notified within the past month that they must look elsewhere for the relief necessary to save their home from foreclosure. I charge that there is discrimination in favor of the banks; that many needy applicants have not received any consideration, and they will not receive any consideration until Congress definitely puts a stop to the practice of catering to a favored class. The Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, a bank that crashed because of the pastime of certain bank officials playing with other people's money, was privileged through the beneficence of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to close 6,317 cases out of 11,711 applications filed. The Guardian Savings & Trust Co., another bank that crashed because of the propensity of its officials to gamble with other people's money, liquidated 1,634 mortgages out of 3,990 applications filed. I daresay that this condition can be shown to exist in every congressional district, if investigation is had concerning this subject. I do not believe that there is a Congressman in this House who has not been beseeched by hundreds of his constituents during the past year demanding to know why they were not receiving consideration; claiming that after filing applications they never received any report whatsoever except a bill for appraisal fee, and that came after consideration was denied or ignored entirely. I am not defending that class of home owners whose property fails to meet a true appraisal sufficient to justify the loaning of money to prevent foreclosure, but I have in mind many cases, and I believe all of you have had similar experiences, where the applicant's property has been subjected to 3, 4, and more appraisals before a definite figure can be agreed upon as to its true value, and where despite the fact that the mortgagor is ready and willing to accept Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds, the title of the property being flawless, no result is forthcoming. I am prepared to show in many cases, if we get an investigation of the administration of this Corporation, that the board of directors, or those in charge of administering the act, adopted regulations directly in conflict with the intent of Congress.

Some of the regulations were to the effect that before an individual could qualify for a loan he must apply to three money-lending agencies, and in turn be denied relief from

these agencies; that he must procure cosigners on the mortgage note. These regulations were never intended by Congress when it created this legislation. If so, Congress would have specified accordingly in the act before the law was passed.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWEENEY. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WHITE. I want to correct the gentleman's statement to this extent. In my State the administration of this Home Owners' Loan Corporation has been a credit to the national administration and a very effective agency.

Mr. SWEENEY. Yes. We know that there are many conscientious men in that Corporation, upon which I would not cast any aspersion, but we also know that there are many incompetents.

Evidence will be forthcoming, if we get an investigation, of individuals being discriminated against because of their political faith and because of their lack of political influence. The funds made available to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation were allocated to relieve distressed property owners. The act did not say you had to be a Republican, Democrat, a Socialist, or of no political belief, nor did it specify you had to have political influence to receive just and fair treatment. I do not believe the President of the United States nor this Congress will tolerate any such procedure, and it is for the purpose of asking your cooperation and support before any measure comes before this body to increase the base of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to take care in a large part the pending applications that we clean out the officials responsible for the abuses to which I refer and put men in charge of these various agencies who have the intelligence and experience to warrant clean administration of this law. Men have been selected and placed in charge of State and local agencies of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation who never saw a mortgage in their life, and in some cases their only qualification for the responsible position they hold was the endorsement of some ward or district leader.

The problem is one that concerns all of us. I appreciate that each one is hearing from the folks back home on this subject, hence I ask your cooperation and support of a resolution designed to investigate activities of this department of the Government. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I was a member of the subcommittee during the hearings on this bill. It was a temporary assignment and my successor has been designated. I did not know this until the chairman of the whole committee announced it before his group yesterday. So my reaction from that experience is not so important as is that of the gentleman from Virginia or the gentleman from Massachusetts.

However, I have a few observations I want to make at this time. I want to say, in answer to the gentleman from Virginia, who has been a delightful chairman and who is one of the ablest men on either side of the House, I hope some day he will be Speaker if the Democrats are to continue in power. I want to say, in answer to his statement that the policies have been decided over there, that that is a sad thing. It is true that if we had a larger minority it would be better for the Government.

Naturally, we have been sort of cowed; we are timid, afraid to propose amendments because we know it is futile.

We might propose amendments if we had any chance at all of carrying them. I view with regret this added observation, and I speak of it particularly because the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] spoke about the reciprocal tariff.

It is true that this inevitable surge of bureaucracy is illustrated here better than any other place. We gave the President full power to do things that the Tariff Commission did.

Yet the Tariff Commission came before us and asked for an increase in personnel because of the new tariff. The State Department has asked for increased personnel to do the same thing also. The Commerce Department has asked

for an increase of personnel to do those things, and we now have a bureau for an import and export bank, of which my good friend George Peak is at the head and which is designed to do those things too. Everybody is seeking to increase the power of the President. That is a thing which I view with regret. All of them have increased their personnel because of this reciprocal tariff act. Think that over. I am not talking as a carping Republican this afternoon. Let me be an American for a little while, particularly about some of these things. These different groups are coming before you. We have 30 of them.

The second thing I shall mention which struck me with concern is that practically every one of these new set-ups has a publicity bureau. I found one of these independent set-ups which admitted that it did not have any publicity bureau. Mr. Kennedy, of the Securities Commission, admitted that they did not have one. Even this import and export bank, which deals secretly with nations for trade purposes, has a publicity bureau. Think of that! Just examine these things as they pass. I would view such things with regret, whether my party or your party might be in power. We are tolerant of these emergency set-ups, because they are doing a lot of good in spite of many of the things they are doing which are of no value.

The real problem will face us as that time comes when we do not need to make political places for jobs. We tolerate them today because they are feeding somebody, possibly hungry children. We tolerate a lot of them because they provide positions, but when prosperity comes, and I think and believe it is coming, someone will have to reduce the personnel of these bureaus, and it is going to take men and women with courage to perform that duty.

Permit me to make these two constructive suggestions out of my short experience on this subcommittee. I do not see why we cannot use the clerks in the Committee on Appropriations in the off season to investigate these different bureaus and commissions and bring us here, as our representatives, the result of their contact and how they have seen things. These boys are high-class fellows. We keep them in the background. We want to extol ourselves and what we know about all these things, but really we would be fairly helpless if we did not have these boys, these expert boys in that committee, to help us, especially the newer ones on the committee. We have to depend on them all of the time for the information that we have. Why cannot we send them down to these places and let them bring in a report to us?

The second suggestion is this: The President issues the Budget. We are more and more falling in with the idea of standing by the Budget. We are commissioned from the people to appropriate the money, but are not allowed to go down there and sit in with the Budget Director. Their proceedings are not public. There is no printed record of the hearings on the Budget with these different bureaus and commissions and there is no way by which you can find out what goes on down there. No Member of the House or Senate Committee on Appropriations can go there and sit in. If we could bring that thing about so that men could be designated from the House Appropriations Committee to go and sit with the President's Budget Bureau hearing, I think it would be a fine thing for the country.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks made this afternoon and to include therein certain charts, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARTER].

Mr. HARTER. Mr. Chairman, during the past few days, various Members have expressed themselves upon the administration of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the necessity of continuing the activities of this governmental agency.

Those of us who were here during the Seventy-third Congress know that the act creating the Corporation and

granting to it certain powers, was designed primarily as a relief measure. We knew of the extreme distress among home owners all over the country; we were treated to the spectacle of tremendous deflation in real-estate values, and we saw countless home owners, who had lost their jobs or whose income and wages had been seriously curtailed, unable to meet the payments upon their homes and many of them losing them through forfeiture and foreclosure.

To give these distressed mortgagors an opportunity of protecting their equities in their homes, in many instances the savings of a lifetime, we created the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

We fully intended and expected that it would be administered as a relief measure. We would not as a government have gone into the business of making legal loans unless there was distress that could not be remedied by private loaning agencies. We expected those who were placed in positions of responsibility in its affairs to conduct its activities sympathetically and to the end that the relief intended by Congress would be afforded the citizen.

My district is one situated in northeastern Ohio—a highly developed, industrial section of the country; a district in which the population is largely urban. Perhaps there was no other part of the Nation in which a sympathetic administration of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was more necessary than in my own district. A great many applications were filed and many loans were made.

For nearly a year after the effective date of the act, the Ohio office managed to function in a very creditable manner. But late in the spring of 1934, the Washington office of Home Owners' Loan Corporation began to impose conditions and restrictions upon the making of loans; requirements for the granting of loans were put into effect which were entirely outside the language and the spirit of the act as passed by Congress. We found the Home Owners' Loan Corporation becoming a bureaucracy.

Let me quote from a letter received from one of the attorneys connected with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in an Ohio county, a man about 40 years of age, who is an intelligent, conscientious, ethical, and well-thought-of lawyer. He says:

Since assuming the position of legal counsel for the H. O. L. C. of this county, I have worked night and day, holidays, and Sundays, having always in the back of my mind that there was an opportunity for me to make a record to which I could later point with pride and at the conclusion of the H. O. L. C., I could report back to you that my administration of this trust was at least to myself very satisfactory. But as time went on and I encountered the various redtape procedures and the continual change of policy by the H. O. L. C., I despaired of making a record and then only desired to preserve to myself the reputation which I felt that I had built up in the county as an efficient attorney at law.

No longer was the act administered for the purpose of affording relief to the distressed home owner. Appraisals made by local officials, familiar with the neighborhood and values in their own communities, found no favor in the eyes of the bureaucrats who administered the act at Washington. Appraisers from the outside were sent in to the various districts, who never liked the appraisals locally made, but seemed to find delight in scaling down those appraisals so that the distressed home owner could not qualify for a refunding of his mortgage.

The same attorney quoted above, in talking of the juggling of appraisals by agents of the Corporation, says:

Many of our appraisals were cut as high as \$2,000 to \$3,000 on properties originally appraised for around \$6,000 and then later cut by the State further, which indicates that the policy has been adopted by someone in Columbus or Washington to cause files to be rejected by the applicant or present mortgagee rather than by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation by means of slashes in appraisals beyond the point where the banks could afford to accept the cut. Either this or our appraisers did not know their business, and I would say that any one of the three county appraisers are leaders in the county and the price they fixed represents the true value of the property.

If more bonds are appropriated by Congress at this session, I believe that all loans that have been rejected because of drastic appraisal cuts should be reinstated and be given a chance to redeem their property because most of them have faced and are now facing foreclosure and will eventually lose their homes. I

feel sure the appraisal situation is due to a policy requirement and cannot be blamed on any individual or group of appraisers.

Relative to the retroactive rules and regulations which compel us to rework the files previously worked under old rules and regulations, I believe that this comes from and is made necessary because of rules and regulations coming out of Washington.

So we can readily see why both the distressed home owner and the mortgagee, who loaned him the money, have lost all faith in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and it is not surprising the number of foreclosure actions which are being filed at the present time.

I am informed there are now pending in the courts of my home county, Summit County, Ohio, 5,000 foreclosure suits. In November 1934, 400 suits were filed, and the December filings, while not available to me, are at a greater rate.

I am advised by telegram this morning that a further stop order has been issued in Ohio to the effect that all home loans in which the State appraisal is dated after November 15, 1934, shall not be considered for closing.

Thus we see that loans have practically ceased and what had once been one of the most valuable assets of the Roosevelt administration became one of its greatest liabilities.

There are thousands of applications of eligible, distressed mortgagors on file, and when the public was informed upon November 15, 1934, that no applications could be considered except those in the hands of the attorneys, there arose a tremendous storm of protest. Is there any reason why John Smith, who was fortunate and was able to have his distressed mortgage refunded, should be preferred over his neighbor, Richard Brown, whose application may have been on file for months and who may be equally deserving, but who now has no opportunity of obtaining a loan through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation unless this Congress acts?

I made a trip into every county in the congressional district. I talked with distressed home owners, with business men, with bankers, with representatives of mortgage companies and building-and-loan associations, and I found not one single person who favored a discontinuance of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. They all decried the inequities and the burdens that had been placed upon those attempting to obtain loans, but they all expressed themselves that if the bureaucratic control over the making of loans, exercised by the Washington office, could be removed, it was the plain duty of Congress to authorize the Corporation to issue additional bonds so that the work of relief might go on.

Banks, private loaning companies, are not ready to carry the burden of making loans to these distressed home owners. It is our duty, so long as that condition exists, to see that the Corporation is clothed with adequate financial authorization to carry on.

The institutional amendment, which Congress adopted to the Home Loan Act last April, which permitted banks and institutions in liquidation to refund mortgages held by them, whether the individual mortgagors were distressed or not, was so administered as to offend the public. While this amendment has some support in reason and was designed to thaw the frozen assets of closed banks, so that depositors might eventually be helped, fairness would dictate that distress of the individual mortgagor should be the sole test of eligibility for refund.

In my community many mortgages held by banks in liquidation were peddled to the H. O. L. C., where those owing the mortgages by no stretch of the imagination could be said to be in distress.

A prominent and well-to-do citizen has a sizable mortgage upon his well-kept-up and beautiful home. He has paid his interest and taxes and is not in arrears in his payments, nor is he in any manner distressed as far as his mortgage is concerned. Yet because that mortgage is held by a liquidating bank under the amendment of 1934, his mortgage is refunded, even though it may amount to \$10,000 or \$12,000 or more, and numerous persons who are in the greatest distress, although their mortgages may amount to only \$1,000 to \$2,000 each, are told they can have no relief.

for their mortgages are not held by liquidators and no further bonds are available to refund their mortgages.

Evidently most of us did not realize how this amendment was to work out, and the hardships it would entail to those private borrowers whose obligations were not held by closed banks.

The sole test of eligibility should be the distress of the individual if we are to get back to the fundamental purpose which prompted the enactment of this legislation originally. When we do adopt an amendment authorizing additional bonds, let us limit the powers of those who will administer it, and let Congress fix the rules of eligibility of the borrower. Take from the Home Loan Board the power to override the intent and language of Congress, and make this act in truth and in fact a measure which will bring real relief to thousands of our fellow citizens, whose mortgages are in distress and who will lose their homes unless we act and act speedily.

There are already pending several bills, one of which I introduced, authorizing the issuance of a further substantial amount in bonds. The authorizations in these various measures range all the way from \$750,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000. Let us, my colleagues, hope that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House will give early consideration to these measures and that one be brought to the floor of the House, carrying with it an authorization of sufficient bonds to insure the making of loans to all distressed home owners who are eligible and who are about to lose their homes unless we act.

Many of you, no doubt, little realize what it means to those who have worked for years and invested their savings in a little home. Are we going to stand by and see these people lose their homes under this further wave of foreclosures which has just started. I do not believe you will, for I think there are many of us who are alive to what is going on and to the urgent necessity of continuing, for the time being, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I have requested this time to bring to the attention of the House a communication which I have received from Mr. J. W. True, a constituent of mine, who is an enterprising and progressive business man residing in Monroe County, Tenn. In the communication to me he enclosed the polls of the votes taken at a cotton gin in Monroe County on the proposition of the continuance of the Bankhead cotton bill and also the Hog, Wheat, and Corn Processing Act. Monroe County is the only county in my congressional district that produces cotton to any appreciable extent. According to the poll taken at this cotton gin, 343 cotton producers participated. The vote stood 341 against the Bankhead Act and 2 in favor of the Bankhead Act. [Applause.] On the proposition of the processing tax on corn and hogs and wheat, 165 farmers participated, and 165 farmers voted against the continuance of that act. [Applause.] These votes, Mr. Chairman, were a registration of the real sentiment of these farmers resulting from hard and oppressive actual experience. These polls were conducted with solemn formality, free from ballyhoo, banners, and brass bands, and without bureaucratic compulsion or interference, each farmer signing his name to the polls.

In this connection I might say that I voted against the Bankhead cotton bill because I thought it was unsound and unworkable, and my observation and experience with the operation of the act has confirmed me in that opinion. It is not only unsound and unworkable but results in a terrible hardship and imposition on the farmers. [Applause.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOYLAN].

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Chairman, the independent offices appropriation bill is as you know one of the very important appropriation bills to come before this body. A great deal of work has been performed by the subcommittee under the distinguished leadership of that well-poised gentleman from

Virginia, Mr. WOODRUM. With him as chairman, we worked during the month of December preparing these estimates for your consideration.

We were ably assisted by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GRANFIELD], the gentleman from Maine [Mr. MORAN], the distinguished economist from New England [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], and Mr. LAMBERTSON, from Kansas. So you see that the work done by this committee has been done by men who are thoroughly able and fit and competent to pass upon matters of this kind.

The independent offices appropriation bill, now before the House, carries appropriations for the regularly established independent bureaus, commissions, boards, and so forth, not under the jurisdiction of any Cabinet officer, with the exception of the Farm Credit Administration. The latter will be included in the bill for the Agricultural Department. Thirty different establishments are provided for.

The total of the direct appropriations carried in the pending bill is \$776,916,706. This sum is \$700,756 less than the total Budget estimates.

The total of the appropriations for the current year for the same activities as are provided for in the pending bill is \$598,302,694. The independent offices chapter of the Budget includes the 1935 appropriations of \$899,675,000 for emergency relief and public works and \$525,000,000 for loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas, but the bill does not carry any appropriation for these items for 1936.

The bill, therefore, carries a total of \$178,614,012 in excess of the comparable appropriations for the present fiscal year. Of this increase, \$158,671,904 is on account of the Veterans' Administration. Pensions require an increase of \$104,468,003; the appropriation for the adjusted-service certificate fund has been increased from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000; and there is an increase of \$4,610,000 for military and naval insurance, due to a decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional section 17 of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, which eliminated the adjudication by the courts of all claims incident to war-risk insurance contracts, with the exception of those cases in litigation at the time the amendatory legislation became effective.

The bill also provides an appropriation of \$925,000 for construction, replacement, extension, alteration, remodeling, or repair of hospitals. This sum comprises sundry miscellaneous authorizations for which appropriations have not heretofore been made, and is in addition to unexpended and unobligated balances of former appropriations which are reappropriated. The latter comprise a total of \$2,840,420, so that the bill actually provides a total of \$3,765,420 for hospital purposes for 1936.

Due to liberalized provisions of Public, No. 141, Seventy-third Congress, enacted March 28, 1934, hospitalization and domiciliary care of veterans again becomes a factor of such proportions that consideration must be given to the providing of adequate and suitable accommodations in excess of those now available. Particularly is this true in connection with the hospitalization for neuropsychiatric disabilities. Although it is not contemplated that it will be necessary to build any new hospital units as a whole, it will be absolutely essential that certain facilities already built be altered, remodeled, or extended to accommodate this class of patients.

There will now remain but \$4,000,000 of authorized hospital construction not already appropriated for, being the remainder of an original authorization of \$20,877,000 carried in the so-called "Seventh Construction Act", approved March 4, 1931.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLAN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand that \$143,000,000 have already been authorized, appropriated, and spent for veterans' hospitals?

Mr. BOYLAN. Four million dollars of the amount originally authorized remains to be spent.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But a total of \$143,000,000 since the armistice has been authorized and expended?

Mr. BOYLAN. The gentlewoman is correct; \$143,000,000 has already been spent.

Time will not permit a detailed discussion of every appropriation carried in the bill. These may be found in the report accompanying the bill. It is my purpose, however, to mention briefly a few of the more important and outstanding.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The President, by an Executive order, under authority granted to him to reorganize the executive establishment, has transferred from the War Department to the American Battle Monuments Commission, the duty of caring for and maintaining the American cemeteries and war memorials in Europe. This Commission, under the able leadership of General Pershing, has recently completed the erection of the authorized memorials at a cost of approximately \$4,500,000. The President, by his Executive order, has extended the life and the authority of the Commission and has intrusted to it the perpetual care of these memorials as well as the American cemeteries.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND

The annual appropriation for the contribution of the Government to the civil-service retirement fund has been increased from \$20,850,000 to \$40,000,000. To put the fund on an actuarial basis there should be an annual appropriation of \$52,000,000. The latter sum was requested of the Budget but the latter has submitted only \$40,000,000 to Congress. The fund is ample to meet all current obligations, but the time is coming when the Government's contributions will have to be increased if the fund is to be definitely maintained in a state of solvency.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

An expanding Federal establishment necessitates an increase for next year in the employees' compensation fund of \$262,100, bringing the total appropriation to \$4,250,000. The bill carries an authorization of \$2,081,000 from the special fund set up in the Treasury for compensation for injuries received by employees in the Civil Works Administration and of \$1,056,000 from the special fund for the Civilian Conservation Corps for injuries sustained by employees of that organization.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOYLAN] has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have some time remaining, and I will be glad to yield it to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BOYLAN. I am obligated to my esteemed colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] for the additional time, for which I thank him very much.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Federal Communications Commission was created to take over the functions of the Federal Radio Commission, and, in addition, to regulate the rates and services of all common carriers of communication by wire and radio. The Commission bears substantially the same relation to the communications industry as the Interstate Commerce Commission bears to rail-and-water transportation by common carriers. In addition, it regulates and polices the use of the air-wave channels in radio communication as was formerly done by the Federal Radio Commission.

The appropriation for the current year for the Federal Radio Commission was \$666,885. The estimates for 1936 for the Federal Communications Commission total \$1,525,000. The latter sum represents but a beginning. To carry out fully the authority conferred upon it by Congress, the Commission will require much larger annual appropriations than that included in the pending bill.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The General Accounting Office is a service organization. As the Government establishment expands, the duties of the General Accounting Office undergo a corresponding increase, and proportionately larger appropriations are required. The pending bill carries a total of \$4,970,600 for this activity,

which is an increase of \$508,680 over the amount appropriated for the current year. It is approximately \$1,500,000 more than was appropriated for this office for 1934.

This is one establishment which pays for itself many times over, and it would be a serious mistake not to provide an adequate appropriation for its activities.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is a unique institution. Its personnel comprises some of the country's outstanding physicists and aviation experts, all of whom serve without pay. Its distinguished chairman is Dr. Joseph S. Ames, president of Johns Hopkins University. Officers of the Army Air Corps and of the Naval Air Service are assigned to the committee, and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, as well as other aviation experts from private life, also serve on the committee.

This committee directs the work of the research laboratory located at Langley Field. It is by far the best-equipped laboratory in the world for research in aircraft problems. As a direct result of the discoveries and improvements developed at this laboratory, America today leads the world both in airplane design and in construction and operation.

The efficiency of this establishment is accounted for in large measure by the fact it is a wholly independent organization. In no other way would it be able to attract the services of the outstanding scientists and leaders in the field of aviation whose names now compose its roster.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The national mediation board succeeds the old board of mediation. The amended Railway Labor Act modified the mediative procedure of the old board. It provided a new feature in the form of the Railroad Adjustment Board. This Board consists of 18 representatives appointed and paid by the carriers and 18 appointed and paid by the employees.

The Board is located at Chicago, Ill., and the cost of subordinate personnel and other expenses is provided for in the pending bill in the sum of \$156,000. The function of the Railroad Adjustment Board is to settle disputes between the carriers and their employees respecting the interpretation of agreements already in existence.

The functions of the modified mediation board are substantially the same as those of the old board. Practically the only change in its personnel set-up is the reduction of the number of board members from 5 to 3.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The Securities and Exchange Commission is another new establishment which is bound to grow in size and importance unless Congress materially curtails its functions. In addition to licensing exchanges, the Commission is authorized to regulate and police trading thereon, as well as regulating over-the-counter sales throughout the country of securities not listed on the regular exchanges.

It also investigates any trading in securities which it believes to be manipulative in character, as well as a score of other duties, far-reaching in character, the ultimate cost of which is unpredictable.

The Commission requested of the Budget an appropriation of \$4,277,000 for 1936. The Budget submitted to Congress an estimate of \$2,370,000, which the committee has cut to \$1,679,244. The committee believed the Commission was proposing an expansion far too rapid for sound organization building, and granted an appropriation which will continue the work during 1936 on the same level it is proposed to be conducted for the remainder of the current year.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, these are just a few observations on this bill. It is a very large and important bill and, as I said, covers very many activities of the Government. I believe under the leadership of our distinguished Chairman we have handled this bill in a manner that you would like to have us do.

I thank you. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the first paragraph of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PARSONS, 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. 3410, the independent offices appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

ANNUAL REPORT NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committees on Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the act of March 3, 1915, which established the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, I submit herewith the annual report of that Committee for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1935.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with paragraph 5, section 2, of the Army Appropriation Act approved August 29, 1916, I transmit herewith the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Council of National Defense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1935.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ERECTION OF MEMORIALS AND ENTOMBMENT OF BODIES IN ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress of March 4, 1921, I transmit herewith the annual report of the Commission on the Erection of Memorials and Entombment of Bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1935.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BROWN of Michigan, for several days, on account of important business.

REPUBLICAN POLICIES IN CONGRESS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by printing a radio speech made by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech delivered by me over the National Broadcasting Co. network on Wednesday evening, January 9, 1935:

The President has spoken on the state of the Union, and much of what he said regarding the necessity of security insurance for American wage earners, presumably for old age and unemployment, is admirable. I hope no liberal-minded Republican will find fault with such a humanitarian program of social welfare when it is finally presented in proper legislative form. I introduced and urged old-age pension legislation in Congress 6 years ago.

As I listened to the balance of his address to Congress, I kept wondering where is the money coming from for such a gigantic

public-works program. The P. W. A. has already spent \$2,000,000,000, and I doubt if it has given steady employment to a million men. On that basis, it will cost seven billions to provide Government jobs to three and a half million employable men now on the relief rolls. The President's optimism is apparently based on the assumption that governmental funds are inexhaustible and that the resources and dollars of the American taxpayers are as numerous as the sands of the deserts and seas combined. Already the taxpayers, small and large, have been bled white and together with the consumers are rapidly being transformed into a special category of forgotten men and women.

The President's proposal, however, does not say a word about the remaining eight and a half million unemployed not on Government emergency work, or help private industry in any way to care for them. He avoided and ignored this issue, the most important confronting the American public, that of expediting the return to private employment of the 12,000,000 unemployed. His message to Congress did not in the slightest degree encourage or promote the restoration of business confidence, which is an essential prerequisite to the employment of American labor by private industry. The tragedy of the present economic situation is that every day since last May unemployment has been increasing, so that on January 1, 1935, there were 2,000,000 more unemployed, according to the American Federation of Labor, a nonpartisan authority, than there were a year ago.

The only thing that counts in war, from the time a soldier puts on a uniform and takes up a rifle, is success in battle; and so in the present economic warfare against depression the only real test of the new-deal measures, and the only thing that actually counts, is whether the socialistic experiments, some of which I voted for as temporary emergency measures, have been successful in putting men back to work.

The record, with the exception of an auspicious start backed by practically a united and unanimous public opinion, has dwindled away until Roosevelt and recovery are no longer synonymous except over the radio and in the press, inspired by several hundred publicity agents in Washington, paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

The Roosevelt administration must survive or perish in the last analysis on its success in getting the wheels of private industry turning in order to provide employment for 12,000,000 of loyal and industrious Americans. The last 6 months have proved that most of the socialistic experiments of the "brain trust" are unworkable and unsound and are actually retarding business recovery. I honestly do not believe the American people realized the exact situation when they voted on November 6, as they were still thinking of the first year of the Roosevelt administration before the unsound new-deal policies had become effective. If these experiments had succeeded in their objective of providing permanent jobs even at the cost of fifteen billions in 22 months no Republican should in the midst of the present emergency denounce them or question the price.

But after almost 2 years, and with tragic failure of these half-baked expedients staring us in the face, it is the duty of the Republicans to point out the facts to the American public, and call a halt before millions more are unemployed through the destruction of business confidence.

The last election was not an election but a vote in favor of Santa Claus. Jolly Old Saint Nick did the political trick, and millions of relief workers were informed that if they failed to vote the Democratic ticket there would be no more work relief. There never was a more shameless and disgraceful election. The Treasury of the United States was used as a campaign chest by the Democratic Party for the first time in history. Work relief was used as a political football and partisan politics was played with human misery. Coercion and intimidation of the voters through work relief was the order of the day. A famous but inglorious victory was won by the Democrats, and, having fulfilled his political purposes, now Santa Claus is to be scrapped. What a travesty and hollow mockery of all the promises and inducements held out to the millions of relief workers to vote the Democratic ticket or starve! The following is an excerpt from a campaign letter sent out in my own congressional district in New York State, just prior to election, signed by nine men who were on or had been on the relief rolls:

"Your very existence is at stake. You can save a job for yourself and make jobs for your relatives and friends only by going to the polls on November 6 and supporting all the Democratic candidates, whose program is in full accord with the national program to this end. All of the Republican candidates are against the Democratic program, which has helped you and which will help you more. Vote the straight Democratic ticket on election day and save your job."

I denounced this letter immediately and publicly as being vicious and un-American, but when I asked Mr. Hopkins, the Relief Administrator, to take disciplinary action I received no assistance whatever. Although I voted for all C. W. A. appropriations, fortunately for me, I did not have to depend on the vote of the relief workers or the lack of cooperation of Mr. Hopkins, for without either I received a majority of 20,000 in the President's own congressional district, an increase over the previous election.

There has been a great deal of talk to the effect that the Republican Party must liberalize and humanize its policies. Some people have said that this is the function of the Republican National Committee. The record of the Republican Party will be formulated, shaped, and made by the votes of the Republican Members of the House and of the Senate, and not by any member of the national committee. The responsibility is ours and cannot

be shirked. We must stand for liberalism or reaction. The final record will speak for itself when Congress adjourns. As for myself, I propose to give my heart, mind, voice, and vote to liberalize and humanize the Republican Party and to help regain the faith of the plain people in our sound principles and fundamental policies. We are still the party of prosperity and are needed more today than ever before.

Anyone who thinks the Republican Party is dead is crazy, or that it will enter into a coalition with the Democrats is equally unbalanced. Although we are few in number in the Congress we must not forget that we represent 13,000,000 voters, or 46 percent of the electorate. Let there be no pussyfooting or trading with the enemy on fundamental principles. My appeal is directed to all Republicans, liberals and conservatives, near Republicans, Jeffersonian Democrats, and all others who have lost faith in the unsound, unworkable, and socialistic plans of the new deal. It is our duty to expose these economic fallacies that are destroying public confidence and retarding business recovery and the employment of American wage earners.

Let me make very clear, speaking for myself and my Republican colleagues in the House of Representatives, we do not want any commiseration from the large Democratic majorities in both the House and Senate. We eschew their pity and spurn their condescensions. We ask for no quarter, nor do we propose to give any on the more radical, socialistic, and unconstitutional features of the new deal, and particularly where it infringes on representative government and turns the Members of Congress into rubber stamps. We would not change places with any Member on the Democratic side, who must spring through the hoops like trained animals every time Jim Farley cracks the whip, or jump like trained fleas every time the "brain trust" sends an administration message to Congress.

The election slogan of the Democratic Members was to stand by the President, and they are committed in advance, gagged and labeled, and delivered en bloc for those administration measures generally concocted by the "brain trust" and hurriedly looked over and approved by the President.

No, thank God, at least the Republican Members can speak and vote against bad legislation and favor sound legislation on its merits without being cracked down upon by the Democratic national chairman through the use of a huge patronage machine, a veritable Frankenstein, that he has built up.

The Republicans in Congress belong to the minority, or opposition party. We have not only the right but the duty to scrutinize and analyze all legislative proposals. While it is clear that we should not oppose legislation simply because it is offered by the administration, it is equally clear that we must not hesitate to rip off the sugar coating and see beyond the honeyed words and criticize all unsound legislation without fear or favor.

We must be militant Republicans and oppose, even at the loss of temporary popularity, all measures which we do not believe to be for the welfare of the American people.

While the President has had the backing of a subservient Congress, and billions have been appropriated, there are still more unemployed than under the Hoover administration. Republicans in Congress should vote to scrap most of the features of the N. R. A., which have been harmful to small business men and are gradually strangling them to death.

National recovery cannot be brought about by propaganda from the White House, Cabinet members, and paid publicity agents who have been ringing the changes and beating the tom-tom of prosperity for the past year, perhaps with some political success but to no good economic purpose.

The administration has tried to bring about national recovery by the use of honeyed words and propaganda, and again by threats and the bludgeon. All have failed because its fundamental policies are unsound and destructive of business confidence. Let the Government stop harassing and hampering the business men with all sorts of new regulations and excessive taxation. The truth is that almost every man who has any substantial means left has lost confidence in the unworkable measures of the administration.

The national debt, which was twenty billions when the Democratic administration came into power, will be thirty-five billions by the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1935, and forty billions by the next year. There is scarcely enough revenue coming in to pay the interest on that amount. We are headed for inflation and its twin evils, chaos and bankruptcy. The worst of it is that Great Britain, Canada, and other nations that have balanced their budgets, are emerging rapidly to normal prosperity, whereas we lag behind the procession and are being dragged down deeper every day by enormous governmental expenditures. The homes, resources, and business of the American people are being devoured by taxation.

What is needed more than anything else is inflation of confidence through sound legislation, not inflation of money through governmental waste and extravagance. The Roosevelt policies are no sounder now than before election, as popular majorities do not change economic laws. The Mississippi bubble, for the time being, made John Law the most popular man in France until the crash came.

The Republican Party stands today, as it always has stood, for sound money, for sanctity of contracts, for the protective tariff, for parity on agricultural products in relation to other industries, for the employment of labor on the American wage standards, for national economy and a balanced Budget, for economic freedom, for social and industrial justice, and for the equitable distribution of the abundance with which our land has been endowed, instead of restriction when 12,000,000 are unemployed. We are opposed

to Government ownership, state socialism, and a tyrannical super-bureaucracy at Washington regimenting all of our lives and to inflation that leads to governmental insolvency.

More specifically, speaking for myself, I favor adequate old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, the abolition of tax-exempt securities, the regulation and control of munition plants, the conscription of wealth, industry, labor, and man power to take the profit out of war, a national referendum on war, a bonus by installments for veterans, the restoration of the civil service, full pay for Federal employees, and increased protection to American industry and labor wherever needed.

Lastly, let us hold fast to that which is good. Let us get back to the sound principles that made for the progress and security of our Nation. As a liberal Republican who believes in marching forward with the times, I confess I abhor the precipitate departure from long-tested traditions and that which has proved itself of indispensable value to the happiness and security of the American people for experiments made simply because they are new, which actually stop the wheels of progress and the employment of American labor.

If there had been more hard-hitting, aggressive, militant, fighting Republicans in the last campaign, we would have had a larger representation in both the House and the Senate. The need of the hour is militant Republicanism.

PAY RESTORATION

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, the President sometime ago stated that he was confident of pay restoration at the beginning of the next fiscal year, the question now is restoration of pay as of January 1.

It is suggested by those in touch with the issue that the President would like to recommend full restoration of pay to Federal employees as of January 1, but by law he can recommend increases only in keeping with results of the cost-of-living survey conducted by the Department of Labor. I can see no reason then for not supporting any legislation repealing that section of the Economy Act terminating the authority for reduction.

The minimum of justice to the great army of Federal employees requires full restoration of their basic salaries, effective January 1, 1935, and in so doing it would enhance the purchasing power of those who are solely dependent on the Federal Government, and thus start the wheels of progress from the bottom up.

There are a number of reasons why the 5-percent should be restored, provided there are sufficient Government revenues available to finance the restoration this fiscal year.

The Economy Act required the President to announce at intervals of 6 months a cost-of-living index, to be studied with reference to the base period, chosen as the 6-month period ending December 31, 1928. The index for this base period is 171. The indexes announced by the President, beginning with the period ending December 31, 1932, are as follows:

December 1932.....	133.9
June 1933.....	130.2
December 1933.....	135.0
June 1934.....	136.4
December 1934.....	138.9

The cost-of-living index reached its lowest point in the 6-month period ending with June 1933, and the index then was 23.9 percent below the base period. It has reached its highest figure for the 6 months just ended but is still 18.8 percent below the base period. Under the terms of the law, pay was to be restored when the percentage difference between the 6-month index and the base-period index was less than the amount of the pay cut. Under the law—which expires automatically at the end of this fiscal year—salaries could not be restored until the cost-of-living index approximated the cost-of-living index for the last 6 months of 1932.

The Post Office Department faces heavy annual deficits, but the deficits are to a great extent attributable to payment of huge subsidies to steamships and air mail carriers. The Department's economy program during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, saved \$100,000,000, but \$80,000,000 of this amount was taken out of the wages of Department employees in every post office in the country. Those in regular service estimate closely that their 15-percent wage cut and payless furloughs amount to 27 percent of their

previous income from which further reduction is made for their pension fund. Frequently, if not usually, when regular employees are absent, other regulars assume extra duties, leaving the substitutes idle.

The inconsistency of the Washington administration in urging higher wages in private industry and cutting wages and reducing forces in its own big business is manifest, but the postal workers are by no means the only losers. While the Government puts 4,000,000 men to work on more or less useful projects primarily for the purpose of providing employment, it curtails such essential services as mail collections and deliveries. Post-office patrons, business concerns especially, are seriously inconvenienced. The Post Office Department itself suffers loss of revenue.

The impression must not be allowed to prevail, however, that postal salaries should be determined by the profit or loss experienced by the Post Office Department. A more fallacious argument could scarcely be advanced. The post office is a public institution, operated to serve the needs of the mailing public. The Department charges for its services, to be sure, but it is not operated in order to make a profit.

The sacrifices made by postal workers during the depression, the likelihood that living costs will rise shortly in 1935, the current revival of business, the need for mass purchasing power and business confidence, the presence of a postal surplus instead of the usual deficit, and the right of loyal civil servants to an adequate and rising standard of living all combine to make immediate pay restoration the least that the Government can do in fairness to the postal worker.

PAY-RESTORATION AMENDMENT

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill, which I expect to offer tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McLEOD: Page 1, line 7, strike out the word "namely" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and that so much as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the payment, effective January 1, 1935, to all officers and employees of the Federal Government of the United States of full compensation without regard to the 5-percent reduction now in force."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 11, 1935, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

119. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of all cases where special contracts have been made with railroad companies for the transportation of the mails, and the terms and reasons therefor; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

120. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting annual report as Librarian of Congress, together with that of the Register of Copyrights, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934; to the Committee on the Library.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 3608) to improve the navigability of the White River, to provide for the flood control of the Mississippi River and the White River and to provide for reforestation and the use of marginal lands; for the agricultural and industrial development; for the irrigation of lands; for the restoration and preservation of the water level; and for the development of electrical power in the

White River Valley, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3609) to improve the navigability of the Arkansas River, Red River, Ouachita River, and White River, to provide for the flood control of the Mississippi River and the Arkansas, Red, Ouachita, and White Rivers, and to provide for reforestation and the use of marginal lands; for the agricultural and industrial development; for the irrigation of lands; for the restoration and preservation of the water level; for the development of electrical power in the Arkansas, Red, Ouachita, and White River Valleys; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. DIRKSEN: A bill (H. R. 3610) to amend paragraph 1 of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended February 28, 1920 (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 4); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOCKWEILER: A bill (H. R. 3611) to revise section 15 of Public Law No. 308, the Air Mail Act; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DOBBINS: A bill (H. R. 3612) to provide for adjusting the compensation of post-office inspectors and inspectors in charge to correspond to the rates established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KRAMER: A bill (H. R. 3613) to regulate brake equipment on freight cars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McMILLAN. A bill (H. R. 3614) to authorize the erection of a monument in memory of Robert Mills; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 3615) to provide for the erection of a tablet to the memory of Ann Pamela Cunningham; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3616) to establish a National Emergency Commission, and to define its powers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 3617) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad by compelling such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, and appurtenances thereto in safe and suitable condition; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 3618) to amend an act providing for promotion by selection and retirement of officers in the line of the Navy by extending its provisions to officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 3619) to provide for the construction of a post-office building at Mount Morris, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3620) to provide for the construction of a post-office building at Mount Carroll, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill (H. R. 3621) to provide for the control of the flood waters of the Wabash and White Rivers and their tributaries, the improvement of the navigability of such rivers, the storage and delivery of the waters thereof for beneficial uses, the development of electrical power with such waters, the development of recreational and home-site areas, and for reforestation and conservation of natural resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. DISNEY: A bill (H. R. 3622) to provide for the prevention of soil erosion, for flood control, irrigation, and for the purpose of furthering navigation, and for the purpose of constructing hydroelectric plants in the areas drained by the Arkansas, White, and Red Rivers, for the purpose of marketing any electric power so generated to States, counties, municipalities, corporations, and individuals, and to provide for the reforestation of lands suitable therefor in the watersheds of said streams, and for the purpose of protecting, preserving, promoting, and putting into use the natural resources along said streams and in the areas drained thereby, and to provide for the economic and social

well-being of people living in the watersheds of said streams, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. RAMSAY: A bill (H. R. 3623) to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Monongahela River Basin and the Kanawha River Basin; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valleys; to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of Government properties at or near Tygart Reservoir near Grafton and all locks and dams now the property of the Government on the said Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. BOLAND: A bill (H. R. 3624) authorizing the erection of a memorial to Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski at Savannah, Ga.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3625) imposing an excise tax on motor busses and motor trucks operating over public highways of the United States of America as common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, providing for the assessment and collection thereof, and providing penalties for the violation of this act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIMOND: A bill (H. R. 3626) to authorize the incorporated town of Seward, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including the construction of a steam and/or Diesel electric-generating station and electric and steam heating distribution systems, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$118,000; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KRAMER: A bill (H. R. 3627) directing the Secretary of War to issue Army discharges to those who were regularly inducted into the military service of the United States prior to November 11, 1918, and to whom were issued discharges from draft on or after said date; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 3628) providing for the establishment of farmers' marketing centers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3629) to authorize the acquisition of additional land for the use of Walter Reed General Hospital; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 3630) to round out the boundaries of the Pike National Forest, to protect and develop its resources; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3631) to amend section 9 of an act known as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MASSINGALE: A bill (H. R. 3632) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey the lands and property formerly used for the United States Indian School at Colony, Okla., to the Union Graded School District No. 1, of Colony, Okla.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3633) restricting the appointment of employees by Members of Congress of the United States in certain cases; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3634) to reduce the compensation of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners to \$5,000 per annum; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3635) to authorize the erection of a Veterans' Administration hospital in middle Tennessee and to authorize the appropriation therefor; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3636) to repeal the provision of law providing for the payment of a minimum of 3 months' salary to the widow of any deceased Member of Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3637) to provide for exempting hog producers from the processing tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in certain cases; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3638) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Livingston, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3639) to provide for terms of the United States District Court for the Nashville Division of the Middle District of Tennessee to be held at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3640) to repeal the provisions of law authorizing the payment of mileage or any amount in lieu of mileage to any Member of Congress or to any Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3641) to amend section 559 of the Code of the District of Columbia as to restriction on residence of members of the fire department; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3642) to amend section 483 of the Code of the District of Columbia as to residence of members of the police department; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEARIN: A bill (H. R. 3643) to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 3644) to provide homes and farms for the tenant farmers of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FENERTY: A bill (H. R. 3645) to permit radium to be accepted in payment of war debts due from Belgium, and to provide for the distribution of such radium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KVALE: A bill (H. R. 3646) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 3647) to promote safety on the streets and highways of the District of Columbia by providing for the financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles for damages caused by motor vehicles on the public highways in the District of Columbia; to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3648) to provide for the equitable distribution of the processing tax on cotton, to increase the purchasing power of industrial workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF: A bill (H. R. 3649) relating to banks keeping on hand a cash reserve of more than 25 percent of their deposits and providing a penalty; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TRUAX: A bill (H. R. 3650) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, approved March 3, 1933; to restore confidence and prevent confiscation of homes and farms by money lenders by providing for a suspension of real-estate foreclosures for a period of 5 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEEN: A bill (H. R. 3651) to exempt a limited quantity of cotton produced by small producers from the cotton-ginning tax; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DISNEY: A bill (H. R. 3652) to increase the authorized bond issues of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GEARHART: A bill (H. R. 3653) granting to the Water Project Authority of the State of California, a body politic and corporate of said State, certain lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 3654) to reduce the rate of interest on loans secured from the Government on Government life-insurance policies; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 3655) amending title II, section 202 (b), of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 38, sec. 613); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARMICHAEL: A bill (H. R. 3656) to increase the lump-sum payment made under the Workmen's Compensation

tion Act in cases of death or of permanent total or permanent partial disability suffered prior to February 12, 1927; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNERY: A bill (H. R. 3657) to protect labor in its old age; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DISNEY: A bill (H. R. 3658) to regulate commerce in petroleum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 3659) to provide for the erection of a monument in Clinton Cemetery, Clinton, La., to mark the resting place of certain Union and Confederate soldiers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOODRUM: A bill (H. R. 3660) granting the consent of Congress to the several States to levy and collect taxes on gasoline and other motor-vehicle fuels in certain instances when sold on United States military and other reservations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 73) to provide for the designation of a highway from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to Fort Myers, Fla., as a memorial to the late President and Chief Justice William Howard Taft; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 74) to establish an investigating committee, define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 75) to establish an investigating committee, defining its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOOK: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 77) authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the centennial statehood of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. QUINN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 78) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KVALE: A bill (H. R. 3661) for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by fire in the State of Minnesota during October 1918; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 3662) for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by fire in the State of Minnesota during October 1918; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PITTENGER: A bill (H. R. 3663) for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by fire in the State of Minnesota during October 1918; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 3664) granting a pension to Ethel S. Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3665) granting a pension to Lizzie May Schaber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3666) granting a pension to Sarah A. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3667) granting a pension to Sadie M. Meik; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3668) granting a pension to Emma Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3669) granting a pension to Hillis T. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3670) granting a pension to Anna Layton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3671) for the relief of Charles W. Nobis, Robert Bruce Irwin, Ralph Irwin, Vern Shelly, Charles W. Chapman, C. H. Jobe, Helen S. Cooper, Lizzie Jameson, Frank and Irene Jameson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3672) for the relief of the Dixon Implement Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3673) for the relief of Bernard V. Wolfe; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3674) for the relief of Laura B. Haynes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3675) for the relief of James Cantlin, alias James Cantlion, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3676) granting an increase of pension to Ada Plattenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3677) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Pulfrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3678) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Wohlford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3679) granting an increase of pension to Anna Flint; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3680) granting an increase of pension to Martha C. Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3681) granting an increase of pension to Minnie G. Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3682) granting an increase of pension to Maria S. Houston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3683) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Diehl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3684) granting an increase of pension to Emma McLees; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3685) granting an increase of pension to Ernestine Singer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3686) granting an increase of pension to Olive E. Tompkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3687) granting an increase of pension to Anna Shannessay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3688) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3689) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Norton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ARENDS: A bill (H. R. 3690) making eligible for retirement, under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army, A. Richard Hedstrom, chaplain, an officer of the United States Army during the World War, who incurred physical disability in line of duty; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 3691) granting a pension to Margaret E. Pryce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYERS: A bill (H. R. 3692) for the relief of Celeste C. Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BIERMANN: A bill (H. R. 3693) granting a pension to Mary C. Learned; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3694) for the relief of Florence Byvank; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3695) for the relief of Kittie R. Miller; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOEHNE: A bill (H. R. 3696) granting a pension to Ethel K. Massie; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3697) granting a pension to George E. Hilgert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOILEAU: A bill (H. R. 3698) granting a pension to Sarah A. De Gross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3699) granting a pension to Marie Beck; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3700) granting a pension to Elizabeth Ellen Barker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3701) granting a pension to Mary E. Grinnell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3702) to provide for the refund or abatement of the claim for loss incurred in the burglary of the post office at Arpin, Wis.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3703) for the relief of Lawrence Nohr; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3704) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Bump; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOLAND: A bill (H. R. 3705) for the relief of Thomas A. Coyne; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3706) for the relief of Nell Mullen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRUNNER: A bill (H. R. 3707) authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow a gold medal of honor, of such

design as he may approve, upon Michael J. Quinn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARDEN: A bill (H. R. 3708) for the relief of Hudson Bros., of Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3709) for the relief of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3710) for the relief of the heirs at law of Barnabas W. Baker and Joseph Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3711) for the relief of the James River Bridge Corporation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3712) for the relief of Robert James Allen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3713) to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to F. Lee Bartlett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3714) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of contractors and subcontractors for post offices and other buildings and work under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1919, as amended by act of March 6, 1920; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 3715) authorizing the reimbursement of Edward B. Wheeler and the State Investment Co. for the loss of certain lands in the Mora Grant, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DIETRICH: A bill (H. R. 3716) granting a pension to Leon P. Chesley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3717) granting a pension to Rush E. Kindig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3718) granting an increase of pension to Eva Louise Eberlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3719) granting a pension to Fred C. Vanderpool; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3720) for the relief of Wilfred J. Drey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3721) for the relief of Angelo J. Gillotti; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOCKWEILER: A bill (H. R. 3722) for the relief of Samuel Kaufman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3723) for the relief of Frank N. Curtiss; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DORSEY: A bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of William Henry Savage; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 3725) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of the Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FORD of California: A bill (H. R. 3726) granting a pension to Susan McKay Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3727) for the relief of Carl Siele; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3728) for the relief of Fred Pruscha, alias Fred Cole; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FREY: A bill (H. R. 3729) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of Henry W. Bibus, Annie Ulrick, Samuel Henry, Charles W. Hensor, Headley Woolston, John Henry, Laura B. Margerum, and George H. Custer, of Falls Township and borough of Tullytown, Bucks County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 3730) granting an increase of pension to Effie C. Greene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3731) granting the Distinguished Service Cross, also the Oak Leaf Cluster, to Acors Rathbun Thompson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3732) for the relief of John H. Gatts; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3733) granting back pay to Auguste C. Loiseau; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3734) for the relief of Sarah Lloyd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3735) for the relief of Mrs. Charles L. Reed; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3736) for the relief of James L. Barnett; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3737) for the relief of George L. Stone; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3738) granting a pension to Melba Bates; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3739) granting a pension to Rawley B. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINZER: A bill (H. R. 3740) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3741) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Stuard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KRAMER: A bill (H. R. 3742) granting a pension to Ella Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3743) granting a pension to Edith M. Cruise; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3744) granting a pension to Pearl Bouchie; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3745) for the relief of George A. Whitlock; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3746) for the relief of George Hovey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMNECK: A bill (H. R. 3747) for the relief of James Albert Duffy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LORD: A bill (H. R. 3748) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3749) granting an increase of pension to Jennette Knapp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3750) granting an increase of pension to Emma R. Pettie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3751) granting a pension to Sarah W. Chisholm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3752) granting a pension to Grace A. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3753) granting a pension to Lillie Brinkerhoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3754) granting a pension to Chester A. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3755) granting a pension to Hortense Van Horne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3756) granting a pension to Anna V. Peck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMILLAN: A bill (H. R. 3757) granting a pension to Carl Wilhelm Janssen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3758) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth W. Donaldson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3759) for the relief of E. H. Jennings; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3760) for the relief of Capt. Arthur L. Bristol, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3761) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Hampton & Branchville Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3762) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to determine the claims of Lewis E. Magwood; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 3763) for the relief of William Randolph Cason; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAAS: A bill (H. R. 3764) for the relief of the heirs of Jean Baptiste Faribault and Pelagie Faribault, his wife; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3765) for the relief of Manuel Ferreira; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3766) for the relief of John R. Bullock; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 3767) for the relief of Agnes M. Allsop; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RICH: A bill (H. R. 3768) granting an increase

of pension to Elizabeth L. Crist; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3769) granting an increase of pension to Kate L. Rodimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3770) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3771) granting an increase of pension to Ellen E. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3772) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3773) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Grange; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3774) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Sherwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3775) granting a pension to Anna L. Harman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3776) granting a pension to Lulu Maude Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDS: A bill (H. R. 3777) for the relief of Herald Publishing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 3778) granting a pension to Ada Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3779) for the relief of Esaw Wright; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3780) granting a pension to Henry Hibbard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3781) granting a pension to Evaline Sammons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3782) for the relief of Ralph Adams Cram, Lydia B. Kimball, executrix under the last will and testament of Bertram G. Goodhue, deceased, and Donald G. Ferguson, administrator of the estate of Frank W. Ferguson, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3783) for the relief of George W. Rhine, doing business under the name of Rhine & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STACK: A bill (H. R. 3784) granting a pension to Joseph A. Daily; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TURNER: A bill (H. R. 3785) for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Newton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEARIN: A bill (H. R. 3786) for the relief of Woodworth B. Allen, captain, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON: A bill (H. R. 3787) for the relief of Robert D. Hutchinson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3788) granting a pension to Cornelia M. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3789) granting a pension to Nannie M. Buckley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 3790) for the relief of Walter W. Johnston; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 3791) granting a pension to Mary E. Burchett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3792) granting a pension to Eliza James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3793) granting a pension to Grace L. Horn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3794) granting a pension to Levina E. Starks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3795) granting a pension to Mary E. Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3796) granting a pension to Mary E. Hays; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3797) for the relief of St. Ludgers Catholic Church, of Germantown, Henry County, Mo.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3798) granting a pension to Annie May Bartlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 3799) for the relief of Mrs. W. E. Bouche; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 43) for the relief of Delbert E. Libbey; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. McLEOD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to amend section 3 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency, for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, and so forth", approved February 8, 1918; to the Committee on Patents.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

86. By Mr. BOEHNE: Petition of Joseph V. Richardson, Evansville, Ind., and others, favoring legislation for the Townsend plan of old-age pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

87. By Mr. BUCKBEE: Petition of the City Council of Rockford, Ill., asking Congress to make additional funds available for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

88. By Mr. CULKIN: Petition of the citizens of Phoenix, N. Y., favoring legislation for the Townsend plan of old-age revolving pensions; to the Committee on Labor.

89. Also, petition of the residents of Selkirk Beach, Pulaski, and vicinity in the State of New York, favoring a breakwater and harbor at the mouth of the Salmon River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

90. By Mr. DEROUEN: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Vinton, La., regarding submission of stop-alien representation amendment to Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

91. By Mr. GOODWIN: Memorial of the National Association of Letter Carriers, favoring repeal of the salary reduction as authorized in title II, sections 2 and 3, as amended by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1935; to the Committee on Appropriations.

92. Also, petition of residents of Ulster County, N. Y., asking support of the Townsend plan for old-age pensions; to the Committee on Labor.

93. By Mr. HILDEBRANDT: Petition of Spink County Farmers Union, beseeching the Congressmen and Senators to intercede in their behalf, and urging them to do everything possible to pass a law whereby the destitute farmers may be able to obtain their seed from the Government on a plan whereby same may be returned in the fall bushel for bushel plus 10-percent increase in bushels for handling charges; to the Committee on Agriculture.

94. Also, petition urging proper representatives of all types of business enterprise to put an immediate end to the growth of Government in business; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

95. Also, petition of District No. 2, F. E. & C. U. of A., appealing to our Senators and Representatives that the Government furnish seed grain to farmers in the drought-stricken district, and this seed to be returned bushel for bushel and a small amount added to defray handling charge, therefore giving the farmer a chance to be self-sustaining; to the Committee on Agriculture.

96. Also, petition of South Dakota Bankers' Association, recommending that Congress put forth every effort to secure the necessary financing of seed for this crop; to the Committee on Agriculture.

97. Also, petition of the Farmers Elevator Association of South Dakota, urging cessation of restrictive legislation in Congress relating to the grain-marketing system; to the Committee on Agriculture.

98. Also, petition of the board of directors of the Madison Chamber of Commerce, resolving that the shelter-belt program, created by President Roosevelt, designed to grow trees over an area 100 miles wide and extending from Canada to the Gulf through this section of South Dakota, is both practical and necessary; to the Committee on Agriculture.

99. By Mr. HOOK: Letter signed by Rudolph A. Anderson, secretary of the Roosevelt Democratic Club of Ironwood, Mich., on resolution passed by that club as favoring legisla-

tion for a harbor and breakwater to be located at a suitable place on Lake Superior at the mouth of Black River or Little Girls Point, known as Ohman's Creek; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

100. By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition signed by 18,827 members of the National Old-Age Pension League, Wichita, Kans., favoring a national old-age pension of \$50 per month for a single person and \$70 for man and wife after they have reached age of 50 years; to the Committee on Labor.

101. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Memorial of Dr. J. B. Barnett and Black Bros., of Thornton; C. J. Bryant, of Aquilla; I. G. Nance, route 1, Thornton; Hubert M. Harrison, vice president and general manager of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, Longview; and R. R. Black, president of the First National Bank of Thornton, all of the State of Texas, favoring legislation authorizing emergency crop loans for 1935; to the Committee on Agriculture.

102. By Mr. KENNEY: Memorial of Tan-Ta-Qua Tribe, No. 294, Improved Order of Red Men, endorsing national lottery bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

103. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Resolution of the Order of Benefit Association of Railway Employees of Horton, Kans., division no. 192, urging the enactment of legislation modifying the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act as provided for by House bill 8100 of the Seventy-third Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

104. By Mr. MERRITT of New York: Resolution of Colon Council, No. 309, Knights of Columbus, of Long Island City, Long Island, N. Y., protesting against the activities of the National Revolutionary Party in Mexico, and urging the United States Congress to refrain from any intervention in support of said party, and to refrain from trade relations which are profitable to the supporters of the National Revolutionary Party, and urging tourists not to visit Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

105. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, New York City, urging air-mail terminal at Bennett Field in New York City; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

106. Also, petition of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the State of Louisiana, urging continuation of excise tax on foreign oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

107. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of Woodside Civic Association, 5601 Northern Boulevard, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y., favoring the continuation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the necessary appropriations for same; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

108. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city of Milwaukee; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1935

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

In this sacred stillness, Heavenly Father, we would lift our eyes unto Thee. Thou hast set Thy glory above the heavens. We beseech Thee to pour into our lives a high and holy meaning; renew, unfold, and refresh them. Even in the dark hours in which reason and experience fail, we pray for Thy comforting signals. We praise Thee for the assurance that Thy mercy strengthens, Thy heart forgives, and Thy wisdom will guide us aright. Send Thy light, which strikes a crimson pathway through the ages, and bless us with that spirit of brotherhood that breathes from the heaven of the Savior of men. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the

following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 364. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War in the District of Columbia;

S. 397. An act to provide for recording of deeds of trusts and mortgages secured on real estate in the District of Columbia, and for releasing thereof, and for other purposes;

S. 398. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto;

S. 399. An act to amend sections 416 and 417 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia;

S. 400. An act to permit the stepchildren of certain officers and employees of the United States to be admitted to the public schools of the District of Columbia without payment of tuition;

S. 401. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia", approved February 27, 1929;

S. 402. An act to amend section 824 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia;

S. 404. An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia in excess of that required for public projects and improvements, and for other purposes; and

S. 408. An act to promote safety on the public highways of the District of Columbia by providing for the financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles for damages caused by motor vehicles on the public highways in the District of Columbia; to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may read a resolution I now send to the desk, that it be incorporated in the RECORD, and that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to have read the resolution which he is sending to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the resolution?

Mr. SWEENEY. It is a resolution to investigate the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a special committee to be composed of seven members for the purpose of conducting an investigation into the administration of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to determine the cause of the unnecessary delay, irregularities, or discrimination against applicants who qualify for a mortgage loan under the terms and provisions of the act of Congress creating the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and to further inquire into any act of misfeasance or malfeasance on the part of any official, employee, or agency of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

That said special committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, by subpoena or otherwise, and to take such testimony as it deems necessary. Subpoenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman and shall be served by any person designated by him. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness,