3752. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Social Justice Council, No. 1, of Yonkers, N. Y., urging the passage of the Ludlow bill giving the people the deciding voice in wars which necessitate the use of American soldiers on foreign soil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3753. By Mr. GWYNNE: Petition of sundry citizens of Waverly, Iowa, protesting against the imposition of new processing taxes on primary food products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3754. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Regular Veterans' Association, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution passed by executive action of Post No. 75, Cheyenne, Wyo., dated December 20, 1937; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1938

(Legislative day of Wednesday, January 5, 1938)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

HOMER T. BONE, a Senator from the State of Washington, and HIRAM W. JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of California, appeared in their seats today.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar days Thursday, January 6, 1938, and Friday, January 7, 1938, was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. 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	Duffy	La Follette	Pittman
Ashurst	Ellender	Lewis	Pope
Bankhead	Frazier	Lodge	Reynolds
Barkley	George	Logan	Russell
Bone	Gibson	Lundeen	Schwartz
Borah	Gillette	McAdoo	Schwellenbach
Bridges	Glass	McCarran	Sheppard
Bulkley	Graves	McGill	Shipstead
Bulow	Guffey	McKellar	Smith
Byrd	Harrison	McNary	Steiwer
Byrnes	Hatch	Miller	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Hayden	Minton	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	Herring	Murray	Truman
Chavez	Hitchcock	Neely	Tydings
Connally	Holt	Norris	Vandenberg
Copeland	Johnson, Calif.	Nye	Van Nuys
Davis	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney	Wagner
Donahey	King	Overton	Wheeler

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKE] is absent on official business as a member of the committee appointed to investigate certain conditions in Puerto Rico.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MOORE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BERRY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIETERICH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LONERGAN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained on important public business.

Mr. GIBSON. I announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is necessarily absent on official business by reason of service on a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. I ask that this announcement stand for all quorum calls during the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

The VICE PRESIDENT, pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, designated Mr. ELLENDER, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, to read Washington's Farewell Address on February 22 next.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN NATIONALS, ARMED FORCES, AND INVESTMENTS IN CHINA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 210 (submitted by Mr. STEIWER on December 20, 1937, and agreed to January 5, 1938), certain information concerning American nationals, American troops, and American capital in China, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

"INADEQUACY OF STATE MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENT REPORTING"

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Inadequacy of State Motor-Vehicle Accident Reporting," which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the special assistants employed under the appropriation "Pay of special assistant attorneys, United States courts," together with the rates of compensation, the amounts paid, and a description of their duties, as of January 1, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the National Academy of Sciences transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Academy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

PETITION AND MEMORIAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter in the nature of a petition from Samuel W. Getzen, of Gainesville, Fla., praying for an amendment to the so-called Wagner housing bill to make loans in any amount immediately available for college fraternities, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Rotan, Tex., remonstrating against the United States becoming involved in war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

A bill (S. 3198) for the relief of Filomeno Jiminez and Felicitas Dominguez; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

A bill (S. 3199) to provide that it shall be a criminal offense to advise, advocate, or teach principles of government based in whole or in part in opposition to or discrimination

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against people of any particular race or creed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3200) to provide for cancelation of citizenship and deportation in the case of certain naturalized citizens of the United States because of the advocacy of political doctrines subversive of the best interests of the United States;

A bill (S. 3201) to suspend immigration for permanent residence in the United States for 1 year; and

A bill (S. 3202) to provide for the prompt deportation of habitual alien criminals and other undesirable aliens now in the United States, and to prevent unnecessary hardship or separation of families; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. BULOW:

A bill (S. 3203) to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States," approved June 29, 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. MURRAY:

A bill (S. 3204) to amend section 92 of the Judicial Code to provide for a term of court at Kalispell, Mont.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. O'MAHONEY introduced Senate bill 3205, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MILLER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 242) relating to the method of distribution of price-adjustment payments with respect to the 1937 cotton crop; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

MONOPOLY AND THE RETAIL GROCERY TRADE—ADDRESS BY CHARLES H. MARCH

[Mr. BORAH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject Monopoly and the Retail Grocery Trade, delivered by Hon. Charles H. March, member of the Federal Trade Commission, at Boston, Mass., on June 2, 1937, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE LATE MAJ. GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter and article relative to Maj. Gen. Enoch Herbert Crowder, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, upon perusing, as Senators have done, the Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States for the year 1937, there are to be found on page 6 of the report a couple of paragraphs of more than ordinary interest. These paragraphs read:

> I believe, too, that there is something inherently illogical in the present system of having the budget and expenditures of the courts and the individual judges under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. The courts should be an independent, coordinate branch of the Government in every proper sense of the term.
>
> Accordingly I recommend legislation that would provide for the creation and maintenance of such administrative system under the control and direction of the Supreme Court.

While those paragraphs are brief, they cover a wide sweep; and upon a close investigation it will be discovered that they mean a vast deal.

I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD at this point an article appearing in this morning's issue of the Washington Post by that excellent writer and close analyst, Mr. Franklyn Waltman, in which he discusses and highly approves the suggestion of the Attorney General. Allow me to say that I heartily agree with this recommendation of Attorney General Cummings. Our courts should be an independent coordinate branch of the Government.

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

[From the Washington Post of January 8, 1938]

POLITICS AND PEOPLE—CUMMINGS' PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER UNITED STATES COURT FUNDS CALLED EXCELLENT IDEA

(By Franklyn Waltman)

Like the man who bit the dog, when a Government official recommends that some of his power and prerogatives be taken away from him, it is news. And it is such news that Attorney General Homer S. Cummings makes in his annual report to Congress.

Modestly buried in that report and generally overlooked is a proposal by the Attorney General that Congress transfer from the Justice Department and lodge in an administrative division of the Supreme Court jurisdiction over the budget and expenditures of the Federal courts and individual judges. It is an excellent suggestion and one that Congress should adopt.

As Mr. Cummings says, "there is something inherently illogical in the present system of having the budget and expenditures of the courts and individual judges under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice." Why? Because the Justice Department, representing the Government, is the chief litigant in the Federal courts. It is a party in interest, not alone in all the Federal criminal cases, but in a large and growing number of civil actions involving the Government and its citizens.

There is no intention here even to intimate that the Attorney General or his aides would use their power over the purse strings of the judiciary to bring a recalcitrant judge into line. But the fact that the Attorney General could do so if he wished constitutes a factor in the relationship between the Justice Department and the courts which should be eliminated—and Mr. Cummings evidences he recognizes that fact.

It is but human nature to like those people who like you, and the Justice Department undoubtedly has a greater sympathy—unconsciously, if you please—with the difficulties of judges who are sympathetic with Justice Department contentions than with judges cold to those contentions.

On the other hand, each judge knows he must get Justice Department approval for additional sums for his court for the employment of additional clerical help, or secretaries, or supplies. Indeed, he must go to the Justice Department even to shift about funds appropriated to him, such as giving a hard-working clerk a raise. One is never coldly impersonal and objective with one who holds the purse strings.

Thus Mr. Cummings, declaring that "the courts should be an independent, coordinate branch of the Government in every proper sense of the term," projects a valuable recommendation. By sponsoring the proposed change himself, he eliminates from discussion of it the ground for any contention that it is aimed at him. Would that we had more public officials who view their own functions with such impersonal objectivity.

Indeed, Mr. Cummings' report this year is a great improvement over the annual reports of the Attorney General for many years back because of his realistic approach to pressing problems. Freed from the necessity of making out a case for the Federal court reorganization plan, he now convincingly discusses the congested situation of Federal court dockets and what should be done.

There never has been any doubt about the need for additional judges in the Federal courts. Indeed that need became apparent years ago and its correction annually has been urged on the President and Congress by the Judicial Conference, but with little success. One glaring deficiency of the legislation passed after the collapse of the court reorganization fight was the failure to attack the problem of congestion by creating new judgeships.

Not only did Mr. Cummings, in his report endorse the recommendation of the Judicial Conference for the appointment of 4 additional circuit judges and 12 additional district judges, but he proposed the appointment of 10 more district judges and another associate justice for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Thus he urges the creation of 27 additional judges.

There can be no doubt as to the need for all of these additional judges. As the Attorney General points out in his report, the word "current" in describing the condition of the court docket requires explanations which frequently demonstrate that it is far from current as a layman understands that word.

Moreover, as was revealed in the responses of Federal judges to Senator FREDERICK STEIWER's inquiry last spring, many dockets are kept "current" only through a judge working day and night and "shooting from the hip," as one explained the inability, due to the pressure of cases, to give to each the required study and deliberation.

Deserving of consideration also is Mr. Cummings' proposal for the creation of an administrative division under the Supreme Court, in charge of a permanent administrative officer, to keep track of the work of the courts and their needs for assistance, and to ascertain what judges are free to assist in courts temporarily congested due to unusual circumstances. He would put jurisdiction over the Budget and expenditures of the court under this official.

Now that the court reorganization plan has been abandoned and Congress need not be disturbed by properly felt apprehensions over a flying squadron of the "king's judges" roving around the country, it can and should consider this proposal on its merits.

Nothing in any country is so important as the administration of justice. If those springs are kept clean and efficient, one need never fear the poisoning of democracy. This Congress may yet win for itself a place in history by giving earnest study to the Cummings proposals, followed by determined action.

PREVENTION OF AND PUNISHMENT FOR LYNCHING

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1507) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws and to punish the crime of lynching.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, today I wish to provide myself with the opportunity of introducing two bills in which I know that the American people are greatly interested, particularly at this time, in view of the fact that the affairs of the world are so terribly and dangerously unsettled.

The bills to which I refer, and which I now send to the desk and introduce, are as follows:

Bill No. 1 is designed to provide for cancelation of citizenship and deportation in the case of certain naturalized citizens of the United States because of the advocacy of political doctrines subversive of the best interests of the United States.

Bill No. 2 provides that it shall be a criminal offense to advise, advocate, or teach principles of government based in whole or in part in opposition to or discrimination against people of any particular race or creed, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bills will be received and appropriately referred.

(The bills introduced by Mr. REYNOLDS appear in today's RECORD, p. 215, under the appropriate heading.)

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, we all hope that the people of America will concentrate their thoughts and direct their energies to the continued benefit of the United States of America. Unfortunately, as we all know, as a matter of fact, many Americans in the past have gone to foreign lands for the purpose of enlisting with foreign armies in fighting upon one side or another in those respective foreign lands.

For instance, at the present time I am informed that many Americans are in China, fighting with the Chinese in opposition to the Japanese invasion. Likewise, as we know, many Americans are today engaged in the warfare on Spanish soil, some fighting with the Loyalists of Spain, while some are with the rebel forces.

I have before me a copy of the New York Daily News of Friday, January 7. On page 3 I happen to observe a likeness—that is to say, a reproduction of a photograph—of an American citizen by the name of Harold E. Dahl. He is an American, an aviator, a flier who was fighting with the Loyalist forces in Spain. Recently he was captured, tried, and the article I have before me reveals the fact that he has been sentenced to life imprisonment, his trial having been conducted under the supervision of General Franco, in charge of the rebel forces.

On the next page of the same paper I find another article entitled "Came to Visit Baby; Faces Nazi Guillotine." I read from that article in part. It follows:

> Execution in Germany may be the price that Paul List, 37, will pay for responding to an overwhelming desire to see the American wife and baby daughter in Rochester, N. Y., from whom wars and wanderings had exiled him.
>
> A wounded ex-member of Loyalist Spain's International Brigade and a German citizen, he was discovered as a stowaway on the *Normandie*, which arrived here December 8. He has been imprisoned ever since on Ellis Island.

It appears that this man's wife is an American citizen and that he lived in this country for many, many years, having come in here, by the way, as a result of having evaded the American immigration authorities.

In this particular connection, in reference to American citizens and others interesting themselves in matters of a foreign nature, I have before me an article from the Daily Worker, the organ and mouthpiece of the Workers' Party in this country, the official publication of that political party, describing a new veterans' organization which has been formed in this country. It appears that another veterans' organization has been formed in the United States, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. This article states that the organization held its first conference on Saturday afternoon at the Mecca Temple, adopting a constitution and making nominations for the first slate of national officers.

The article reads further:

> The group is "open to all Americans who served in Spain in the international brigade and who left Spain with the permission of the international brigade."

My understanding of the international brigade is that it is something like the French Foreign Legion. The international brigade is made up of foreigners from all parts of the world who have joined the Loyalist or Communist forces in Spain. They have organized in this country. This article states that—

> The functions of the organization, according to its constitution, are "to continue and promote friendly and helpful relations between its members; to assist the friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in their work of providing the Americans in Spain with comforts and in their work of rehabilitation; to help to rally the support of the democratic people of America to the democratic people of Spain, fighting for their independence against Fascist invasion; to aid in every effective way possible the peace and anti-Fascist movement and cooperate with any and all organizations working for peace and democracy and against fascism; to affiliate and cooperate with organizations formed in other countries by veterans of the international brigade."

In other words, there has been formed in this country an organization of veterans who served with the Loyalist forces in Spain. That is to say, many American citizens from all parts of our great section of the North American Continent apparently are today and at all times interesting themselves in what is taking place in foreign countries, when my contention is that at this hour the real, genuine Americans who are interested in the continued progress of the United States of America should concentrate their thoughts and devote their energies to the development, the welfare, and the protection of the United States of America, and keep their mouths out of affairs in Asia and Spain and every other country of the world.

Mr. President, the two bills I have just introduced are sponsored 100 percent by the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America. Just prior to taking the floor this morning it was my privilege to talk with a committee of gentlemen representing the Army and Navy Union, one of the largest veterans' organizations in this country. The committee was headed by Hon. John D. Crim, national legislative chairman. I may advise the Senate that it is my understanding that these bills were introduced in the House and were sponsored there by my colleague, friend, and neighbor, Hon. ZEBULON WEAVER, United States Representative from the Eleventh District of North Carolina. If I am incorrect about that I shall correct the RECORD before I yield the floor.

When I talked a moment ago with this committee of gentlemen of the Army and Navy Union I was advised by one of them that there are 26 Nazi camps in the United States. There are 26 perfected organization units, each unit having affiliated with it as its composition, so to speak, hundreds of men who are devoting their time and energies to thinking about their mother country of Germany instead of the country which adopted them, the country of the United States of America. When I make this statement I am happy to see sitting to my right the able junior Senator from the State of New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], who evidenced his splendid, patriotic interest in this subject a few days ago when I spoke briefly in regard to this subject.

I am informed by the gentlemen of the committee of the Army and Navy Union, headed by Chairman Crim, that within the confines of our own United States there are today 8,000 storm troopers. These men, without hesitancy, array themselves in the uniform of the storm troopers of Germany and march unmolested in various sections of the United States. I ask the able junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. MINTON], a veteran of the war, one of our World War heroes, whether in his opinion any other country upon the face of the earth would permit foreign soldiers to march in the uniform of their country within its borders? No other country would. We are the only country upon the face of the earth which would tolerate it.

I not only learn that there are 8,000 uniformed storm troopers in this country of ours but that there are 60,000 active, participating members of the German-American Bund here. In addition to that, we all know that the Fascists have organized here. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico, we find foreign units in this country,

American citizens, naturalized and otherwise, who are more thoroughly interested in what is going on in Spain and in Germany and in other countries than they are as to what is taking place within the confines of the United States.

We have not been paying any attention to such matters. I remember years ago, before I came to the United States Senate, I heard people asserting that the Communists were going to have charge of this country in a few years. Everyone said, "We don't care anything about that. That is a lot of propaganda, a lot of talk; you cannot scare us. The Communists will never be able to vote in this country." Today Communists have a well-organized party, and the Communists in the United States, as we all know, are making progress. So I say that people may be mistaken when they say, "Why should we pay any attention to the Nazis or the Fascists who organize in this country? That does not make any difference."

Mr. President, I am going to show how it is going to make a difference. I am going to show why this is the opportune time to nip all these foreign movements in the bud, because they will eventually affect certainly the Western Hemisphere, and if the Western Hemisphere is affected they will affect the United States of America.

Yesterday afternoon when I stepped into the reading room I happened to pick up a copy of The New Republic, and I glanced through it to see if I could find anything about which I would like to talk today. [Laughter.] Lo and behold, I found an article which I should like to read to the Senate. The article is entitled "What About Mexico?" One paragraph reads as follows:

> Much, of course, depends on the international situation. Mexico's southern neighbor is Guatemala, a feudal-military dictatorship now on very cordial terms with Germany. At the present moment arms are being smuggled across the frontier into Mexico. Guatemala is very plainly being groomed to play the role of Portugal, and there are well-founded rumors that a plan now exists whereby at a given moment Mexico's southern border states will secede and be annexed to Guatemala. What makes all of this very serious is that the Nazis, among the original backers of the outlawed "gold shirts," are now intimately connected with, and very likely are even directing, most of the machinations against the Mexican Government. With a good foothold in South America, the new Fascist triple alliance is now seeking to gain important positions in North America.

We are interested, because all of us who are familiar with the situation which exists in South America today know that Germany and Italy have been endeavoring as best they can to obtain a foothold in the Western Hemisphere, and if we are to judge from the press, they have gained a foothold in Brazil, where unquestionably a dictatorship has been established.

Here is an article to the effect that the Nazis are doing their very best to obtain a foothold in other countries of the Western Hemisphere, and other nations, as a matter of fact, such as Russia, have certainly become the controlling factor in many sections of the North American continent.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Certainly.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Did the Senator say that a dictatorship, as he understood it, was now in possession of Brazil?

Mr. REYNOLDS. That has been my understanding from the press reports.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Did the Senator note our own President's speech in Rio in November 1936 when he said that the two inventors of the New Deal were the President of Brazil and the President of the United States?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I read that.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is that what the Senator is nervous about?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I read that statement. That was about a year ago, but it was before the recent election, and many changes have taken place in Brazil since then. Brazil is a country about a third larger than the United States, with a population of about 53,000,000, the only one of the 22 republics of the Western Hemisphere south of us in which the people speak Portuguese, and conditions have changed there since the election of this new man or the dictatorship.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me——

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The observation the President of the United States made was a specific recognition of President Vargas, the present President; so the Senator should be even more nervous than he was when he made his original response to my question.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Not at all. Conditions have changed in Brazil since the time President Roosevelt paid a visit to South America in November 1936, when he attended the peace conference at Buenos Aires, at which time our very able Secretary of State delivered a masterful address there.

In reference to other nations obtaining a foothold in the Western Hemisphere, which no doubt will eventually affect our country, I wish to use as a concrete illustration our sister Republic of Mexico. The seat of Communist activities in the Western Hemisphere is in Veracruz, Mexico. I doubt if any of the seven Soviet states constituting the Republic of Russia are any more communistic than is the State of Veracruz in Mexico.

The Germans, who have formed an alliance with the Italians and with the Japanese, are endeavoring to concentrate their interests in South America at those points where they believe success may be more easily achieved. They believe that they can gain a foothold which will really hold better in Brazil and Guatemala and Mexico, perhaps, than in any other countries of the Western Hemisphere at the present time.

In speaking of the members of that triple alliance, I do not believe that Japan is ever going to be able to gain much of a foothold in any of the countries of Central or South America politically. It is true that she has made tremendous inroads in certain sections of South America. For instance, she has created for herself quite a favorable trade in Venezuela, in Colombia, in Ecuador, in Chile, and in Peru, and she has some business in Bolivia, for that matter, but most of the business she has been able to gain for herself has been on the western side of the South American continent, whereas on the other side of that continent we find that Italy and Germany, of the triple alliance, have been very successful in creating for themselves a considerable amount of business.

I noted in The New Republic yesterday something further which I desired to discuss here today in connection with the bills to which I have referred, but at the present time I do not have the article before me.

Mr. President, in connection with the introduction of these bills, I desire now to read a resolution which several days ago I sent to the desk for consideration.

The resolution reads as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Labor are requested to transmit to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, all information which may be in their possession and all information which may be in the possession of any of them with respect to the activities in the United States of persons—including diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign States—who have recently been engaged in or are now active in enlisting persons residing in the United States for service in the armed forces of any foreign state or of any faction in any foreign state where civil strife exists.

My resolution has not yet been acted upon, but I shall not press for action upon it until after we shall have completed the business now before the Senate.

Mr. President, in conjunction with the matter which I have but briefly discussed, I desire now to introduce some additional bills. The first bill I desire to introduce is a bill to suspend immigration for permanent residence in the United States for 1 year.

The next bill I desire to introduce is to provide for the prompt deportation of habitual alien criminals and other undesirable aliens now in the United States, and to prevent unnecessary hardship or separation of families.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be received and properly referred.

(The bills introduced by Mr. REYNOLDS appear in today's RECORD, p. 215, under the appropriate heading.)

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, the other day, January 3, in the House of Representatives, I listened with a great deal of interest to an address from which I derived some valuable information and also inspiration. I listened to the very able address delivered by the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, who is loved by the great American people. I recall that he made mention of an increased Navy.

My recollection is that Great Britain is the possessor of more naval tonnage than any other nation upon the face of the earth; and that is not surprising, of course, because her possessions are to be found in all parts of the world. She controls about 25 percent of the earth's surface, and she has to maintain a tremendously big navy in order that she may successfully endeavor to protect what is known as Great Britain's life line, which leads from the British Isles southward to Gibraltar, through the waters of the Mediterranean to the Suez Canal, then south through the Suez Canal to the Red Sea, through the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, then over the Indian Ocean by Singapore, Borneo, and the Dutch East Indies to Darwin in Australia; then to Sidney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, and then southward as far as Tasmania.

My recollection is that we are the possessors of the second largest amount of naval tonnage to that of Great Britain.

Mr. President, I may add here that I believe in being protected. I think we ought to protect our shores, and we ought to have a big standing army and a big navy and a fine air force, because when a fellow is protected he never has any trouble. I have never had any trouble with Mr. Jack Dempsey. I never expect to, but I respect that gentleman's muscular attainments. I shall never have any trouble with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON]. He is about six feet two. His shoulders are very broad, his hips are very thin, his arms, his biceps, are very muscular. The minute I saw him, I made friends with him. I am not going to have any physical encounter with him. [Laughter.] I have always managed to make friends with those fellows who, I know, can beat me up physically. That, Mr. President, is what I call diplomacy. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, if Uncle Sam is developed and is well armed and is prepared, Uncle Sam is not going to have any trouble with anyone in the world. No one then is going to jump on Uncle Sam. But if Uncle Sam is not prepared, Uncle Sam is likely to get in trouble. If Uncle Sam is prepared to fight on the drop of the hat, then, when Uncle Sam speaks, those to whom he speaks are going to quiver in their boots.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Certainly. I shall be glad to yield to my good friend from Washington, because I know he is interested in the American people, and he believes in keeping America out of any foreign entanglements or embroilments which might lead to another World War.

Mr. BONE. The Senator referred to what I take it he considers a rule, that if one is thoroughly prepared he will not get into trouble. Is that correct?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes.

Mr. BONE. Does that rule apply only to the United States, or would the Senator say it applies generally to countries all over the world?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Well, no; I could not say that.

Mr. BONE. In asking this question I want to be fair to the Senator. I have in mind the thoroughly prepared condition of certain great European countries in 1914, and I am curious to know whether a tremendous preparation for war is in itself an assurance against war.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Oh, not at all! That, of course, largely depends upon the location of the country and the circumstances surrounding each particular case. However, I will say that it is my humble opinion that if in 1917 we had really been prepared to go to war and to have aided the Allies right then, I do not believe it would have been necessary for us to send armies to Europe.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield to me?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I gladly yield to my colleague from Washington.

Mr. BONE. Does the Senator think we went to Europe because we were unprepared?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Not at all.

Mr. BONE. I cannot follow that argument, Mr. President.

Mr. REYNOLDS. No; but if we had spoken, and if our voice had been heard across the Atlantic waters, it never would have been necessary to go over there. I think that if Germany had known we were going to provide the Allies with the assistance which we did provide them she would then have surrendered. As a matter of fact, in 1917, as the Senator knows, we were not prepared for war, but within the limited time we had we really made the most phenomenal progress that has been made by any nation upon the face of the earth, in all its history, in any war.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. I shall gladly yield to the Senator from Texas in one moment. When we declared war against Germany in April 1917 we were totally unprepared for war; but at the expiration of the war, when the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, we had in uniform and under arms 4,400,000 men. That was a phenomenal record.

I am now glad to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to advert to the inquiry of the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE]. As I understand the Senator from North Carolina, his idea is that, of course, when a belligerent, warlike nation is hunting a row preparation does not help that nation to keep out of war; but the Senator's view is that in the case of the United States, which is a peace-loving nation and a nation that has high ideals internationally, being prepared would operate just to the contrary; that other nations, knowing that our ideals were lofty and our purpose peaceful, would not seek a quarrel with us if we were well prepared. Is that the Senator's viewpoint?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes; the Senator is quite correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. There is a great distinction between the two cases.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield gladly to my colleague from Washington.

Mr. BONE. In the Senator's discussion I wish he would enlighten us about a matter upon which I think too little light has been cast in years past. I have heard discussions about preparedness which would fill literally reams, books, and libraries; and I should like to have some Member of the Senate—and I certainly think the able Senator from North Carolina could do so—tell us what preparedness is and what proper preparedness is. How much should be spent now to get prepared?

We are now at the point where four ships are going to cost nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. That will be the cost for four ships—no more.

Mr. REYNOLDS. That is $250,000,000.

Mr. BONE. Somewhere in that neighborhood.

Mr. REYNOLDS. That is correct.

Mr. BONE. In view of the Budget condition and the general business conditions of the country, I should like to have some light as to how much it is going to cost us to get to the state of preparedness which the Senator thinks we should achieve.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I am going to answer that question in a way that will certainly be of interest to my colleague from Washington, because the illustration centers within a stone's throw of his home.

I am a great believer in the airplane as a fighting instrument, Mr. President. Out in Seattle, Wash., within a stone's throw of the home of my distinguished colleague, Mr. BONE, we find one of the largest plants in America engaged in the

construction of fighting units, planes—the Boeing plant. Last October I had the very good fortune to be in the State of Washington, at which time I had the very great pleasure and good fortune of being with my distinguished colleague, Mr. BONE, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs; and we visited this plant in conjunction with our distinguished colleague JIM MURRAY, the Senator from Montana, who is very much interested in the matter of preparedness. We were together for several days, during which time we took advantage of the opportunity to discuss these matters somewhat and to visit the Boeing plant.

That plant is a marvelous institution. I may add, in passing, that I made inquiry of the superintendent of the plant as to why they happened to establish a great, big plant like that away out in the Northwest. I was told that they had a mighty fine climate out there; that it was not difficult to provide electric power for themselves; that they could get the spruce which is used quite generally in the manufacture of airplanes. I do not believe the Senator from Montana and I have ever had a more pleasant day together than we spent there. It was, indeed, interesting, Mr. President—interesting because then we were provided with concrete evidence of the phenomenal development of the airplane, which is to be used in future wars as the greatest instrumentality of death, because of the fact that it can spread poisonous gas which brings about death more rapidly than anything else. From the standpoint of horror, the wars of the future, the wars to come, cannot be compared at all with the little experience which was had over in Europe called the World War.

Mr. President, I wish to take advantage of the opportunity of telling the Members of the Senate that the first successful flight in the world of an airplane carrying man took place in the great State of North Carolina. Thirty-five years ago the first successful airplane flight by a heavier-than-air machine conveying man took place in my State of North Carolina. One day a couple of brothers, who answered to the name of Wright, appeared there. They experimented for a year or two. They went there because the Weather Bureau told them that it was the finest place in the world to make the sort of flight they had in contemplation. The name of the place was Kitty Hawk, N. C. Within another year, Mr. President, they set down upon those silvery sands of eastern North Carolina—sands that are daily licked and kissed by the lovely blue waters of the Atlantic—a sort of contraption that people wondered to see; but in a few moments it took to the air, quivered like a bird, and then set itself safely down upon those same lovely, silvery sands, thus making the first flight in the world made by a heavier-than-air machine designed to transport men.

Since then the airplane has developed tremendously. It has annihilated time and space. Today one can board an airplane in the city of Washington and within 7 days be set down safely in Canton, China. As a matter of fact, within the next 6 months, if one is desirous of flying around the world, he can buy a ticket from the Pan American Airways here in Washington and fly around the world. He can get into one of the American transcontinental planes here that will carry him safely to San Francisco; there he can take the Pan American clipper for Honolulu and Guam and on to Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and from there the same commercial line will transport him safely to Hong Kong and Canton, in China. There he can make connection, I believe, with the Dutch Imperial Airways, and the Dutch Imperial Airways and the British Imperial Airways will carry him over the Malay states and India and over Europe to London. At London he will be able to take a line, which is going to be sponsored and operated by a combination of British and American capital, and fly to New York. I understand the American line which made that combination with the British is the Pan American line. Just think of it. Within 6 months from now, if, Mr. President, you were desirous of flying around the world, all you would have to do would be to get into a plane, and you could make the journey, I presume, within 15 days.

When I was in the home town of the Senator from Washington in October, with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], who now occupies the chair, we inspected some of the big Boeing bombers.

After we had seen these airships, in talking with the superintendent or some of his aides there, reference was made to the cost of battleships. The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] mentioned a moment ago that we are preparing to spend almost a quarter of a billion dollars—$250,000,000—for four or five capital ships, as we call them. Those ships cost about 40 or 50 million dollars apiece.

Mr. BONE. They cost $60,000,000 apiece.

Mr. REYNOLDS. The Senator from Washington says they cost $60,000,000 apiece. Mr. President, I believe in battleships and gunboats and cruisers and submarines and all that sort of thing—we have got to have them and also airplane carriers—but I am a strong believer in airplanes. A battleship costs $60,000,000. From 300 to 400 Boeing bombers can be purchased for what one battleship costs.

The Boeing bomber, Mr. President, will fly at a speed of about 250 miles an hour. It will attain an altitude of about 20,000 feet, which is far beyond the reach of antiaircraft guns, and it will transport as operators and crew 8 or 10 men; that is to say, two pilots, the engineers, the gunners, the radio operators, and other members of the crew—a number sufficient to man properly and safely one of those big birds of the air with a steel beek. I am rather of the opinion that perhaps instead of constructing so many battleships we should buy many more of Boeing bombers.

Now, coming back to the subject of the progress made by the airplane, I am reminded that when the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and I were there the superintendent of the plant showed us an airplane that will have been finished within about 3 months. It is now being built in the State of Washington at the Boeing plant for the Pan American Airways for service between the United States and the British Isles, a link in the around-the-world service which I mentioned just a moment ago. The ship which they are building for the trans-Atlantic service is larger than the ship which was used by Christopher Columbus in October 1492, when he braved the turbulent waters of the Atlantic on the voyage when he discovered America, on which trip 71 days were consumed. The comparison that I desire to bring to the attention of the Members of the Senate in illustrating the tremendous progress made by airplanes is that the airplane being built in Seattle, Wash., is as big as the *Santa Maria*, the vessel in which Columbus sailed the waters of the Atlantic in 1492; and it will fly across the Atlantic Ocean in 10 or 12 hours, whereas it took Columbus 71 days; and the airplane being built in Seattle will carry as many people aboard as Columbus had aboard his ship. In other words, the airplane now being constructed for trans-Atlantic service, to be operated by the Pan American Airways in conjunction with the British Air Lines, will carry something like 80 passengers in addition to a crew of 15 or 20. That shows the remarkable development of aircraft.

I think that the airplane is going to figure tremendously in any future war; and we of this country, I think, are perhaps going to find more use for it in time of war than will any other nation of the world, with the possible exception of Russia, because, though we are quite a large nation, we are not the largest from the standpoint of area in the world.

I recall that very well, for in a discussion of immigration questions which I have brought before the Senate many times the question has been asked, "Why bother about immigration; we are the largest country in the world; let all the immigrants from all the earth come in." They did not stop to consider the fact that we are filling up pretty rapidly and that there are other countries which are much larger

than we are. For instance, Russia is three times as large as is the United States; Brazil, one of the 22 countries to the south of us, is one-third larger than the United States; and even Australia is larger in area than is the United States. I say we will have use for the airplane in this country because we have a large territory that must be covered and must be protected. For instance, it is nearly 3,000 miles from New York to San Francisco, and it is nearly 2,000 miles from Canada to the Rio Grande on the south. In addition to that, Mr. President, there is a vast territory to the north of us in the form of Canada; and, of course, we know that we have our possessions in the north, such as Alaska, which we bought from Russia about three-quarters of a century ago, and for which, I think, we paid $7,000,000. Then we have the islands extending from Alaska as we proceed Japanward.

Furthermore, to the south of us there is Mexico, which is a pretty good-sized country, with a population of about 15,000,000. The probabilities are if the United States is ever attacked by land by any other nation in the world that the invasion or attack will come through Mexico and over the soil of our sister republic to the south. So we will have to have airplanes to keep in touch with the situation down there. From the article I read a moment ago, published in the magazine I mentioned, the Nazis and the Fascists are gaining some foothold in Central and South America and we are going to have to be in a position probably to patrol some of the airways of those countries. But when that time comes, of course, we will have the advantage over any other nation that might want to attack us from the air because we know the air routes.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURRAY in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from North Carolina is familiar with the Monroe Doctrine, which is the announcement of the policy that the United States will not tolerate in the Southern Hemisphere the European system, not necessarily a monarch but any European system. May I inquire of the Senator whether or not the establishment of fascism or nazi-ism in South America would, in his opinion, impinge on our understanding of the Monroe Doctrine?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I think that would depend largely upon the activities in those countries of the organizations I have mentioned, communistic in Mexico, and fascist or nazi in other countries of South and Central America, and whether or not they had armed forces. I think that is what the fifth President of the United States, James Monroe, the author of the Monroe Doctrine, had in mind at the time he formulated and brought forth the so-called Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. President, I say that if the time ever comes when we are invaded by air by any foreign enemy nation we will have, of course, a great advantage over any attacking nation, for the reason that we are sponsoring largely and encouraging greatly the development of air routes and air lines and commercial aviation generally in this country. That development will not only be of great benefit to us in time of war, but is unquestionably of benefit to us now in time of peace.

For instance, there are innumerable air lanes stretching from the East to the West and from the North to the South, forming a network over all the 48 States of the Union. So our commercial pilots, and as a matter of fact to a large degree our Army and Navy and Marine pilots, are familiar with the air lanes in this country. We of the United States of course have familiarized ourselves—that is to say, speaking of the Army—with the air routes in Central America, by reason of the fact that we have most frequent occasion, as a matter of fact almost weekly occasion, to send our pilots with our ships to the Canal Zone, and from the Canal Zone back to the United States.

In addition to that, Mr. President, as I stated a moment ago, we have encouraged the development of our commercial air lines. For instance, the Pan American Air Lines have a terminal at Miami. They have constructed there, at great cost, a very beautiful terminal. I do not believe there is a more beautiful air terminal anywhere in the world than the one at Miami, Fla. I have visited most of the air terminals of central and continental Europe and other places in the world, but I have never seen one which was more substantially constructed than the one at Miami, of the Pan American Air Lines. Their lines stretch to Cuba. As a matter of fact, I believe they have lines from Miami to Habana, from Habana to Santiago at the other end of the island; from Santiago to Nuevitas on the other end of the coast; from Nuevitas to Port au Prince in Haiti; from Port au Prince in Haiti to Trujillo, in the Dominican Republic; from Trujillo to San Juan, Puerto Rico; from San Juan, Puerto Rico, the capital of that island, to St. Thomas, the capital of the Virgin Islands, and on down through the West Indies islands of the British to Port of Spain in Trinidad; and then they circle back, I believe, by Venezuela and Colombia.

In addition to that, these lines not only extend from Mexico City to the capital of the State of Yucatan, but they also have a network over Mexico and into Guatemala, and from Guatemala to British or Spanish Honduras and San Salvador and Nicaragua and Costa Rica and Panama. Then these lines cover, as of course you know, Colombia and Equador and Bolivia and Chile and Peru, and the ships of these lines fly across the Argentine from Santiago, the capital of Chile, across the Andes and the Pampas and the great plains to Buenos Aires, the Paris of the Western Hemisphere, and then northward through the Guianas and Brazil, and back by way of Venezuela,

I think it a wonderful thing that American pilots—and, of course, as you know American pilots aboard the Pan American planes are graduates of the Naval Academy—have been provided the opportunity of learning the air routes and the air lanes from the far North all the way down to the tip of South America. It is a fine thing, because perhaps the day will come when we shall have occasion to fly war planes to the south of us; how far south, I do not know. Nevertheless, we do know those lanes, and those who have any idea of attacking us by air on this side of the world had better acquaint themselves with the fact that we "know our onions." We have the finest fliers on the face of the earth. We know those air lanes, and we are prepared for any possible enemies who may contemplate attacking us by air. We want them to have an understanding of the fact that we are prepared for them.

Of course, in addition to that, our commercial lines are developing air traffic to Alaska. I do not know what line it is that goes up into our possession of Alaska. As a matter of fact, we now have air lines, I understand, to Nome; and there is a line flying once a week, somebody told me recently, from Fairbanks to Nome. They fly up there to where you can stand on one side of the boundary and throw a silver dollar—if you have a silver dollar—right over into Russian territory.

So I think it well that we are developing all these lines, not only so that our pilots may be able to serve us better in time of war in order to protect us, but it is a great benefit to the industry of this country.

For instance, if you want to send a letter to San Francisco now, you can get a letter there by plane overnight. You can take a plane here this afternoon going to San Francisco, and you will be in San Francisco tomorrow morning. You can put an air-mail stamp on a letter here this afternoon, and the letter will be delivered in San Francisco tomorrow morning. What progress we have made.

That reminds me that last night I went to see a motion picture called The Wells Fargo at the Earle Theater. It was extremely interesting. You would like it, Mr. President.

I hope you will go to see it. Perhaps my speech would have more effect upon you if you could see that motion picture, because it shows you the great progress we have made in this country since 1848; that is, since the days before the railroad stretched itself across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The picture portrays the old stage-coach days, the pony riders, and all that sort of thing, when it took weeks to send mail from New York to San Francisco. In those days, as you will remember, Mr. President, all mail went around by boat to the Isthmus. Then the little railroad was built down there which is still running from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and that route was used even during the gold rush to California in 1848. But times have so completely changed that you can put a letter in the mail now, and it will be delivered in San Francisco tomorrow. You can put a letter in the mail here, and in a few hours it will be delivered in Chicago or New Orleans or St. Louis.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator of course knows that the main overland route was across Nicaragua; and, as a matter of fact, the value of that route was so great that it prompted the efforts of William Walker—who was the original filibusterer—to secure control of that route and get the profits therefrom for transporting freight and mail.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I recall that, Mr. President, and I thank the able Senator from Georgia for reminding me of it. That brings on conversation about the Nicaragua Canal, and so forth; but I shall not go into that subject just now. I think I have enough other matters to talk about until the Senate adjourns this afternoon; but I shall be glad to touch upon that subject next week.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I shall be delighted to yield to my friend from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will not hurry.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Oh, I am taking my time and enjoying my speech very much, Mr. President. [Laughter.]

Speaking of the great aid that the American air lines, developed by American capital, have been to the industry of America, they have been of particular benefit to us in South America. Our competitors down in South America have been principally Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Japan, and France.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I do, with pleasure.

Mr. BONE. May I inquire of the Senator if he intends to speak at some length on Nicaragua?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Not today. I have a few other matters to discuss which I think are of more importance; but I shall be very happy to speak upon that subject for the benefit of the Senator, for his enlightenment, at an opportune time next week.

Mr. President, the countries I have named have been our principal competitors in South America. As a matter of fact, as Senators know, one of our great competitors formerly was Spain. As you know, our sister republic of Mexico—by the way, I had forgotten about that—was doing a great deal of business with Spain prior to the time the civil war began in Spain on July 18, 1936; but, of course, we are not experiencing much competition now, because Spain is not in position to provide much competition for us as long as the civil war is going on in Spain. These other countries, however, have provided considerable competition. The only countries that have been providing considerable competition for our American-owned and operated air lines have been the German and the French lines, and they have carried on that competition principally in the Argentine. The competition provided by Japan has been principally on the west coast of South America.

We have always had a very good business in Mexico, Central and South America. I am going to begin with Mexico. I see that I have plenty of time. It is only 25 minutes after 12 o'clock.

I never have been able to understand why Mexico did not give us more of her business. If the people in Mexico were really grateful, they ought to give us all of their business. I am going to say a few nice things about Mexico, and particularly about the people who lived there years ago. I am not going to say much about the people who live there now, because I do not like them any more. I do not like them any more for the reason I am about to state.

I went down there last year, and I was going from Mexico City to Acapulco by way of Tasco, and I had in my pocket $270. Two hundred dollars of that money was represented by four $50 American bills, and the other $70 of American money had been changed into Mexican money; and do you know that when I was motoring from Mexico City down to Acapulco, along about 12 o'clock in the daytime, 20 Mexican brigands, bandits, held me up and took away my $270, and took away from me a gold watch that I wore upon my wrist, that had been given to me by a very dear friend; and, Mr. President, I have been sore with the Mexicans ever since. [Laughter.]

Shortly after that—I must state this; I think I ought to be fair with the Mexican Government and the inhabitants of Mexico—through one of their representatives they apologized to me for what had happened. These bandits held me up with guns. They did not frighten me, because I did not have time to become frightened, and if I had had a gun I would not have attempted anything by way of resistance, because I know they would have shot me. When the representatives of the Mexican Government called upon me and extended apologies, I said, "Why, that is all right. That thing might have happened in any country in the world. I might have been held up by brigands, by Chinese bandits if I had been on the Mongolian plains, perhaps, and I might have been held up in Bombay or Calcutta or Sydney or Cape Town or Johannesburg or Yokohama or in any other city or country you might mention. It might even have happened in Chicago; but," I said, "I am glad it happened in Mexico and not in Chicago, because if it had happened in Chicago the bandits would have shot me before they took my money." [Laughter.]

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

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Certainly.

Mr. BYRNES. The Senator received an apology?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes; the representatives of the Mexican Government apologized for what had happened.

Mr. BYRNES. Did the Senator receive the $270? [Laughter.]

Mr. REYNOLDS. No; I did not get the $270. That is what I am sore about. [Laughter.] I did not get the $270.

Mr. President, the Mexican people are a pretty fair sort of people. They have a very interesting country. Mexico, as you know, has a population of about 15,000,000 people. Perhaps you would like to hear a little something about its history. It has a very interesting history from my recollection of it. It is hard to keep all these dates and facts in mind.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did a mob ever undertake to interfere with the Senator from North Carolina down in Mexico?

Mr. REYNOLDS. A mob? Oh, the bandits took away my $270.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator was just talking about that?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes; I was just referring to that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was talking to Representative TAYLOR, and did not hear the statement.

Mr. REYNOLDS. How could the Senator talk to anybody else when I was speaking? [Laughter.]

Mr. McKELLAR. It was very remiss of me, and I apologize.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I accept the Senator's apology.

My recollection is that along about 1519 a man by the name of Cortez, a Spaniard, who had come over from Spain and had spent a little time in Cuba, set out with an expedition on the last leg of his journey from the nearby waters of the harbor of Habana, and came to shore near Progreso, Mexico.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I observe that the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is supposed to be interested in the pending bill, is not present, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS] is not present, the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], is not present. They seem to have absolutely abandoned the field in behalf of the proposed legislation after the destructive speech of the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] yesterday. I am wondering whether it is fair to keep the rest of us here. I now observe 10 Senators on the floor, and therefore make the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Duffy	La Follette	Pittman
Ashurst	Ellender	Lewis	Pope
Bankhead	Frazier	Lodge	Reynolds
Barkley	George	Logan	Russell
Bone	Gibson	Lundeen	Schwartz
Borah	Gillette	McAdoo	Schwellenbach
Bridges	Glass	McCarran	Sheppard
Bulkley	Graves	McGill	Shipstead
Bulow	Guffey	McKellar	Smith
Byrd	Harrison	McNary	Steiwer
Byrnes	Hatch	Miller	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Hayden	Minton	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	Herring	Murray	Truman
Chavez	Hitchcock	Neely	Tydings
Connally	Holt	Norris	Vandenberg
Copeland	Johnson, Calif.	Nye	Van Nuys
Davis	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney	Wagner
Donahey	King	Overton	Wheeler

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, Cortez and his outfit proceeded southward from Cuba en route to a landing place on the shores of Mexico. Finally they landed at Veracruz. That was in the year 1519. Senators will remember that a few years before the Spaniards were making their first attempt to conquer the Indians of Mexico and Central and South America, there had been a great deal of trouble in Europe. In 1519 Cortez and the members of his expeditionary force landed at Veracruz. The force amounted to about 125 men. They had a few cannon and they had about 25 or 30 horses. Within a few months time they had made their way from their landing place at Veracruz across towering mountains, and finally found themselves standing upon that tremendous plateau upon which the city of Mexico was then sitting, 7,400 feet above sea level. The city of Mexico in 1519 had a population in excess of half a million. Some historians say that at that time Mexico City had a population of a million people, Indians and Aztecs.

Cortez with only a small company of men was able within a short time to conquer millions of Aztecs. He had some of his armed soldiers mounted upon steeds, and the Indians, who had never seen a horse, were thoroughly frightened. Of course, the first horses that came to the North American or, for that matter, the South American Continent, were brought by the Spaniards. Prior to the advent of the Spaniards in 1519 there were no horses on this side of the world. When the Indians saw those Spaniards mounted upon their horses, the men being in armor, they thought the horse and the man was one being, and at the sight of the mounted men they were frightened almost to death. The thing that to my mind is so marvelous is that Cortez with just a few men, 125 men, and perhaps 15 or 20 horses, was able to conquer millions of Aztecs in Mexico.

There was a man named Pizarro with Cortez. Pizarro was one of his lieutenants. As Senators will remember, Pizarro proceeded down to Guatemala and Central America, and he went across the Isthmus, and went as far south as Lima, Peru, and there built himself a beautiful castle, and history says that he was very much in love with a very beautiful Indian girl. He stayed there until he died. He did a great deal for that country by way of development.

Mr. President, the history of the development of Mexico and of all Central and South America by the Spaniards is very interesting. Senators have no doubt read many histories of that development.

Some days ago I read a book written by a man whose name I have forgotten—I very rarely pay attention to the names of the authors whose works I read—which described a young man's travels from Buenos Aires across the Pampas and across the Andes over into Chile. That was in the year 1845. The book gives an extremely interesting description of the young man's travels.

As Senators know, all that country is, of course, worth visiting. I stated a moment ago that I thought that Mexico from now on certainly ought to give us all her business. She ought not to trade with any other country in the world because we have done more for her than for any other country. We are her best friend, and are going to be more and more so in the years to come if we find that she is grateful. I say that because hundreds of thousands of tourists are going to Mexico. I say again that I ought not to boost Mexico because certain Mexicans took $270 away from me when I was down there.

Mr. President, I was in Mexico 3 or 4 years ago, and was invited to deliver an address in the Mexican Senate. I accepted the invitation. I spoke to the Senators of Mexico. I liked those whom I met very much.

Mexico is a very interesting country. I was down there again last year. Recently a road has been completed from Laredo, in Texas on the Texas-Mexican border, down to Mexico City. That is a distance, I imagine, of about 750 miles. That road is one of the most beautiful highways in the world. As a matter of fact, it is the longest scenic highway in the world. There is a beautiful highway, not quite so long, leading from Melbourne to Sydney, in Australia, over towering mountains, and part of it comes down to the sea. There is a very fine, beautiful, scenic highway from Capetown to Johannesburg, in South Africa. Of course, there are numerous scenic highways and beautiful drives in Europe. None of them, however, have the length of the highway from Laredo to Mexico City. One of the most beautiful scenic drives in the world, and certainly the outstanding one in America, is the partially completed Park to Park Highway, the scenic highway that is going to lead all the way from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina. That is going to be one of the outstanding highways in the world.

However, Mr. President, the highway which leads from Laredo, in the State of my friends the able Senators from Texas, Mr. SHEPPARD and Mr. CONNALLY, to Mexico City extends over towering mountains, and it takes about 3 days to drive its length. It is my understanding that this roadway was surveyed by American engineers. By the way, it is a part of the Pan American Highway that is eventually to lead from Alaska, through Canada, south across the United States, joining at Laredo with the Laredo-Mexico City highway, then from Mexico City on down to Guatemala and the other Central American countries to the Panama Canal in our Canal Zone.

Mr. President, Mexico offers a great deal to the American tourist. For instance, we go to Egypt, near Cairo, for the purpose of viewing the pyramids. In Mexico are to be found pyramids that are just as large as are the pyramids in Egypt,

and in Mexico there are more pyramids than may be found in Egypt. So, instead of going to Egypt to see pyramids, all one has to do is to get into his automobile and drive down to Mexico City, 3 days from Laredo, and then a drive to view the pyramids, which in number exceed those of Egypt. Those pyramids are just about 25 miles from Mexico City.

Mr. MINTON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. POPE in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. MINTON. If one wants to see the Egyptian pyramids one must go to Egypt, however.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Well, I do not know whether one does or not, for the reason that many of our archeologists say that the pyramids in Mexico were built by Egyptians. So, if we believe those archeologists, we do not have to go to Egypt to see Egyptian pyramids.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. I gladly yield to my colleague from the State of New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. There are some authorities also who feel that the Egyptian pyramids were built by Mexican Egyptians. [Laughter.]

Mr. REYNOLDS. That is quite true. I thank the Senator from New Mexico for his contribution.

Mr. President, while looking at the pyramids in Mexico in the vicinity will be found a great open temple, which was built by the Aztecs or those who preceded them.

Many people go to the Alps in the summertime to see the snow-clad peaks. One does not have to go to the Alps to find snow-clad peaks. Numerous snow-clad peaks can be found in this country. Also down in Mexico towering snow-clad peaks can be found. One can stand in the middle of a banana plantation or coffee plantation and be simply sweltering with the heat, and look up above and see a great, magnificent, towering mountain, its top covered with snow. I believe that mountain is called "The Sleeping Lady." Instead of going to Switzerland to see the snow-clad peaks in the summertime, let me suggest driving down to Mexico.

Of course, we have all heard a great deal about Venice and the gondolas on her canals. If anyone wishes to ride in a gondola and see many attractive things, all he has to do is to go to Mexico.

Some travelers go to Peru in order that they may go down into the bowels of the earth to see the great silver mines. One does not have to go as far south as Peru for that purpose. One can get into similar silver mines in Mexico.

Many tourists go to Germany to see her famous and beautiful canals. In Mexico are to be found canals just as beautiful as are those in Germany.

One does not have to go to the Rhineland to see cathedrals. In Mexico are to be found cathedrals which are just as old and just as magnificent as are those in Germany.

Mexico is indeed a very interesting country. As a matter of fact, I do not think there is to be found anywhere a more beautiful spot for surf bathing than is to be found at Acapulco in Mexico. Acapulco is 150 miles south of Mexico City. It has a very beautiful natural harbor, and ships from Los Angeles and San Francisco and other ports along the western coast put in there about once a week. A great many Americans are to be found there.

I think the organization known as the Lions held an international convention there several years ago. I am not certain that is correct, but it is my impression. Before the completion of the portion of the Pan American Highway from Laredo to Mexico City a tourist either went down on the train or took the Ward Line from New York and thence by way of Cuba to Veracruz, or he took a steamship in California and went down the western coast of Mexico. Today, however, I can truthfully say that several hundred thousand people are visiting Mexico annually by automobiles. I am told that during the past year, 1937, more than 350,000 American tourists visited Mexico by automobile. They certainly had to make an expenditure of about 3 days' time from Laredo to Mexico City, and then the trip back consuming 3 more days, making 6 days; and if they visited Pueblo or Acapulco or Tasco or Merida, the capital of Yucatan, they would have to spend at least 2 weeks there in order to see anything. That means that the American tourists will buy gasoline and oil; they will have to have tires repaired; they will have to have their cars washed; they will have to spend their money at hotels, at stores, at restaurants and at the small shops engaged in the business of selling little trinkets to American tourists. All of this makes a large distribution of tourist dollars in Mexico. Then, if tourists want to go to Merida, which is in the Yucatan country, to get there now they have to fly, because there is no roadway leading into Yucatan, or else they may take a train down to Mexico City and another train over to Veracruz and take a boat from Veracruz to Progreso, which is just 20 miles by automobile from Merida. Speaking of Yucatan, it is a very interesting old State of Mexico, and particularly the section around Merida. There are more windmills in the small State of Yucatan, in Mexico, than there are in Holland, and the Yucatan country is very nice. One can drive from Merida about 50 or 60 miles up to the old ruins of the Incas and the old temples and the silent tombs, and all that sort of thing.

In view of the fact that American tourists are going to give to the Mexicans millions of dollars every year, as a result of their visits, most frequent to Mexico, I believe that if the Mexican people are grateful, Mr. President, they will give us their business; everything they have to buy from other countries they will buy from the United States, because, in addition, a great deal of silver is mined in Mexico, and I believe we buy more silver from Mexico than does any other country in the world. In olden days Mexico used to mint all the silver dollars that were used as currency by China, but I am under the impression that the Chinese mint their own money at the present time.

Now, Mr. President, I wish to return to the subject pertaining to our preparedness, to the Army and Navy, and so forth. Before I do that, however, I wish to bring to the attention of Members of the Senate an item in today's newspaper. A friend of mine just handed it to me and said perhaps I would like to comment upon it. I read from a copy of the Evening Star. The headline says:

Shanghai council protests Japan's roughing police—American head of board acts after attack on French officer—Japanese train guns on troops of France—Critical incident on Nantao border with concession may lead to formal demands.

The other day on the floor of the Senate I was discussing the ambitions of the Japanese. I then stated that they are a very ambitious people and that they hope for the arrival of the day when they will be in supreme command in the Orient, covering the territory from Tokyo, the capital of Japan, through Korea on up many miles beyond Nanking, the old capital of China; then across to the other end of China to 100 miles or more north of Canton and then westward to Singapore, a distance of 1,400 miles, and southward to the Dutch East Indies and Australia and its nearest point, Darwin, and then back. That is the sphere in which they hope to reign supreme when they have formulated and developed their so-called empire in the Orient. I stated that they had ambitions in the Dutch East Indies, which are a long distance from Japan. By the way, included in the territory that I just mentioned, of course, as we all know, are the Philippine Islands, which I visited in 1935.

Perhaps someone thought the other day that I was exaggerating a little about this matter. I said then that the British have for years been expecting even Singapore to be attacked by the Japanese. I made that statement advisedly. By that I mean I made the statement because I have been at Singapore and have seen what is being done there. As you know, Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee

on Military Affairs and am interested in all such matters. The last time I was at Singapore was in 1935, and on that occasion I took advantage of the opportunity to visit the section of Singapore in which the British were engaged in developing fortifications. I went to their barracks; I saw that they were sinking great concrete foundations; I saw the developments for the building of drydocks. I understood that the expenditure made by the British in Singapore at that time was in the neighborhood of a billion dollars, and I have been told since that that amount will be considerably increased before they have finished paying the expenses incident to the development of the fortifications, the building of drydocks, and so forth, at Singapore, where "east meets west." They are spending millions upon millions of dollars there because the British are developing it as their last stand in the Orient. That is why they are doing it. I am not surprised at the expenditure, because I noticed in the press several months ago that the British Parliament had made an appropriation of $7,000,000,000 to be spent within the next 5 years in preparing for a great world war when it comes.

I stated then that the Japanese were ambitious for possession of the Dutch East Indies. I included in that all the islands of the Dutch East Indies, and I stated that the Dutch, of course, were depending largely upon the British for protection; and they are. As Senators know, the only possession that the British have in the Dutch East Indies is British Borneo, which occupies only a small portion of one of the islands. One of the richest islands in the Dutch East Indies is Java, and one of the most prosperous cities is the port of Soerabaja.

In proof of the fact that I was not drawing upon my imagination the other day when I stated that the Japanese want to get in the Dutch East Indies to tap some of the rich deposits of oil there, I clipped from a morning newspaper an item which I desire to read:

HOLLAND BOLSTERS DEFENSE OF RICH OIL COLONIES

THE HAGUE—

The Hague, as is well known, is the capital of the Netherlands—

January 6.—Holland, disturbed over the perils of her rich colonial oil territories engendered by the far eastern war, was reported tonight to be bolstering her defenses at home and abroad.

Informed sources here said that many retired army and navy officers were being reengaged for active service in the Dutch East Indies.

Moreover, it was reliably understood that the Netherlands Government has decided to enlarge the air force and has ordered immediate construction of 105 military planes in the Amsterdam Fokker factories.

From Batavia—

Which is the capital of Java—

Java, came a report that all leaves of absence for army and navy officers there had been indefinitely canceled because of certain information sent to The Hague by the Dutch Ambassador at Tokyo.

Mr. President, when I just took a drink of water it reminded me of a little story that was told me by a cousin of mine concerning an incident which happened in North Carolina years ago. The cousin, Theodore Davidson, was born and raised in western North Carolina. Cousin Theodore's brother incidentally was attorney general of the State of Texas. Cousin Theodore stated that away back in the olden days before the railroads had penetrated Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia the big times were the political rallies. He said during those days there was a man who came from Kentucky, a Colonel Somebody, a great big, tall, fine-looking man like our majority leader [Mr. BARKLEY], with hair as black as the raven's wing and a voice which sounded like thunder itself. He had a reputation all over the Southern States. He was to speak there in debate with a North Carolinian who had also gained a reputation.

The day had been set for the meeting and people came in covered wagons and on the backs of burros and mules from miles and miles around. They gathered at the meeting, which took place in a great natural amphitheater that was carved by the hand of Nature in the creation of the mountains. The colonel from Kentucky had a reputation when he spoke of taking a little dram of brandy, instead of water, in order to quench his thirst or moisten his lips. His host, however, was a prohibitionist, and he heard about the colonel drinking a little brandy for moistening his lips and quenching his thirst rather than making utilization of water. So he mentioned it to the colonel when he arrived. He said to him, "Colonel, tomorrow when you speak I know you will want your brandy, but we are prohibitionists here and it will never do. It will ruin you and it will ruin me if it should be known that you have brandy on the platform. However, I am going to take care of you. I have some of the best brandy that you ever tasted in your life, and I will tell you what I am going to do: When the time comes to speak tomorrow I am going to walk up and place on that table a pitcher; the pitcher is going to be filled with this brandy; and when I put it there I am going to say, so that everybody can hear me, 'Colonel, here is some milk from my wife's finest cow; when you get thirsty drink it.' "

The day arrived. Thousands upon thousands of persons were sitting in this amphitheater. The colonel rose and spoke. He had the attention and the ear of every person who was there. Everything was so quiet and still and deathlike that his voice reached out into the timber on the hills. It was so quiet that you could hear a leaf finding its way earthward. He finished speaking, and picked up the pitcher. He drank and he drank and he drank, and he set down the pitcher, and he said, "My God! What a cow!" [Laughter.]

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is the Senator telling that story to illustrate himself or me? [Laughter.]

Mr. REYNOLDS. I am not going to make it applicable to either one of us.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that the Senator is still speaking on the antilynching bill.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I am still speaking on the antilynching bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, returning to the naval question, Great Britain possesses 20 capital ships, 76 cruisers, 11 aircraft carriers, 202 destroyers, and 72 submarines.

I stated a moment ago that in my opinion we were next to Great Britain in possession of naval tonnage. The United States possesses 17 capital ships, 37 cruisers, 6 aircraft carriers, and 252 destroyers. You will note that the number of destroyers owned by the United States is in excess of the number owned by Great Britain; and we have 81 submarines, whereas Great Britain has only 72 submarines.

Japan has 9 capital ships, 36 cruisers, 6 aircraft carriers, 112 destroyers, and only 59 submarines.

Next we may list France. France has 9 capital ships, 20 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 85 destroyers, and 89 submarines.

Germany possesses 11 capital ships, 9 cruisers, 2 aircraft carriers, 47 destroyers, and 47 submarines.

Italy has 6 capital ships, 23 cruisers, 138 destroyers, and 106 submarines. She is not the possessor of any aircraft carriers for the reason, I assume, that she does not need them. She does not need aircraft carriers because she can command the entire Mediterranean from the soil of her possessions. There are innumerable islands in the Mediterranean that are owned and fortified by the Italians, those islands being found from Corsica on toward the mouth of the Mediterranean at Gibraltar. As you know, she has possessions in northern Africa; and after she has been instrumental with her influence and physical aid in conquering Spain, we all know that she will have absolute possession of Spain, and at that time will be in a position to make very good use of Barcelona and other ports on the Mediterranean. So Italy really does not have to have any aircraft carriers. Besides that, as you know, she has really made an Italian lake out of the sea lying between Italy and the little kingdom of Albania of

which she recently got control, so she really does not need any airplane carriers.

Mr. President, of course China has not any navy at all. However, although Russia has not any capital ships, although Russia has not any cruisers, although Russia is not possessed of any aircraft carriers, Russia has 50 destroyers, and Russia has about 100 submarines. Some of that equipment in the form of naval vessels is to be found in the waters between Leningrad and Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. Some is to be found in the Black Sea, there presumably for the purpose of protecting in part, perhaps, the city of Odessa on the Black Sea; and a part of this naval equipment is to be found in the Pacific. My understanding is that the Russians are very rapidly developing their naval forces and naval equipment, as rapidly as they developed their forces of the air since the revolutionists took charge in 1917, or thereabouts.

I desire again to say that I believe we should develop our Navy. We have a great stretch of coast to patrol; and we ought to develop our Navy in accordance with the recommendations of our great leader in the White House, Mr. Roosevelt, regardless of the cost of the naval vessels, because the man who is prepared is not going to experience any trouble with anybody, and after all a nation is not a thing in the world but an aggregation of individuals; and a nation that is prepared is not going to stand the chance of having trouble that a nation that is not prepared is liable to have. I believe, too, that we should have a fine air force; and it is a splendid thing from the standpoint of protection that in this country during the Roosevelt administration—this is one thing of which I like to speak—we have developed our air-landing facilities. There are in the United States of America about 3,200 counties, and of those 3,200 counties more than 2,000 are possessed of airports, landing fields. That is a wonderful thing. Oh, how far-sighted is President Roosevelt! The time will come when we will thank the good Lord above that we had at the head of our great Nation a man with the foresight that President Roosevelt possesses.

I know there is no other country upon the face of the earth that has one-third as many airports and landing fields as we have in the United States. We have more than 2,000. We have an average of two in every three counties of the United States, which I think is a remarkable thing.

We have been a little backward, however, about our Army, and so forth. Let us see about that.

Great Britain, according to my recollection, has an armed force of 1,053,897 men. Japan has an armed force of 7,282,000 men. China has in the field today more than 2,000,000 men in uniform and under arms. An army of 2,000,000 men is a very small army for China, when we take into consideration the fact that they have a population of not less than 400,000,000. Italy has an army of 7,175,195 men, whereas France—her next-door neighbor and her bitterest enemy—has an army of only 6,198,637 men.

In other words, Mr. President, if you have followed me very carefully—as I observe that you have—Italy has as many if not more men in uniform and under arms, constituting her army, as Great Britain and France combined.

Germany has today in uniform and under arms 2,181,000 men. Adding the 2,181,000 men under arms in Germany to the 7,175,195 men under arms in Italy, we have a combined army of Germany and Italy in excess of 9,000,000 men; and Germany and Italy are the enemies of Great Britain and France. Whereas Germany and Italy have combined armies in excess of 9,000,000 men, France and Great Britain have combined armies in excess of only 7,000,000 men. In other words, Mr. President, Italy and Germany have under arms 2,000,000 more men than have Great Britain and France combined.

Somebody was asking me the other day what, in my opinion, would be the position of the Balkan States, what would be the line-up, when the next great world war came. I recall that I stated at that time that Italy and Germany would simply run over Switzerland; there would not be any more Switzerland; that to the right of that line Italy and Germany probably would be joined by Czechoslovakia, by Austria, and by Hungary, by Poland, by Bulgaria, by Yugoslavia, and certainly by Rumania; and that on the left-hand side of that line would be lined up Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France—that is all, because Spain and Portugal would be with Italy and Germany. Russia, of course, would be with Great Britain and with France; and if Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and Rumania should be with the triple alliance of Japan and Italy and Germany, the armies attacking Russia from the south could go right across Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, and come right out on the railway above Odessa, which leads up to Moscow, the capital of Russia.

Mr. President, let us talk a little about the airplane situation now. According to my recollection, Great Britain has 4,000 airplanes, which is about the same number we have, I believe, as we are said to possess 4,000 fighting planes, so our air forces are about equal. We are making rapid strides in the air in the way of developing instruments of death to be used in war.

According to the last information I could obtain, Japan has only 2,000 airplanes, half the number of planes Great Britain has and half the number of planes we have in the United States.

China has about 600 planes. China has bought a number of planes from the United States. All these countries buy their planes from the United States, when they can get them, because we make the finest planes manufactured on the face of the earth. There are many of our planes in Spain. The Glenn Martin establishment in Baltimore just built a passenger plane for Russia, which was tested on November 12, and which will carry 34 passengers. This plane which the Russians bought from the United States only a few weeks ago can be converted very easily into a bomber.

Some of the 600 planes China possesses came from France. A great many of them came from Russia, because Russia is giving to China all the aid she possibly can extend, and from now on we may be prepared to learn that Russia is giving China more aid, because Russia has but recently completed a spur of railroad running from the north through Turkestan into Mongolia, and over that road will be transported a great amount of Russian arms and munitions.

We need not be surprised to learn that Italy has 6,000 airplanes, but despite the fact that she has that many, 2,000 more than the United States possesses, 2,000 more than Great Britain possesses, she does not have an airplane carrier. Indeed, she does not need one, because of her possessions in Africa, her island possessions on the Mediterranean, and her possessions in Arabia, on the Red Sea, and her Italian Somaliland, in Africa, and her Ethiopia. She does not need any ships there for protection. As I stated a moment ago, Italy can cover all the Mediterranean from her islands, because planes now have a cruising range of 1,000 or 1,500 miles, and within a few years will have a cruising range of 2,000 miles. It is interesting to note that Italy has 6,000 planes.

Let us make a comparison for a moment. Italy and Germany are allied. Germany has 4,000 planes, Italy has 6,000, which makes a total of 10,000 airplanes, fighting planes, possessed by Italy and Germany. Let us see what their mortal enemies, Great Britain and France, possess. Great Britain has 4,000 planes, France has 3,000. In other words, the combined air force of Great Britain and France amounts to 7,000 planes, whereas the combined air force of Germany and Italy is 10,000. Germany and Italy, therefore, have 3,000 more planes than their enemies have.

Russia has 7,600 planes. They have developed their air force more rapidly than has any other country in the world. They have done a remarkable job in Russia. They have innumerable airplane plants, and plants equipped for manufacturing tires for utilization on planes. Flying in Russia is very general. If one goes out to one of the big airports in

any part of Russia, he will see at times several hundred people in the air, many jumping from dirigibles or airplanes, and coming down under little parachutes. The Russians train men and women and children to fly. Of course, they are preparing. They are going to have trouble sometime in Japan. If Russia has trouble with Japan, she is going to be attacked from this side by Germany.

Mr. President, it is a fine thing to spend billions of dollars for protection, and it is a fine thing to spend money in building up an army and a navy, and all that sort of thing, to keep out of war and to protect our people, but I remind the American people at this hour that we can spend billions upon billions of dollars in preparing ourselves for the enemy, but it will be billions upon billions of dollars wasted unless we are able to protect ourselves from within. The danger to the American people that will exist in case of war will not be from without; the danger that confronts us today is from within, because there are within the confines of the United States today about 125,000,000 to 130,000,000 people, and of that number I assert that there are 7,000,000 aliens. When I employ the term "aliens," I mean that there are 7,000,000 people in the United States today who are not Americans, who have not been naturalized; 7,000,000 people who have come into this country either legally or illegally, a statement which nobody can successfully dispute.

Some may state that there are only 3,000,000 aliens in this country; some may say there are today only 3,000,000 foreigners in the United States who came here legally or illegally, and I cannot dispute that statement successfully, because when I say that there are 7,000,000 aliens on American soil usurping the jobs of American citizens I am merely guessing at it, and the man who states that there are only 3,000,000 aliens in the United States usurping the jobs of American citizens does not know—he is merely guessing. In other words, none of us know how many aliens there are in the United States today, who they are, or where they came from, because we have never made a census of them, and we do not know. We are the only civilized Nation upon the face of the earth that does not have its finger upon every single alien, every single foreigner, within its borders. That is why I introduced a bill in the Senate calling for the registration and the fingerprinting of every alien from any country on earth who is in the United States and who has not become an American citizen.

We of the United States are entitled to know who the citizens of the United States are; the people of the United States are entitled to know who their potential enemies are in case war is declared. If war were declared against the United States tomorrow, or if the United States declared war against any nation on earth, I say unhesitatingly that we would have in our midst 7,000,000 enemies, 7,000,000 aliens, 7,000,000 foreigners, and all we could do would be to put them down as the enemies of the United States Government, because if they had been friendly to the United States Government they would have become naturalized.

Hundreds of thousands of these aliens are here illegally. They came into this country on students' visas, came here saying they were coming to study, that they wanted to be students, that they would go back in 6 months. The 6 months are up, and they are lost in the crowd. Hundreds of thousands have come in across the Rio Grande from the south, hundreds upon hundreds of thousands have walked across the border on the north, from Canada. What we need is a great border patrol, what we need is a check-up to determine how many aliens there are in this country, who they are, what they are doing here, how long tney have been here, and how long they expect to stay; or let them become American citizens if they are people of good character.

If we should have war with any country in the world the danger would be from those who would be boring from within, and not from the enemy who would be attacking from without. I, therefore, say with ample reason that, as things stand today, there is no use in spending billions upon billions of dollars in building a Navy, constructing submarines to ply beneath the waters of the Atlantic, the Pacific, or the Gulf of Mexico, there is no use expending millions on millions of dollars, piling millions into billions, constructing an air force, or an army, or equipping the marines unless we are prepared to protect ourselves from within, where the danger lies.

Would any other country on earth permit the conditions we allow here? In France the police, the military, the War Department, have their fingers on every foreigner, every alien, who is in France today. I am ashamed to have to stand here and admit that we have the laxest immigration laws on earth. I read the other day in a newspaper that there are over 6,000,000 out of employment in the United States now, but, Mr. President, by the first of next year there will not be over 3,000,000 out of employment. I make the prediction that 1938 will be the most prosperous year we have experienced since the crash of 1929.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Has the attention of the Senator from North Carolina been called to the fact that hundreds of thousands of unnaturalized aliens are on our relief rolls, and that the Government is paying out multiplied millions a year to aliens who have no business in this country at all?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes; and I thank the Senator for that suggestion. In respect to that, the record will show that last year and the year before last aliens on relief in this country, being paid money wrung from the taxpayers of this country, sent back to the countries from which they came millions of dollars in international money orders. Is there anything to equal that, the money of the taxpayers of the United States being sent out of this country by aliens here to the people back in the lands from which they came? Can it be said that the immigration question is not the all-important question before the Senate? If Senators will study it, they will find that it is the most important question before us. The American people know it, and the American people want action by this body.

As I stand here talking about this most important subject, I look with admiration upon the honorable gentleman who now presides over the Senate [Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair], because that honorable gentleman was formerly the distinguished Governor of a great commonwealth, the State of Colorado. Its capital, Denver, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, possessing a civic center that is pleasing to the eye of the artist. I look upon the present Presiding Officer of the Senate, the former Governor of Colorado, with admiration, because I remember with enthusiasm, I remember with a feeling of patriotism and inspiration, that last year the Senator from Colorado, as Governor of the great Commonwealth of Colorado, called out the National Guard of his State, or said that he would do so, to protect the laboring men of Colorado against the onrush and the inflow of alien Mexican labor.

May God bless the present Presiding Officer of this body. I only wish that there were more men like him; I only wish there were more Governors of States who had the courage exhibited by the former Governor of Colorado, now presiding over the Senate.

Mr. President, why should we permit 7,000,000 aliens in this country to be on relief, to be fed by the American taxpayers, and send their money back to their relatives in the countries from which they came, when we have in this country 6,000,000 persons out of employment? As I stated,

by the 1st of next January we shall have about 3,000,000 persons out of employment. If we have about 3,000,000 persons out of employment, the number will be 2,000,000 less than we have always had in the ranks of the unemployed in this country, because we have always had 5,000,000 persons out of employment in this country, for the largest number of them were unemployable.

Mr. President, the able Senator from Indiana [Mr. MINTON], who honors me with his presence, brought to my attention a moment ago a headline appearing in the newspaper which I hold in my hand, being today's copy of the Washington News, Saturday, January 8, 1938. In great headlines, spread across the front page, appear these words:

Sixty thousand to return to auto jobs next week.

That, Mr. President, is a substantiation of the statement I have just made.

I should very much like to continue talking for a couple of hours longer; but, unfortunately for me, and perhaps unfortunately for the Senate, I have an appointment at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock. I am therefore ready to yield the floor to my colleague the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I tender an amendment and ask that it be printed and lie on the table, and be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONNALLY's amendment is, on page 7, line 20, after the word "duty," to strike out the words "or shall possess the authority."

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

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Has any business been transacted since the last call for a quorum?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An amendment has been received and accepted by the unanimous vote of this body.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me inquire about that. The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] offered an amendment, and asked that it lie on the table. Is that the transaction of business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas asked that the amendment be printed and lie on the table. A vote of this body was taken, and it was found to be the unanimous vote of the body that favorable action should be taken with respect to that request. That is business.

Mr. BARKLEY. In other words, the Chair holds that when any request is made to do a thing requiring the vote of the Senate, if consent is given by a vote of the Senate, that is the transaction of business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I merely wanted to get the ruling of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Duffy	La Follette	Pittman
Ashurst	Ellender	Lewis	Pope
Bankhead	Frazier	Lodge	Reynolds
Barkley	George	Logan	Russell
Bone	Gibson	Lundeen	Schwartz
Borah	Gillette	McAdoo	Schwellenbach
Bridges	Glass	McCarran	Sheppard
Bulkley	Graves	McGill	Shipstead
Bulow	Guffey	McKellar	Smith
Byrd	Harrison	McNary	Steiwer
Byrnes	Hatch	Miller	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Hayden	Minton	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	Herring	Murray	Truman
Chavez	Hitchcock	Neely	Tydings
Connally	Holt	Norris	Vandenberg
Copeland	Johnson, Calif.	Nye	Van Nuys
Davis	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney	Wagner
Donahey	King	Overton	Wheeler

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

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I think this spectacle is one that should humiliate every Member of the Senate. After the speech of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] yesterday, which is unanswerable, after he had so eloquently and patriotically stated the problems of the South, the unspeakable difficulties that confronted her and the record she has made since the terrible fratricidal strife known as the War between the States, and after he had shown indisputably that this bill was introduced for the sole purpose of holding the votes of an unfortunate race, I had hoped that the proponents of the bill and those who are alleged to be supporting it might change their attitude.

The wounds and the sectional differences and feelings engendered by the War between the States naturally were gradually disappearing; but now, after 70 years, when we all acknowledge a common flag and are proud of a common destiny and of a great country, we find being injected the same element of strife and contention that ran rife during that dark period subsequent to the war known as the period of reconstruction. Here we are confronted with an effort to bring in the very identical same element, reopening the chasm that once divided the Confederate States from the other States for the sole purpose of getting the vote of a certain race. The sponsors of this bill are willing to disrupt, and scrap our dual form of government; they are willing to take the police power away from the several States and vest it in the Federal Government; they are willing to draw the sectional line once again and to humiliate a whole section of our common country for the purpose of putting the Negro race under obligation so that the party whose name the present organization bears, which was our pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night in the unspeakable era when the unprepared slave element was put in charge of the governmental affairs of our section, may garner some votes.

Mr. President, I wonder how many Members of the Senate realize what transpired in the South during the era known as the period of reconstruction? My State, the little storm center of America, the one in which the nullification act was enacted and later on the first to secede, of course, received the vials of the wrath of those then in power in Washington.

Think, Mr. President, of a legislature within a State that had given, perhaps, to the Nation the greatest percentage or, at any rate, as great a percentage as had any other State, of those who framed the present form of government under which we have lived and developed, a State preeminently aristocratic—and I do not use that term in the ordinary acceptation that modern usage has given it, but I use it in its real etymological meaning, indicating the best, or those best prepared for the functions of citizenship in organized society—think of a State, proud of its history and of the statesmen and patriots produced by it in 4 short years, seeing her statehouse filled with legislators who could not write their names, her people ruled by carpetbaggers and scalawags, backed up by the military forces of the Federal Government. During that time it was almost worth the life of an individual who would protest, and women were afraid to walk the streets, and certainly were afraid to be about country districts. This element, composed of those who but a few short years previously had been imported from the jungles of Africa, with human passion but with undeveloped human reason, was turned loose in a defenseless community. Naturally they expressed their predominant passion, as they thought they were supported and freed from a retribution that was so terribly visited upon some of them.

Mr. President, I deliberately state that had the South known when Lee surrendered his sword at Appomattox what was in store for her under the unspeakable horrors of reconstruction there would never have been a surrender. Why should there have been a surrender? We had appealed to the court of the cannon and had lost, and when Lee handed his sword to Grant it was naturally to be expected that the civilization of which we were all so proud would not be

jeopardized even in the seceding section. We of course expected to pay the penalty of poverty, in that our homes were destroyed, our laborers were demoralized and dispersed, but we were willing to pick up the task and rebuild as best we might, although our credit was gone, and, not only our credit, but we were discredited throughout the civilized world. When, however, there was brought into existence the theory and principle and practice that the ex-slaves should be the legislators and judges, and that rapine and lust should have no check, think what was the position and condition of the Southern States! The ex-slaves were totally unprepared for citizenship; certainly they were not prepared for such citizenship as had characterized the race to which we belong, and they never can be so prepared. They are congenitally different; they are racially different; their ideals are different; their aspirations are different. Yet they were to be made the masters of the situation. We of the South, from which had come Presidents and statesmen equal if not superior in numbers and in intellect to those from any other part of the country, were to be hurled back, as the result of an honest difference as to the interpretation of the Constitution, to the character of civilization that existed in the Dark Continent!

At that time we had the name "Democratic Party" as our national and local designation. The members of that party stood for white supremacy. They knew the danger of submitting social and governmental affairs to those who were so unprepared and unqualified to discharge those duties. The name "Democratic Party" did not appeal so much to the South because of its economic principles. The name "Democratic Party" did not appeal to us preeminently because of the difference between the economic principles of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party; but it did appeal to us because the Democratic Party had saved us ultimately from the submergence and the destruction of white civilization in the South.

You can imagine, Mr. President, what fiery zeal and loyalty the South gave to the honored name "Democrat," to the organization that had pledged itself that we should not suffer the violation inherent in the terrible conditions which existed when the race to which I have referred was overwhelmingly in the majority. It did not make any vital difference to us whether or not the Democratic ticket was elected, so long as we held the solid South together on the one principle of white supremacy.

You can imagine, Mr. President, how those of us feel now who have given our allegiance to that party for all these years, standing under the banner and the name of democracy, and seeing our faith in it violated by an overwhelmingly so-called Democratic Senate, by the same spirit which characterized the bitter partisans of the conquering element. Here we are, subjected more violently and determinedly to having this humiliation thrust upon us than was ever attempted by a Republican Senate, and for what purpose? The same purpose that characterizes every low degree of politics, the dregs of politics, the scum and slime of politics—"Get votes! Get them if you have to disrupt the Constitution! Get them if you have to humiliate a great people, those who have helped make the name of America glorious! Besmirch them in order that the votes in Harlem, and in certain other urban districts, may be attached to those sponsoring and supporting this legislation!"

Mr. President, in view of the speech made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] yesterday, I wonder if in the future my section of the country will feel the same determined loyalty toward this temporary element in our party, or in the old Democratic Party, or at least under the name of the Democratic Party, who are attempting to do this violence toward every sense of decency and fair play.

In reviewing the decrease of the crime which this proposed legislation is alleged to have been introduced to prevent, I desire to pay a tribute to the Negroes of the South. They are rapidly attaining a race consciousness, and the crime to which most of the lynchings were due is rapidly disappearing. Two elements are at work that have practically eliminated that crime and the horrible retribution for it. First, the Negro is beginning to assimilate, or has rapidly assimilated——

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

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

Mr. SMITH. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. In the Senator's discussion a moment ago of the government of certain States being placed in the hands of the newly enfranchised slaves, did the Senator consider the fact that during those "carpet-bag" and reconstruction days most of the Southern States were plundered of millions upon millions of dollars through the public officials of those States, "carpet-baggers" and others?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, if I had the time—and I may take it before this matter shall have reached its final conclusion—I desire to get and read to the Senate a book called The Prostrate State, written by a man named Pike, in which he particularizes the orgies of extravagance and wastefulness that went on under that régime. It is a hard matter for me to discuss this question dispassionately. I am perfectly willing to debate an honest difference of opinion as to political expediency, as to whether it would be more or less beneficial to the country to have a certain question decided one way or another way; but when I am confronted with a miserable effort to secure certain votes at the price we propose to pay in this legislation, one can scarcely restrain himself in his expressions. I do not attempt to restrain myself in the feelings I have for those who would dare do this thing, in the light of the tremendous progress we have made under conditions that were never paralleled in the history of the world.

This is not a new thing. It was to be expected that the Republicans, under whose auspices emancipation took place, should from time to time make a gesture in order to placate the colored vote; but for us of the South, who have kept the Democratic fires burning on the altar of this country in the face of defeat after defeat, but never yielding, one jot or tittle, now to have handed out to us, a reward for our faithfulness to the Democratic Party, this horrible, inexcusable, dastardly thing, is something that I never could have believed would come about.

Should this bill pass and become a law, I do not know what would be the result on the sectional feeling which I had so happily observed to be passing.

Mr. President, before I have part of a speech read I desire to finish what I started to say about the causes which have led to the decrease of so-called lynching and to advert particularly to the education of the Negro, not scholastic, not so much from the schoolhouse, but in the great school of association with his white fellows, he himself being free; he has begun to appreciate something of the responsibility of citizenship and how he may become a worthy citizen in the ordinary intercourse of man with man. Of course, with the diminution of the crime which was the chief cause of lynching would have naturally come a diminution in the retribution; but, setting our faces steadily against mob rule, the mobs are rapidly disappearing, so that our problem was in process of solution. Now you have stirred it up again by declaring, in spite of the magnificent record which has been made, that in order to get a few Negro votes in the North, the East, and some parts of the West you are willing to recall all the horrors of the past and brand us once more as "rebels."

In the darkest days of reconstruction the white men and women of the South were superior to any other white breed on the globe in every element of cultured humanity, more sympathetic, more ready to help the unfortunate than the people in any other section of the country. Yet it is proposed that the Federal Government shall go down into our so-called "crime-ridden," "uncivilized" section and eliminate lynching, or attempt to eliminate it, and introduce the more modern method of murder by gangsters and racketeers, which

seems to be the favorite pastime in the wonderfully civilized States from which this proposal comes.

Mr. President, this very question was raised in Congress during the session of 1922. At that time a very distinguished southerner, Oscar Underwood, was trying to save our section from the very threat now hanging over it, and I should like to have the clerk read extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that session as I have indicated them, when the very same question was under discussion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read as indicated by the Senator.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course, a Senator on the other side of the Chamber may make the motion when it is desired, but there will not be any business transacted today. The Senator from Kansas knows that. I am not disguising the fact, Mr. President, because I believe in dealing in a perfectly frank manner with the Senate and with the Chair, if it will help the Chair any to have an understanding of the fact that we do not propose to do any business at this time. Of course, the Chair can overrule the motion if he desires to invade or to disregard parliamentary law, but there are plenty of other ways of securing a call of the roll, and we shall have many roll calls today, no matter what the ruling of the Chair may be. I am merely protesting in the interest of the preservation of the rules of the Senate.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker Reed was a great man, a man of great force, but he represented ideals of government which the American people have repudiated, which have become archaic. They may have been the dominating ideals and controlling force in Speaker Reed's time, but the American people have cast them aside. It was because of the position that the Republican party took, standing pat on tariff bills and rejecting legislation which the country desired, that from the bowels of the Republican party came forth a number of men who called themselves "Progressives," and the Progressive Party finally, when Theodore Roosevelt became President, controlled the organization itself. Now it is slipping back to the times of Reed, to the times of standpatism.

I admit, Mr. President, that as the leader on this side of the Chamber, practically representing the voice of this side, with, perhaps, a few exceptions——

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I merely want to say to the Senator that it seems to me he is confusing the contest which arose under Mr. Reed with one which arose nearly 20 years later when the Senator from Alabama was a Member of the House. If the Senator will allow me, Mr. Reed's reform of the rules and the position he took, especially with reference to a quorum, as the Senator knows, have been sustained by the Supreme Court and adopted by the Democratic Party in the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course I am familiar with that proposition. The Supreme Court, of course, took the Journal of the House, as it will take the Journal in this case, and held that what the Journal showed must control, notwithstanding a quorum was counted. The particular instance occurred just before I became a Member of the House, but I served under Mr. Reed the second time he was Speaker, when he still maintained all his power and glory, and I can very well remember the time when not only a Democrat but even a Republican did not think of attempting to take the floor until he had gone to the Speaker's office and asked his kindly permission to accord him recognition some time during the day. It was necessary for a Member, if he had a bill or a motion in which his constituents were interested, to go with humble voice and bowed knee to the Speaker's office and ask kindly permission that he might secure recognition during the day. It was that character of procedure that was invoked and in force in this country when the precedent which the Senator from Kansas cites was made. Of course if Senators on the majority side are reactionary enough to want to go back to those conditions and those times then they can use their votes to do it. It is not so very material to me whether I secure the adoption of the motion to adjourn over until Friday because there are plenty of other motions which may be made, but I think the Senators on the other side will make a very great mistake if they head back toward Reedism at this time. I do not think the country will sustain them.

Mr. President, because I very candidly announced that this side of the Chamber was going to use every legitimate parliamentary means, as we have a right to do within the rules, to prevent the passage of the Dyer bill, that is called a filibuster by the other side, and I confess that it is. I do not generally believe in filibusters; I do not think they are justified. I myself, under proper circumstances, would like to see a liberalized cloture rule in this body. I want business transacted, and one reason why I stated yesterday, most candidly, that we on this side did not propose to allow the passage of this bill if we could prevent it by any legitimate parliamentary means, was that I want the business of the country and of the Senate to be transacted. The appropriation bills will be here shortly. I want to see them passed. They are a part of the legitimate business of the country. In Mr. Taft's administration, when I happened to be leader of the Democratic House, I assisted in securing the passage of the supply bills which were needed to run the Government, notwithstanding the President was a Republican and the House was Democratic.

I feel the same way about that question now. The majority are entitled to have the supply bills passed; they ought to become a law before the 4th of March, and I wish to help in that direction; but if Senators on the other side have any reason they must understand that if they are going to inject into the proceedings of the Senate what we call a force bill—they may call it by some other name, but it has been called in my section of the country a force bill so long that it would not be recognized by any other name—if the majority expect to keep that measure hanging over and then lay it aside in order to pass appropriation bills, they must know perfectly well that the filibuster is going to continue on the appropriation bills, and those bills are going to be slaughtered. There is but one way for the Senate now to get down to work and transact the business of the Government before the 4th of March, and that is to get a final disposition of this force bill before anything else is done. Pass it if you can; abandon it if we force you to do so.

As I said yesterday, not for a moment do I believe in mob rule or mob law; I believe that the law should be enforced by the officers of the law and by nobody else, but when it is attempted to take away the jurisdiction of the States in reference to certain crimes because they are attended by a mob and leave the jurisdiction of the States as to other crimes where there is not a mob, to take away the jurisdiction of the States when the mob is acting in violation of law, but not to take it away when the mob is not organized against the law, discriminating in favor of those whom it is desired to keep out of the Dyer bill for your own purposes and putting in the Dyer bill those you want to bring within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, of course, that is an affront to a large section of this country.

So long as the Senate has the rules that it has now, you know just as well as I know that I am standing here that you can not pass it; and, more than that, the country does not want you to pass it. The South is absolutely opposed to it, and always has been; but it goes farther than the South. You cannot tell me that there are not thousands and hundreds of thousands of men and women in the North who are just as much opposed to this class of legislation as they are in the South. There is no difference between them. The old issues and animosities of the Civil War have long since passed. We belong to the same kin and the same people, and we think the same way. It is not that I am not in favor of protecting the Negro race under the law. I think the Negro has as much right to protection under the law as the white man has, but he should be protected within the Constitution; and you have no right to rape the Constitution of your country because you think somebody has violated the rights of some citizen in a particular State.

That is the issue, Mr. President. Of course, if Senators on the other side want to adopt the policy of injecting the strong arm, we are not going to deny that we are filibustering. We want the country to know just exactly what we are doing, and I am doing it because I think it is the only way to expedite the public business.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I think enough has been read to indicate that the fight then was exactly the same as that now in progress.

I wish to make one further statement before I close what I have to say. I think it is the duty of those of us who view this matter as we have outlined it to forfeit all chance of legislation. I think we are justified in holding out against the enactment of the pending measure if no other bill shall be passed at all during the present session. In order that we may preserve our form of government, threatened by the proposed legislation, and prevent the humiliation of a section which has achieved so much, we are warranted in blocking every form of legislation until this iniquitous thing is forever abandoned. Merely because there is pressure of temporary business, I do not feel justified in jeopardizing the very existence of my Government and the good name of my section in order to allow certain temporary and ordinary legislation to pass.

I am glad to have had read what the great Alabama statesman, Mr. Underwood, had to say. To whom was he appealing at that time not to do this outrageous thing to the South? He was appealing to the Republicans; to the other party. Now we are appealing to our own party associates not to do this outrageous thing. Where else was the South to look for recognition after the heroic struggle which resulted in her gloriously emerging from the unspeakable depths into which she was plunged after the Civil War? The Republican Party refused us succor. The Democratic Party now is refusing us recognition. Where shall we turn? Where does it

leave us, the purest and most unadulterated Democrats of America? Through all the exigencies of politics, since 1865 until 1936, with one minor exception, the South has rolled up a solid Democratic vote; and now, as a recognition of our loyalty to the party, as a recognition of our heroic efforts under intolerable circumstances to bring about proper living conditions, we find the party to which we have given this undivided allegiance through all these years treating us worse than the Republican Party has ever treated us since 1876.

What do the proponents of this measure think we are, Mr. President? The world at large will believe that they believe what is alleged concerning us, but they do not believe it. They know we are solving this problem. They know we are the purest original American stock in America. They know the white population throughout the South is the purest American stock extant. They know we are better qualified socially, politically, economically, and from every standpoint to govern this country democratically than any other section. Therefore, they must appeal to the element which is more in accord with their civilization and their ambition than we are.

I sometimes think those who are courting the vote of this race from every civilized standpoint are no better than the race they are courting. Josh Billings said he lived 40 years before he found a place for a boil. Somebody asked him where. He said, "On the other man." Mr. President, if men cannot be returned to the Senate or the House without degrading the electorate, and disrupting the Constitution, and humiliating a great section, they ought to have enough manhood to stay away from here, because the very conditions under which they have come prove they are not fit to be here.

Mr. President, I desire at some time to say what I really think, and later on during this discussion I shall take occasion to get down to cases. I do not want more than 3 or 4 hours to do the job, but I hope to be able, during the short discussion that lies before us, to have something more to say.

I yield the floor.

WOOL—RECIPROCAL-TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President the Department of State made public last night for release to the newspapers this morning, a list of the various commodities upon which the Government of the United States will consider reduction of the tariff rates in the forthcoming negotiations for a reciprocal-trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

This announcement, with the appended list, is in all probability one of the most important tariff announcements which has been made during the past 4 years. Those who have been following the public press during the past month or so will realize that there has been carried on a campaign of publicity to prepare the country for what is likely to happen as a result of this trade agreement.

During this time I have personally been conducting negotiations by mail and orally with the State Department, because wool is a commodity of particular interest to the people of my State. Because the wool industry is in the lowest condition today that it has been in for many years, and because I felt that it would not be the purpose of the Department of State by any act in the negotiation of this reciprocal trade agreement to injure the wool industry in any of its branches, I wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, and received from him a very satisfactory and polite response, which I inserted in the RECORD of December 21. Later, I shall ask unanimous consent that that correspondence may be republished in connection with my few remarks this afternoon, because the correspondence was based upon an original correspondence which I had with the President of the United States in 1934, when the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was first under consideration in this body. At that time the President proclaimed that it was not the purpose of the administration, by action under the reciprocal-trade agreements law, to do anything that would militate against the interests of any agricultural industry. I know that that was the purpose of the President; I believe that it is still his purpose, and I believe that it is the purpose and the motive of the Department of State.

In the announcement which was made today of the list of commodities which will be considered, raw wool is excluded; so that the letter of the understanding which we had in 1934, at the time the bill was under consideration, is being kept.

In this list, however, there is a large number of manufactured products of which wool is the basic ingredient. I think I shall not betray any confidence if I say here—I think it ought to be said here—that the understanding which I derived from my conferences at the Department of State was that it would not be the purpose of the Department to grant concessions upon any commodities if to do so would result in harm to the domestic producers of those commodities.

One of the principal reasons why the price of wool is as low as it is today is because the textile industry of the country has entered upon hard times. The textile mills in New England are operating upon a partial week basis. Textile mills throughout the country that are devoted to the manufacture of wool products are unable to operate because apparently there is at the moment no market for wool products. The result of that has been that the pay rolls in the textile areas have been steadily decreasing week by week for several months past.

I have in my hand a list covering only a single city in New England. I shall not name the city, because it would be unfair to name one and not to name the others, and I have not had the opportunity to compile all the information I ought to have. Beginning with a weekly decrease in pay roll of $12,000, that decrease has been enlarged steadily every week until during the last week of December the decrease was $137,000.

I have no intention of taking the time of the Senate this afternoon to discuss this matter at length, because I know it is the desire of Members to recess in order that they may attend to work in their offices.

But, out of order, I now desire to introduce a bill which I ask to have referred to the Committee on Finance, which is, in effect, a repetition of an amendment which I presented when the bill providing for the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was under consideration in February 1937, an amendment which would require that every reciprocal-trade agreement, before becoming effective, shall be filed with Congress for at least 30 days. Thirty-two Members of the Senate voted in favor of that amendment when it was presented. It is a very mild suggestion. All that it amounts to is a declaration that before the Government of the United States and the industries of the United States, whether agricultural or industrial, stand committed by the negotiations of our State Department the result of such negotiations shall be presented to the representatives of the people of the United States and shall not become effective until so presented.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very happy to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator's amendment provide that such reciprocal-trade agreements must be ratified by the Senate before becoming effective?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I will say to the Senator it does not. That is the reason I said it was a very mild amendment. It merely is a request that the Congress be given advance information as to the contents of a reciprocal-trade agreement before we are tied hand and foot by it.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator pardon another interruption?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. CONNALLY. Do I understand correctly that under the amendment a trade agreement must be filed with the Senate before it is agreed to? It would not do much good to file it with us after it is agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, no; the amendment provides that it shall be filed before it shall become effective. I will read the proposed amendment.

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930," approved June 12, 1934, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 5. Hereafter every proclamation of the President under this act shall be submitted to the Congress while in session, and shall not become effective until the expiration of 30 calendar days after such submission unless Congress shall by law provide for an earlier effective date of such proclamation: *Provided*, That if Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of 30 calendar days from the date of such submission, such proclamation shall not be effective until after the expiration of 30 calendar days from the opening day of the next succeeding regular or special session."

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. CONNALLY. It seems to the Senator from Texas that the provision as to submission to Congress does not apply until after the agreement is a closed incident. Of course, the proclamation puts into effect the agreement, and all we can then do is to talk about it, because the proclamation will have become effective.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator has misunderstood the amendment. It provides that the agreement shall not become effective until 30 days after submission to Congress.

Mr. CONNALLY. Ah, it shall not become effective in the sense that it will be operative; but, so far as foreign governments are concerned, the President's proclamation is simply a declaration of the end of the negotiations. Under the proposal of the Senator from Wyoming, the agreement would not be enforceable until 30 days had elapsed, but it is already completed and the national faith is pledged. It seems to me that the Senate ought to have some say-so about it before the proclamation is issued.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I quite agree with the point of view expressed by the Senator.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me first reply to the Senator from Texas, and then I will be very happy to yield to the Senator from Washington.

There is no doubt in my mind that reciprocal-trade agreements are, in effect, treaties and that they should be ratified by the Senate before they become effective. I can conceive of no formal treaty into which our Government could enter with the Government of Great Britain which will be more important, more far-reaching in its effect than this proposed reciprocal-trade agreement with the United Kingdom. If it were a treaty it would have to be ratified, but not being a treaty, by a curious and circuitous interpretation of words, it has been held that the State Department of the Government may enter into trade agreements without submitting them for ratification to the Senate.

I should prefer, indeed, to amend the law so as to provide before a reciprocal-trade agreement should become in any degree effective, before any commitment should be made by the Department of State, that the Congress of the United States should be consulted, because such agreements in effect deal with the tariff law and the making of tariff rates and thereby constitute an act which is legislative in purpose and in effect.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield further?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator, no doubt, is aware of the fact that all such trade agreements relate to the revenue, and that in one of the first Congresses under the Constitution a very bitter fight took place, the House of Representatives taking the position, since such agreements related to the revenue, and since the House was given authority under the Constitution to originate all revenue legislation, that they were not effective, even when ratified by the Senate, without the House itself giving consent. While that view probably did not prevail, because the Senate just went on and acted, nevertheless the House in that early time when many of the makers of the Constitution were Members of the House and Members of the Senate took the position that since any treaty that related to the revenues of the United States was a revenue matter, it should receive the sanction of the House of Representatives, in addition to ratification by the Senate. I will ask the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] if I have not correctly stated that early contest?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I do not recall the details. I know there was a very extended debate with reference to the Jay treaty.

Mr. CONNALLY. That was the treaty I had in mind, and the debate occurred in 1794.

Mr. BORAH. The House claimed certain rights with reference to being heard, but I do not recall the details.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield first to the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], who asked me to yield a while ago.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming would result merely in opening up one of these agreements for discussion on the floor of the Senate, would it not?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator's statement is correct.

Mr. BONE. As I understand, it would not go beyond a mere discussion, because the treaty would be an accomplished fact?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. BONE. I can see the value of the Senator's suggestion, and I agree with him that a reciprocal-trade agreement partakes of the nature of a treaty and an amendment to the tariff schedules of the country. I think there should be something more than a mere discussion of such agreements when they affect economic interests so vitally as many of them do.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It would mean publicity; it would mean that the act of the State Department would be subjected to the full light of public knowledge before the proclamation became effective; and it seems to me the State Department, with the knowledge that the provisions of the proposed agreement would not become public before the proclamation became effective, would be more likely to pay attention to the petitions, the representations and the arguments of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives who respectfully request that the industries of the people whom they represent shall not be injured.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. BONE. What I am trying to get at is the practical effect. Though the 96 Members of the Senate find in the proposed treaty something to which they all register objections, the treaty would become an accomplished fact notwithstanding such objections.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; but it could be easily denounced.

Mr. BONE. I realize that, but what I am getting at is that, notwithstanding, the State Department could go right ahead and enforce the agreement.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not wish to discuss the merits of the Senator's bill; but, in connection with the suggestion offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] with reference to the ratification and the incidental fact that the revenues may be involved, the Senator, I am sure, realizes that not only does Congress have the power to raise revenue but the Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, and also that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations. The trade agreements which, from time to time over 150 years, have been negotiated between this Government and other nations have been more in the form of agreements relating to commerce than they have been agreements affecting revenue.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is, of course, the ground upon which the right of Congress to pass such an act has been defended.

Mr. BARKLEY. Absolutely.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is no question about that. I am not entering into the merits of that phase of the discussion at this moment. It is perfectly obvious that, since this bill will go to the Committee on Finance, it will there be subjected, or may be subjected, to close scrutiny and amended as the members of the Committee on Finance may deem wise that it should be amended.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President——

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I did not hear the beginning of the Senator's discussion on the bill submitted by him. May I ask if it applies only to the projected trade agreement with Great Britain?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; it would apply to all such agreements.

Mr. BRIDGES. And it would afford merely an open forum here in the Senate on such matters?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I said—I remind the Senator—that it is a very mild proposal, providing that before any proclamation under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act shall become effective the agreement shall be filed with the Congress for 30 days.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does not the Senator believe that the original act, in full protection to the country, should be amended even further?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I would be very glad, indeed, to consider a further amendment; I so stated to the Senator from Texas; but I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire that my purpose is to get some sort of a result; and I begin with the most modest request of which I can conceive.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. I recall the Senator's amendment, and I think I supported it when he offered it on a previous occasion.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator did.

Mr. HATCH. I merely desire some information. Referring to the action of the committee, as I recall, when the proposal was offered previously the Senator from Wyoming offered it from the floor at the time the bill proposing to extend the reciprocal trade agreements law was under consideration.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator's proposal had not been considered by the committee?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It had not been considered by the committee. The bill extending the original law came out of the committee much more rapidly than I had expected it would, and, therefore, I did not have an opportunity to present the amendment to the committee. I may say, however, that it had been considered previously when the original act was under consideration, but that consideration was also given on the floor. It has never been considered by the committee, so far as I know.

Mr. President, the importance of what I am saying ought to appeal to all Senators who represent cotton-producing States as well as those who represent States interested in producing wool. I find among the commodities with which this agreement will concern itself, cotton, sewing thread, cotton cloth in various forms, and cotton yarn. In other words, the textile industry in both wool and cotton may be affected by this reciprocal-trade agreement.

Last night there appeared in the newspapers of the city of Washington an advertisement signed by the Governors of nine States entitled:

TO AID AND PROTECT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST—WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE

The alarmed attitude of other sections of the country toward the purposes of the Southeastern Governors' Conference, as reported by the press, is indeed surprising. The Southeast feels that it has a natural right to call to the attention of American industry the many advantages this section offers. Forcefully and truthfully—with malice toward none—the natural advantages offered by the Southeast will be placed before the Nation in this and subsequent advertisements. The statements made are simple truths and will stand four square in the light of any inquiry which seeks unbiased facts. The Southeast wants no one to seek locations in her midst expecting cheap and low-paid labor or long hours of work. Sweatshop operators are and will be unwelcome. We have stated that the year 'round moderate climate of this section makes possible lower living costs for better standards of living; less for rent, less for fuel and less for food and clothing for a family.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire advertisement may be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

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

TO AID AND PROTECT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST—WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE

The alarmed attitude of other sections of the country toward the purposes of the Southeastern Governors' Conference, as reported by the press, is, indeed, surprising. The Southeast feels that it has a natural right to call to the attention of American industry the many advantages this section offers. Forcefully and truthfully—with malice toward none—the natural advantages offered by the Southeast will be placed before the Nation in this and subsequent advertisements. The statements made are simple truths and will stand foursquare in the light of any inquiry which seeks unbiased facts. The Southeast wants no one to seek locations in her midst expecting cheap and low-paid labor or long hours of work. Sweatshop operators are, and will be, unwelcome. We have stated that the year 'round moderate climate of this section makes possible lower living costs for better standards of living—less for rent, less for fuel, and less for food and clothing for a family. The Southeast knows no long months of unrelenting cold, heavy snow, sleet, and ice. This insures lower capital investments, lower construction costs, lower production costs. Analyze the above economies and you will readily understand why workers in this section enjoy better standards of living at lower living costs.

SOUTHEASTERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE,
LAWRENCE WOOD ROBERT, Jr.,
Industrial Consultant, Bona Allen Building, Atlanta, Ga.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor of North Carolina.*
OLIN D. JOHNSTON, *Governor of South Carolina.*
BIBB GRAVES, *Governor of Alabama.*
E. D. RIVERS, *Governor of Georgia.*
FRED P. CONE, *Governor of Florida.*
A. B. CHANDLER, *Governor of Kentucky.*
HUGH WHITE, *Governor of Mississippi.*
RICHARD W. LECHE, *Governor of Louisiana.*
GORDON BROWNING, *Governor of Tennessee.*

We, the Governors, with a view to aiding industrial expansion of our section and the stabilization of employment, we, the Governors of the Southeastern States, set forth the following objectives: (1) Equitable freight rates as affect the Southeast; (2) uniform taxation policies; (3) friendly labor attitude between employer and employee; (4) cooperation with Federal Government on proper major policies affecting industrial development.

It will be our aim by working together on these objectives to maintain conditions favorable to sound industrial development so that the Southeast will reap the full benefits of the ever-increasing trend toward industrial decentralization and gain a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. What I desire to call to the attention of the Senators from the States represented by these Governors is the fact that while your Governors are appealing to the industrialists of the land to go into the Southeast to establish textile manufactories, the State Department may be negotiating with Great Britain to allow the textile products of Great Britain to come into the United States in competition with the manufactories you would like to set up.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. If the projected and proposed trade agreement with Great Britain is executed, judging from the Senator's perusal of the preliminary statement, is it his judgment that this country will become merely a dumping ground for the British Empire?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I do not anticipate any such result at all. I think possibly the Senator from New Hampshire would like to believe in that argument. I do not.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I believe the administration is seeking in good faith to develop the commercial activity of the whole world. I know what the purpose of Secretary Hull is; and, so far as I have been able to determine, this country has not

suffered from any reciprocal-trade agreement that has as yet been entered into. What I am concerned about, however, is the maintenance of the congressional right to know what is going on before it becomes an accomplished fact.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President——

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I was not present when the Senator from Wyoming began his remarks. How does the Senator propose to attain that particular result, so that the Senate will know, before the matter is consummated, just exactly what is attempted to be done?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill to amend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act so that before any proclamation issued by the President under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act becomes effective, it shall first be filed with Congress, and remain here for scrutiny for a period of 30 days.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. How will that accomplish what the Senator desires?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It will subject the trade agreement to inspection and examination. Before the Senator from California came on the floor I said that it is a poor, weak substitute for ratification of what, in my opinion, is in effect a treaty with a foreign government; but it is far better than the condition which exists today.

Under the procedure now followed, announcement is given of intention to negotiate a treaty, and then there is published a list of commodities to which consideration will be given. The announcement of the list does not bind the Government to grant any concessions on the articles included in the list. It amounts to no declaration whatsoever as to whether the existing tariff rates will be reduced or increased with respect to such commodities. Thereafter, announcement is made of hearings to be held before an executive committee in the Department of State. The action upon those hearings is conducted in executive session, without the knowledge of the public, without the knowledge of those who presented their cases at hearings, and without the knowledge of the Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. All of which is true, every bit, and all of which was objected to when the reciprocal trade agreement bill was before the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes, Mr. President; and I offered this amendment on the 25th of February 1937, and 32 Members of this body supported it. As the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] pointed out a few moments ago, unfortunately the amendment had not been presented to the Finance Committee; and for that reason, and I think for that reason alone, it was defeated. As the Senator well knows, when the bell is sounded for a yea-and-nay vote, Members who have been absent from the floor upon other matters come in, and go to the chairman of the committee whose bill is up, or to the majority or the minority leader, and say, "How should we vote?" and the majority Senators vote with the committee. I shall be very happy indeed, however, when this measure goes to the Committee on Finance, as I shall ask that it do, to have the Senator from California appear before the committee and cooperate with me in trying to secure favorable action upon the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes; but the Senator from California would insist on going further. The Senator from California would insist, as he has insisted since the first trade agreement was contemplated, on the Senate and the House of Representatives performing their constitutional function. For that reason I do not see that the particular bill introduced by the Senator from Wyoming would accomplish the result which he intends.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, half a loaf is better than no bread. I think the bill would accomplish a great deal, because, as I said a moment ago, I think before the Senator from California arrived in the Chamber, if this amendment were part of the law the officials of the Department of State conducting the negotiations would be doing so in full knowledge that everything they did would be subjected to public scrutiny before the proclamation could become effective.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes; but is it not obvious to the Senator from Wyoming that when their action was subjected to public scrutiny, if those affected by the action did not agree with it, they should have some method by which they could stop an iniquitous agreement?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think the publication in this manner of the terms of a proposed agreement would have a most salutary effect. I quite agree with the Senator from California that the amendment does not go far enough to satisfy me; but, as I said a moment ago, half a loaf is better than no bread. If this amendment had been adopted when it was formally presented upon the floor of the Senate, when the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was first under consideration, I think the results would have been very, very much more satisfactory.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. But the Senator from Wyoming contemplates that an agreement which has been executed shall lie before the Senate for a period of 30 days. That is all right; but that accomplishes nothing, because the agreement has already been made, and it will go through. The power ought to exist, should exist, and does exist, to permit the Senate and the House of Representatives to say what shall be a treaty and what shall not be a treaty.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I quite agree with the Senator in that point of view.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall be very happy to yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. I agree with what the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] has said, that these so-called agreements are treaties. They ought to come here for ratification; and if the Senate had any regard whatever for its constitutional rights and duties, they would come here. But, Mr. President, I suppose that cannot happen now. However, I desire to make a suggestion to the Senator which it seems to me might be helpful. At least, he may take it under consideration.

The commodities named today as the possible subject of consideration are not to a certainty the commodities which will be considered. The statement of the State Department says that they may or may not be considered; that certain ones of them may be considered and certain others may not be considered. If we could have, before the treaty was negotiated, a definite statement from the Secretary of State that these commodities had been determined upon as the commodities concerning which negotiations would be carried on, we should have something; but the persons coming here from all parts of the country do not know upon what subjects they are to present evidence. They do not know whether or not the matter upon which they are going to present evidence will ever be considered at all; for Mr. Hull, the Secretary of State, advises them in the statement that it must not be regarded as a statement of what commodities will be considered. These are only probabilities. Many of them may never come up for negotiation at all. Many of them may never be negotiated about at all.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite right. The statement to which he refers reads as follows:

> The attached list is not a list of articles on which concessions are proposed, but rather a list of articles which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions.

"For the possible granting of concessions."

Mr. BORAH. Yes. If the Senator will consider the proposition, while his proposal is before the committee, of including a clause to the effect that at some time prior to the time when the negotiation is made the State Department shall announce that it has definitely determined upon these articles as articles upon which the negotiations will be based, the interested persons from different parts of the country can come here with definite knowledge that these particular subjects will be up for consideration, and they can gather their briefs and their facts upon those subjects. Otherwise, they will come here practically shooting in the air.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think the Senator's suggestion is an eminently sound one, and I rather feel that it could be complied with by the Department of State without any formal action at all by the Congress.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I take it for granted, from that announcement, that articles not mentioned there will not be taken under consideration.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Articles which are not mentioned in this list cannot be taken under consideration at all.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; and the publication of the list carries no implication that all or any part of them will be considered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is true.

Mr. BARKLEY. Though presumably some of them will be considered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But the publication of the list carries the definite implication that every commodity not named in the list will be undisturbed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Absolutely. There will be no change in the situation with respect to unnamed commodities.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Wyoming knows, and I am sure the Senator from Idaho knows, as we all do, that during the life of this trade-agreement law, ever since the passage of the original act and since its extension last February, the State Department has made an honest and sincere effort to advise everybody in the United States who was interested in these negotiations with respect to their progress, and to give everybody a chance to be heard. I think it is true that at the present time practically everybody who has a substantial interest in any of these agreements is heard in the State Department before any conclusion is reached. I think the State Department itself has realized from time to time, as it has gone on negotiating these agreements, that it was its duty to advise all those to whom it might convey information that any commodity in which they might be interested was under discussion, and permit them to make such representations as they might desire to make, in order that they might be considered during the negotiations.

Mr. BORAH. I think, on general principles, that is what the State Department has sought to do; and I am not criticizing it, but what I am complaining of is that I desire a more specific statement, a bill of particulars. If I were going to plead to that announcement in court, I would not know what to plead to, because some of those things may never be considered at all.

Mr. BARKLEY. If these commodities are never considered at all—if the Senator will permit me, of course—there will be no occasion for anybody to worry about them. If they are not ever to be considered, it will be useless to bring people here from anywhere, or to encourage their coming here, in order to consider something that is not going to be taken into consideration in the trade agreements. When the Department officials decide to eliminate any portion of the articles given out in the list, that is water that has gone over the dam. There is no further need for anybody to consider them. In the case of those that have been definitely selected and determined upon as objects for consideration, under the practice in the Department, everybody interested in those matters is given advice to that effect and an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. BORAH. Am I to understand that after the State Department comes to a conclusion as to the specific articles with regard to which it is going to negotiate, it then publishes a statement as to those definite articles? What I am talking about now is the fact.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that that is not done.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not understand that a statement is published; but, of course, after publishing the preliminary list, which includes the maximum number that might be considered, the State Department——

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, what is done is this: The negotiations take place in secret in the Department of State. Certain clerks down there inevitably become acquainted with what is going on; and some members of some industries learn what is being done and what is proposed to be done; and the air is filled with rumors, and fear is spread broadcast throughout the land as to what is going to happen.

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot agree with the comprehensive statement the Senator has made.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I have been fighting in behalf of the wool industry ever since the announcement was made with respect to the proposed agreement with the United Kingdom, and the evidence has come to me in my office from all quarters of the country where wool is a matter of public interest, either as a raw commodity produced upon the backs of sheep or a commodity to be used in the manufacture of textiles, that there is tremendous alarm. I am trying to alleviate that fear, and the only way to alleviate it is by the assurance that there will be complete publicity.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator does not entertain any doubt does he, that the State Department will give everybody interested in the wool industry an opportunity to be heard?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have the utmost confidence in Secretary Hull, of course, but the time may come when there will be a Secretary who will not be so open and able and fair and honest as is Cordell Hull, and he will have the same power.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The distinguished Senator from Kentucky made the statement that the State Department has in each and every case given the industry affected an opportunity to be heard, but he refrained from going further and stating whether, in his judgment, after hearing the evidence in a case any attention has been paid to the evidence presented by the parties interested. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Wyoming if that has been his experience.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My experience has been that up to date the Department of State has done a very fair and efficient job in negotiating the agreements.

Mr. BRIDGES. Judging from the preliminary statement, which many Senators received this morning, outlining the commodities which may be considered under the proposed British trade agreement, I should like to ask the Senator whether this would not be the most sweeping trade agreement yet proposed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is the most far-reaching agreement this Government has attempted to enter into. I am given to understand that Secretary Hull has been pounding upon the official representatives of Great Britain ever since the reciprocal trade agreements bill was passed in the effort to secure even an agreement that concessions would be made, and I am also given to understand, and I believe that my understanding is well founded, that the principal purpose of the State Department in negotiating this treaty is to provide a better outlook for the agricultural products of the United States. But that does not close my eyes to the fact that the only way we can get that better outlook is by granting concessions involving some other commodities, and until the concessions are granted and in effect, nobody can predict what the result will be. Therefore, I say, let us have publicity.

Mr. BRIDGES. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Sentor insofar as his proposed amendment to the act goes, but he stated that it would not be a whole loaf, and that half a loaf was better than no bread at all. I should say that he would better say that his proposal, instead of being half a loaf, would be a

small crumb, and that that would be better than no bread at all.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am certain that in the mind of the Senator from New Hampshire that is correct, but perhaps I am more optimistic than is he, and perhaps I do not have in mind the same purpose that he has in mind.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the intentions of the Senator as outlined in his bill are of the best, and I should be glad to support it, but I should like to go a greater distance than he would in an effort to correct the situation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am sure the Senator's position will be presented in the Committee on Finance.

Mr. President, I am sorry to have detained the Senate so long, but there is just one other phase of the subject I should like very briefly to mention.

Only this morning there were in my office the representatives of what is known as the Colorado-Wyoming-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association. These lamb feeders are confronted with disaster, because the price of the pelts of the animals they send to the stockyards has decreased approximately $2.25 per pelt since last year.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. STEIWER. If the Senator will permit me, I should like to call his attention further to the matter of the notice given by the State Department.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wonder if the Senator will withhold that observation until I complete the statement with respect to the lamb feeders.

Mr. STEIWER. I shall be glad to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In a sense I am presenting here a public petition to the administration and to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to come to the assistance of the lamb feeders of the United States.

There are approximately 2,000,000 lambs in the area to which I have referred—Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. There are probably a million and half in the State of Texas. Throughout the United States there are probably 8,000,000 lambs ready for market, upon each one of which a loss of $2 per head is to be contemplated because the market on wool has disappeared.

The gentleman to whom I have referred, accompanied by the secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, yesterday had a conference with representatives of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to ascertain whether or not it would be possible to arrange for a loan upon wool similar to loans which have been granted upon other commodities. The officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said that under the present policy of the administration it would be impossible to grant a loan upon wool.

In 1934 a similar proposal was made, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation granted the loan. It arranged for the formation of the Wool Finance Corporation, with a preliminary paid-in capital of about $250,000, and an agreement was made to advance up to $5,000,000 to this Corporation for the benefit of the wool growers.

The amount was to be available to a company which was to be formed, which was in turn to provide a capital equal to 20 percent of the amount borrowed. Subject to the arrangement of details, the company was to make advances to growers up to 80 percent of the landed value against warehouse receipts for wool in Boston. The mere announcement of the willingness to make the loan was sufficient to overcome the difficulty that confronted the wool industry at that time, and if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would now indicate its willingness to do the same thing, I venture to say that it would not be necessary to advance a penny of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, because the announcement itself would result in establishing a basis of confidence. Confidence is the thing that is lacking in the present situation.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHWELLENBACH in the chair). Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. ADAMS. Perhaps the Senator has answered the inquiry I desire to propound, as I did not hear the beginning of his remarks. Is there money available, or credit, so that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could legally make such a loan as is indicated by the Senator?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Absolutely; the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has complete authority to make the loan. It is just a question of whether or not it is the policy of the administration to allow a loan of that kind to be made. Certainly it seems to me that at a time when the State Department is undertaking to negotiate a reciprocal-trade agreement which may affect the price of wool, a policy of this kind adopted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would go very far toward allaying fears which are now widespread throughout the country.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator says "which may affect the price of wool." Is it not absolutely certain to affect the price of wool, because the only way in which reciprocal-trade agreements can be made which would interest Great Britain would be by either the admission of wool or of textiles made of wool which would take the place of American wool or textiles made of American-grown wool.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is no certainty, from the announcement, that any concessions will be granted upon wool fabric. That is the reason why I used the word "may." We do not know, and, of course, the entire textile world fears that reductions upon wool fabrics will be granted. The State Department says we may not grant them. The mere inclusion of a commodity in the list is not to be taken as indicating that any concession will be granted upon that commodity. It is an altogether unsatisfactory basis upon which to conduct the public business.

Mr. ADAMS. When the first reciprocal-trade law was under consideration here did not the Senator put into the RECORD certain commitments from the administration upon the reciprocal-trade possibilities as to wool, and did not the Senator then cast his vote because of his confidence in those assurances?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Exactly; and I shall put those letters in the RECORD again.

Mr. President, among the States of this Union which are vitally interested in this question are the States of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, South Dakota, New Mexico, Texas, North Dakota, Iowa, California, Utah, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming.

Mr. DONAHEY. And Ohio.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And the Senator from Ohio says that Ohio is interested. I hope the Senators from each one of these States, as well as those from the States I have not mentioned, in which wool is the subject of vital concern to the people, will join in asking the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to grant the loan to which I have referred. We have the power. All we need is the will to do it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the announcement from the State Department be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of the debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See Exhibit A.)

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I now yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, I merely desire to suggest that in my opinion this subject of public notice in the negotiation of a treaty deserves some further comment, and possibly some definite attention from the Congress.

The Senator from Kentucky made the point that the State Department gave full notice or made full disclosure to American interests.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, that is not quite what I said.

Mr. STEIWER. I did not mean to misquote the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. I said that the State Department gave every interest involved an opportunity to be heard. I did not mean that it made public all the conversations and details and notes that passed from time to time while these treaties were being negotiated.

Mr. STEIWER. I did not intend, of course, to misquote the Senator, and I stand corrected to the extent of saying that the Senator stated that the State Department gave every American interest involved an opportunity to be heard.

In this list published by the Secretary of State there is a very large number of items, I believe between four and five hundred. I take it that no one expects that the treaty, when finally negotiated, will encompass so large a number of items. In other words, this inclusive list is not a list of the items to be considered in the negotiations but is a sort of an all-embracing list within which the negotiations may be had.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. STEIWER. That raises what is to my mind a very serious question.

Senators will remember that during the time the proposed Trade Treaty Act of 1934 was before the Senate the question of notice to American producers, to the American people, was one that was discussed here. At different times efforts have been made to amend the law so as to assure to our producers a more definite statement of the exact scope and nature of the treaty negotiations. The last efforts in that regard, as I recall, were not successful, and the law stands as originally enacted.

With the indulgence of my friend from Wyoming, let me read briefly from the law, from section 4, in order that we may see just what the requirement is upon the State Department. It reads as follows:

SEC. 4. Before any foreign-trade agreement is concluded with any foreign government or instrumentality thereof under the provisions of this act, reasonable public notice of the intention to negotiate an agreement with such government or instrumentality shall be given in order that any interested person may have an opportunity to present his views to the President, or to such agency as the President may designate, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

Mr. President, undoubtedly the purpose of that portion of the law to which I have just called attention was to enable American producers to defend their interests so that the State Department would not improvidently trade away those interests in making a treaty with a foreign government. The question was raised here by the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from Wyoming, and possibly others, that this practice of presenting an all-inclusive list, including many items which will not be included in the negotiations, does not serve the interests of this country. I merely want to add that, in my opinion, it does not even comply with the spirit of the law, because the publication of this large list, when a smaller list of items only is being considered, leaves the American producer entirely without information as to whether his particular commodity is to be drawn into this tariff treaty negotiation. The practice resorted to by the State Department probably constitutes a technical compliance with the act. In real substance it evades and violates the act.

The language of the law is that "reasonable public notice" shall be given. I suggest that no notice is reasonable unless it is fairly definite and explicit in advising the American people that the particular commodities in which they are interested are to be embraced in the treaty negotiations.

I hope that the Senator from Wyoming, of whose deep interest in this matter we are well advised, now or in the future will take into account the fact that the law requires a reasonable notice in order that we may determine whether or not this catch-all provision of naming 500 items, and then negotiating only with respect to certain of them—whether or not that is a "reasonable public notice," and whether in fact it complies with the plain requirement which the law mandatorily places upon the Secretary of State.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, is it the opinion of the Senator from Oregon that under the provision of law which he has just read it is incumbent upon the State Department, before entering into any negotiations by which concessions shall be made, to publish a new list of the exact commodities upon which the concessions are to be made?

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, I should say that unless that is done the people of America will not have been advised and there will have been no reasonable notice of the treaty.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I now introduce a bill which I ask to have referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the introduction of the bill? The Chair hears none, and the bill will be referred as requested.

The bill (S. 3205) delaying the effective date of proclamations issued under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks a letter which I wrote to the Secretary of State on December 10, 1937, a response which I received from him under date of December 17, 1937, and a letter which I received from the President of the United States under date of June 5, 1934.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator be good enough to read the letter from the President of the United States, so that we may hear it now, while this matter is under discussion?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall be glad to comply with the request of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, before the Senator reads the letter, may I ask him a question?

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, before the Senator asks his question, will he yield to me in order that I may supplement my former remarks?

Mr. HATCH. Certainly.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, since I interrupted the Senator from Wyoming a few minutes ago, I have been handed the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 30, 1934, and I find there confirmation of my recollection that the Senate dealt specifically with this question of notice, and that it did so by writing in the word "reasonable" before the word "public," on page 6, line 6, of the bill. That is disclosed at page 9995 of the RECORD of that Congress.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That was an amendment offered from the floor.

Mr. STEIWER. From the floor. It was made undoubtedly for the purpose of insuring that the notice should be adequate, and I think it supports the contention I have made that a notice which does not inform does not give reasonable public notice to people, and is not an adequate compliance with the act.

I thank the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] for the opportunity he has afforded me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from New Mexico permit the Chair to make an inquiry before he proceeds?

Mr. HATCH. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] offered three letters, and asked unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD. Does he now withdraw his request so far as the letter from the President of the United States is concerned, and ask that the other two letters be printed in the RECORD? Is that correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes, Mr. President. I ask that the two letters be printed in the RECORD, and I shall read the one from the President of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letters referred to are as follows:

DECEMBER 10, 1937.

Hon. CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The statement was made this morning by a witness who appeared before the special committee of the Senate to investigate production, transportation, and marketing of

wool that, during a recent tour of the country, he found a general fear among the manufacturers of woolen goods and among the producers of wool that it is the purpose of the Department of State, in negotiating the proposed reciprocal-trade agreement with Great Britain, to agree to a reduction of the tariff upon wool. To this fear the witness ascribed in part, at least, the recent collapse of the wool market.

The incident prompts me to call your attention to the letter which was written to me by President Roosevelt on June 5, 1934, a photostatic copy of which I enclose herewith.

In view of the fact that the domestic wool industry of the United States is in greater need of "price protection" now than it was when the letter of June 5, 1934, was written, I have given assurance to all who have directed inquiry to me that no action adverse to the wool industry is any more likely now than it was when the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act was originally enacted.

The report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture made public on November 10 of this year indicates that a smaller domestic consumption of wool may be expected in 1938 than in 1937, that consumption for 1937 "will not differ greatly from that of" 1936 and that 1936 consumption was 8.5 percent smaller than in 1935. Inasmuch as the weighted average price of wool to farmers for 1935 was 19.4 percent per pound, the study of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes it clear that any reduction of the tariff upon wool at this time could only have the effect of reducing the price to producers below anything which has been in effect since this administration began.

The letter which I received from the President in 1934 had a very encouraging effect upon the wool trade and I am sure that a statement from the Department of State at this juncture that it is not the intention to depart from the policy outlined in the President's letter would be most beneficial.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 17, 1937.

The Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: I have received your letter of December 10, 1937, enclosing a photostatic copy of a letter addressed to you by the President on June 5, 1934, and stating that a witness before the special Senate Committee on Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool stated that domestic manufacturers of woolen goods and producers of wool are apprehensive that the present duty on imports of wool will be reduced in connection with the contemplated trade-agreement negotiations with the United Kingdom.

As you know, a preliminary announcement that the negotiation of a trade agreement with the United Kingdom is contemplated was made on November 17, 1937. In accordance with the usual procedure, suggestions as to the import and export products to be considered in the negotiations with the United Kingdom are now being received by the Committee for Reciprocity Information. The formal notice of intention to negotiate, which it is expected will be issued at a later date, will be accompanied by a list of the products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to the United Kingdom, and will specify the latest date for the submission of statements and briefs to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, the latest date for receiving applications to be heard at the public hearings, and the date on which the customary public hearings will begin. It is not known at this time what products will appear on the list. You will, of course, receive in the regular course of distribution a copy of any further announcement that is made in this connection.

In the meantime, I am having your letter brought to the attention of the Committee for Reciprocity Information which in turn will bring it to the attention of all the agencies of the Government represented in the trade-agreements organization.

As I assured you in my letter to you of June 28, 1935, the trade-agreements program is intended to help in the general effort to rehabilitate agriculture and industry together. As you know, 16 trade agreements have already been concluded, and because of the great care taken in their formulation American interests have found no real cause for complaint. On the contrary, by increasing our foreign trade these agreements have increased employment and consumer purchasing power to the benefit of American producers and workers generally.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I interrupted the Senator from Wyoming in connection with the request of the Senator from Colorado because of the statement the Senator from Wyoming had made before the Senator from Colorado entered the Chamber. I ask the Senator to repeat that statement in connection with his correspondence with the President and the State Department to the effect that there had been no violation of the agreement, shall we say, as to wool, in that raw wool is not contemplated by this agreement.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct. Wool is not embraced in the list of commodities which may be the subject of the agreement; so that under the interpretation of the State Department no concession whatever will be granted on the tariff upon raw wool, but a large number of wool manufactures are listed.

Mr. ADAMS. Of course, the Senator from Wyoming would have been entirely satisfied, when the bill was up in the first instance, if the Secretary of State had written to him that the Department would not enter into any negotiations as to raw wool, but would enter into negotiations as to manufactured products made out of foreign wool.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am not satisfied that it is the intention of the Department to grant any concessions upon manufactured wool because, with the textile industry of the United States in the perfectly helpless state in which it is, with thousands and hundreds of thousands of workers being laid off, and with pay rolls declining, it is inconceivable to me that we shall transport across the sea to Great Britain what little textile industry we have left.

Mr. ADAMS. I will ask the Senator to explain the situation as to the market for the wool which comes off the backs of the sheep in western and central United States, as to its prices, and as to the prices for pelts.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That market has practically disappeared.

Mr. HATCH. Will the Senator pardon one more question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I desire to interrupt the Senator to refer to the loan requested from the R. F. C., the Senator from Wyoming having said in his statement today that that request was in the nature of a public petition to the R. F. C. Inasmuch as I represent one of the States concerned, I merely express my willingness to sign that petition.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let the Senator make his petition here on the floor also.

Mr. HATCH. I join the Senator from Wyoming in the request.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Complying with the request of the Senator from Colorado, I shall read the letter which I received from the President of the United States. It is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1934.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: My concern that agricultural prices should be protected and, where possible, substantially raised, ought to be well known by this time. This is why I was surprised that a question should be raised about wool. The new tariff bill has been thought of as one of the emergency measures which would help in the general effort to rehabilitate agriculture and industry together. The wool industry is one of those which needs price protection; and the suggestion that the new tariff bill might be used to lower those prices is one which would not have occurred to me. That is the thought I expressed to you, Senator Costigan, and others on May 9.

I have read the statement which you issued, and as I might expect, it correctly reports the facts. I hope you will have no further concern for fear that something damaging to the industry may result from this legislation.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. President, let me say I am altogether confident that that letter represents the attitude of the President.

The statement which I issued on May 9, 1934, after the conference in the White House to which the letter of June 5, 1934, refers, reads as follows:

President Roosevelt today gave renewed evidence that he is in complete sympathy with the West. Immediately after signing the sugar bill, which stabilizes the price of sugar for all domestic producers, the President, in the presence of Senator Costigan and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell, authorized me to say that he and his administration are as much concerned in maintaining the price of wool as they are in maintaining the price of wheat, cotton, and other agricultural commodities.

I told the President that wool buyers recently have been making low offers on wool and that there has been considerable apprehension lest the reciprocity policy would mean sweeping reduction in the tariff on wool and an adverse effect upon the market. I told him that I have been advising the people of my State that an administration, the primary object of which is to improve the

condition of agriculture, could be depended upon not to take any hostile action toward the wool industry. The President replied that in this position I was exactly correct. Both he and Secretary Tugwell agreed that this administration should do everything possible to maintain the price of wool, and the President said that he recognized wool growing as one of the fundamental agricultural industries and desired to be helpful to it.

EXHIBIT A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
January 7, 1938.

Attached are the following:

1. Trade-agreement negotiations with the Government of the United Kingdom and with that Government on behalf of Newfoundland and the British Colonial Empire.
2. Public notice of the Department of State.
3. Public notice of the Committee for Reciprocity Information.
4. List of products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, and the British Colonial Empire.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
January 8, 1938.

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND WITH THAT GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE

The Secretary of State issued today formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom and with that Government on behalf of Newfoundland and the British Colonial Empire. This notice of intention to negotiate, prescribed by the Trade Agreements Act, supplements the preliminary announcement of November 18, 1937, that trade-agreement negotiations with the Government of the United Kingdom were contemplated.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued simultaneously today a notice setting the dates for the submission to it of information and views in writing and applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee, and fixing the time and place for the opening of the hearings. Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

A further announcement by the Secretary of State, released today, contains a list of products which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States. Representations which interested persons may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information need not be confined to the articles appearing on this list, but may cover any articles of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, or any part of the British Colonial Empire. However, only the articles contained in the list issued today or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

The inclusion of any product in this list does not mean that a concession with respect to it will necessarily be granted. The concessions to be granted are not decided upon until after interested parties in the United States have been given full opportunity to present information and views in writing and orally.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1938.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND WITH THAT GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930," as extended by Public Resolution No. 10, approved March 1, 1937, and Executive Order No. 6750 of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom and with that Government on behalf of Newfoundland and the British Colonial Empire.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications and the time set for public hearings.

CORDELL HULL, *Secretary of State.*

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1938.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND WITH THAT GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE

Closing date for submission of briefs, February 19, 1938.
Closing date for application to be heard, February 19, 1938.
Public hearings open, March 14, 1938.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views in regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom, notice of intention to negotiate which has been issued by the Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 m., February 19, 1938. Such communications should be addressed to Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Old Land Office Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on March 14, 1938, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Old Land Office Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Written statements must be either typewritten or printed and must be submitted in six copies, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, this 8th day of January 1938.

JOHN P. GREGG, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
January 8, 1938.

LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE

With reference to his public notice, issued today, of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom and with that Government on behalf of Newfoundland and the British Colonial Empire, the Secretary of State announces that, unless supplementary announcement is made, the granting of concessions by the United States will be considered only with respect to the articles listed below. However, interested persons may present to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in written or oral form, information or views concerning concessions on any article imported into the United States from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, or the British Colonial Empire, or concerning any article imported into those countries from the United States.

The attached list is not a list of articles on which concessions are proposed, but rather a list of articles which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions. Their publication enables interested persons to learn whether or not products in which they are interested may be considered for the granting of concessions to the Government of the United Kingdom. Concessions will not be granted on any article not covered by the present or supplementary listing, and decision to grant a concession on any article covered in the listing will not be made until after the dates set by the Committee for Reciprocity Information for the presentation of briefs and for supplementary oral hearings. Some of the products listed may not be the subject of any concession under the terms of the agreement, and the import duties on those items which are included in the agreement as finally negotiated may or may not be changed.

For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930, or, as the case may be, to the appropriate sections of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, or of the Revenue Act of 1934, as amended. The descriptive phraseology is, however, in many cases limited to a narrower field than that covered by the numbered tariff paragraph or section in the Revenue Acts. In such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for the granting of concessions. Concessions ultimately granted may cover articles as described in the list, or may be limited to certain specific commodities or groups of commodities falling within the limits of the descriptive phraseology of the list.

United States Tariff Act of 1930

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
1	Carbon dioxide, weighing with immediate containers and carton, 1 lb. or less per carton	1 cent per pound on contents, immediate containers, and carton.
1	Stearic acid	25 percent.
5	Sodium alginate	Do.
5, 23	All medicinal preparations not specially provided for, whether or not in any form or container specified in par. 23	15 or 25 percent.
7	Ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate	2 cents per pound.
13	Blackings, powders, liquids, and creams for cleaning or polishing, not specially provided for and not containing alcohol.	25 percent.
20	Chalk or whiting or paris white, precipitated	Do.
27 (a) (2), (5)	Metacresol, orthocresol, and paracresol, all the foregoing having a purity of 75 percent or more, but less than 90 percent, and metaparacresol having a purity of 75 percent or more.	40 percent and 7 cents per pound.
27 (b)	Metacresol, orthocresol, and paracresol, all the foregoing having a purity of 90 percent or more	20 percent and 3½ cents per pound.
31 (a) (1)	Cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations, or mixtures containing cellulose acetate:	
	In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, and waste wholly or in chief value of cellulose acetate, all the foregoing not made into finished or partly finished articles.	50 cents per pound.
31 (b) (2)	All compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate, but including pyroxylin and other cellulose esters and ethers), and all compounds, combinations, or mixtures of which any such compound is the component material of chief value: Finished or partly finished articles not specially provided for, made in chief value from transparent sheets, bands, or strips.	60 percent.
34	Halibut liver oil, natural and uncompounded, not edible, and not specially provided for	10 percent.
38	Extracts, dyeing and tanning: Myrobalan, and mangrove, not specially provided for, and combinations and mixtures thereof, not containing alcohol.	15 percent.
39	Flavoring extracts and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for.	25 percent.
41	Isinglass	Do.
42	Glycerine, refined	1 7/16 cents per pound.
43	Ink, and ink powders not specially provided for	10 percent.
43	Drawing ink	15 percent.
49	Magnesium carbonate, precipitated	1½ cents per pound.
49	Magnesium oxide or calcined magnesia	7 cents per pound.
52	Sod oil	5 cents per gallon.
52	Sperm oil, refined or otherwise processed	14 cents per gallon.
52	Spermaceti wax	3½ cents per pound.
52	Seal oil	6 cents per gallon (plus 3 cents per pound under sec. 601 (c) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended. See below).
52	Wool grease:	
	Containing more than 2 percent of free fatty acids	1 cent per pound.
	Containing 2 percent or less of free fatty acids and not suitable for medicinal use	2 cents per pound.
	Suitable for medicinal use, including adeps lanae, hydrous or anhydrous	3 cents per pound.
52	Marine animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for	20 percent.
53	Linseed or flaxseed oil, and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil	4½ cents per pound.
54	Palm-kernel oil	1 cent per pound (also subject to processing tax of 3 cents per pound under sec. 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934, as amended. See below).
58	Patchouli oil, not containing alcohol	12½ percent.
61	Bath salts:	
	If not perfumed	25 percent.
	If perfumed (whether or not having medicinal properties)	75 percent.
65 (a)	Paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists', school, students', or children's paints or colors:	
	(2) In tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, not exceeding 1½ pounds net weight each, and valued at 20 cents or more per dozen pieces, and not assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits:	
	In tubes or jars	2 cents per tube or jar and 40 percent.
	In cakes, pans, or other forms	1¼ cents per cake, pan, or other form and 40 percent.
	(3) In tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, not exceeding 1½ pounds net weight each, when assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits, with or without brushes, water pans, outline drawings, stencils, or other articles.	70 percent on the value as assembled.
	(4) In bulk, or in any form exceeding 1½ pounds net weight each	8¼ cents per ounce.
66	Enamel paints, whether dry, mixed, or ground in or mixed with water, oil, or solutions other than oil, not specially provided for.	25 percent.
68	Ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, wash and all other blues containing ultramarine:	
	Valued at more than 10 cents per pound	4 cents per pound.
	Valued at 10 cents per pound or less	3 cents per pound.
72	Lead pigments:	
	Litharge	2½ cents per pound.
	Red lead	2¾ cents per pound.
	All pigments containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, not specially provided for:	
	In chief value of suboxide of lead	3 cents per pound, but not less than 15 nor more than 30 percent.
	Other	30 percent.
73	Umbers, crude or not ground	⅛ cent per pound.
73	Iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments, not specially provided for	20 percent.
75	Spirit varnishes:	
	Containing less than 5 percent of methyl alcohol	$2.20 per gallon and 25 percent.
	Containing 5 percent or more of methyl alcohol	25 percent.
	All other varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, not specially provided for	Do.
77	Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25 percent of lead:	
	In any form of dry powder	1¾ cents per pound.
	Ground in or mixed with oil or water	2¼ cents per pound.
80	Toilet soap	30 percent.
80	Soap and soap powder, not specially provided for	15 percent.
81	Sodium chloride or salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages	11 cents per 100 pounds.
82	Sodium hydrosulphite, hydrosulphite compounds, and all combinations and mixtures of the foregoing	35 percent.
201 (a)	Bath brick, not specially provided for	25 percent.
202 (a)	Clay tiles, glazed, ornamented, hand painted, enameled, vitrified, semivitrified, decorated, encaustic, ceramic mosaic, flint, spar, embossed, gold decorated, grooved or corrugated, valued at more than 40 cents per square foot.	60 percent.
202 (a)	Quarries or quarry tiles:	
	Valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot	10 cents per square foot, but not less than 50 nor more than 70 percent.
	Valued at more than 40 cents per square foot	60 percent.
205 (a)	Plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcined	$1.40 per ton.
207	Clays or earths, including common blue clay and Gross-Almerode glass pot clay, not specially provided for:	
	Unwrought and unmanufactured	$1 per ton.
	Wrought or manufactured	$2 per ton.
207	China clay or kaolin	$2.50 per ton.
207	Fuller's earth:	
	Unwrought and unmanufactured	$1.50 per ton.
	Wrought or manufactured	$3.25 per ton.
208 (e)	Mica plates and built-up mica	40 percent.
210	Rockingham earthenware	25 percent.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
211	Earthenware and crockery ware composed of a nonvitrified absorbent body, including white granite and semi-porcelain earthenware, and cream-colored ware, and terra cotta:	
	Any of the foregoing which is tableware, kitchenware, or table or kitchen utensils:	
	Plain white, plain yellow, plain brown, plain red, or plain black, not painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, ornamented, or decorated in any manner.	10 cents per dozen pieces and 45 percent.
	Painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, ornamented, or decorated in any manner	10 cents per dozen pieces and 50 percent.
211	Stoneware, and all articles composed wholly or in chief value of stoneware:	
	Plain white, plain yellow, plain brown, plain red, or plain black, not painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, and manufactures in chief value of such ware, not specially provided for.	10 cents per dozen and 45 percent.
	Painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, and manufactures in chief value of such ware, not specially provided for.	10 cents per dozen and 50 percent.
212	China and porcelain tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils, any of the foregoing containing 25 percent or more of calcined bone:	
	Plain white, not painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, or ornamented or decorated in any manner.	10 cents per dozen separate pieces and 60 percent.
	Painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, or ornamented or decorated in any manner	10 cents per dozen separate pieces and 70 percent.
213	Graphite or plumbago, crude or refined:	
	Natural amorphous	10 percent.
	Crystalline lump, chip, or dust	30 percent.
214	Ground feldspar	Do.
214	Ground Cornwall stone	Do.
216	Carbons and electrodes, of whatever material composed, and wholly or partly manufactured, for producing electric arc light:	
	If less than ½ inch in diameter or of equivalent cross-sectional area	40 percent.
	If ½ inch or more in diameter or of equivalent cross-sectional area	30 percent.
216	Electrodes, composed wholly or in part of carbon or graphite, and wholly or partly manufactured, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes.	Do.
216	Brushes, or whatever material composed, and wholly or partly manufactured, for electric motors, generators, or other electrical machines or appliances; plates, rods, and other forms, of whatever material composed, and wholly or partly manufactured, for manufacturing into the aforesaid brushes.	45 percent.
216	Articles or wares composed wholly or in part of carbon or graphite, wholly or partly manufactured, not specially provided for.	30 percent.
217, 810	Bottles, wholly or in chief value of glass, not specially provided for, when filled with any article provided for in schedule 8 of the Tariff Act of 1930, except solid or condensed malt extract:	
	If holding more than 1 pint	⅓ cent per pound.
	If holding not more than 1 pint and not less than one-fourth of 1 pint	½ cent per pound.
	If holding less than one-fourth of 1 pint	16⅔ cents per gross.
217	Jars, covered or uncovered demijohns, and carboys, any of the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of glass, not specially provided for, when filled with any article provided for in schedule 8 of the Tariff Act of 1930, except solid or condensed malt extract:	
	If holding more than 1 pint	1 cent per pound.
	If holding not more than 1 pint and not less than one-fourth of 1 pint	1½ cents per pound.
	If holding less than one-fourth of 1 pint	50 cents per gross.
218 (a)	Biological, chemical, metallurgical, pharmaceutical, and surgical articles and utensils of all kinds, including all scientific articles, and utensils, whether used for experimental purposes in hospitals, laboratories, schools or universities, colleges, or otherwise, all the foregoing (except articles provided for in pars. 217 or 218 (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930), finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of fused quartz or fused silica.	50 percent.
218 (b)	Tubes (except gage glass tubes), rods, canes, and tubing, with ends finished or unfinished, for whatever purpose used, wholly or in chief value of fused quartz or fused silica.	40 percent.
218 (b)	Gage glass tubes, wholly or in chief value of glass	60 percent.
218 (f)	Table and kitchen articles and utensils, and all articles of every description not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of glass, blown or partly blown in the mold or otherwise, if cut or engraved and valued at not less than $1 each.	30 or 60 percent.
226	Ophthalmic lenses of glass or pebble, molded or pressed, or ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plane or coquille glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, with the edges unground.	40 percent.
227	Optical glass or glass used in the manufacture of lenses or prisms for spectacles, or for optical instruments or equipment, or for optical parts, scientific or commercial, in any and all forms.	50 percent.
228 (b)	Photographic lenses, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for	45 percent.
231	Smalts, frostings, and all ceramic and glass colors, fluxes, glazes, and enamels, all the foregoing, ground or pulverized	30 percent.
301	Iron in pigs and iron kentledge, not containing more than 0.04 percent of phosphorus	$1.12½ per ton.
302 (a)	Manganese ore (including ferruginous manganese ore) or concentrates, and manganiferous iron ore, all the foregoing containing in excess of 35 percent of metallic manganese.	½ cent per pound on the metallic manganese contained therein.
302 (g)	Tungsten metal, tungsten carbide, and mixtures or combinations containing tungsten metal or tungsten carbide, all the foregoing, in lumps, grains, or powder.	60 cents per pound on the tungsten contained therein and 50 percent ad valorem.
302 (g)	Tungstic acid, and all other compounds of tungsten, not specially provided for	60 cents per pound on the tungsten contained therein and 40 percent ad valorem.
302 (k)	Chrome metal or chromium metal	25 percent.
304	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars, whether solid or hollow; shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; concrete reinforcement bars; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand loam, or iron molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for all the foregoing:	
	Valued above 8 and not above 12 cents per pound	2½ cents per pound.
	Valued above 12 and not above 16 cents per pound	3½ cents per pound.
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	20 percent.
305 (l)	Additional duty to be levied, collected, and paid under par. 305 (l) of the Tariff Act of 1930 on any steel or iron in the materials and articles enumerated in pars. 303, 304, 307, 308, 312, 313, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319 ,322, 323, 324, 327, and 328 of the said act, and valued at more than 8 cents per pound.	8 percent.
310	Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terneplates, and taggers tin.	1 cent per pound.
312	Sashes and frames of iron or steel	25 percent.
316 (a)	Wire rope	35 percent.
316 (a)	Telegraph, telephone, and other wires and cables composed of iron, steel, or other metal (except gold, silver, platinum, tungsten, or molybdenum), covered with or composed in part of cotton, jute, silk, enamel, lacquer, rubber, paper, compound, or other material, with or without metal covering.	Do.
319 (a)	Iron or steel anchors and parts thereof; forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, not machined, tooled, or otherwise advanced in condition by any process or operation subsequent to the forging process, not specially provided for.	25 percent.
321	Antifriction balls and rollers, metal balls and rollers commonly used in ball or roller bearings, whether finished or unfinished, for whatever use intended.	8 cents per pound and 35 percent.
327	Castings of malleable iron, not specially provided for	20 percent.
328	Lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed wrought-iron pipe, not thinner than sixty-five one-thousandths of 1 inch:	
	If not less than three-eighths of 1 inch in diameter	¾ cent per pound.
	If less than three-eighths and not less than one-fourth of 1 inch in diameter	1¼ cents per pound.
	If less than one-fourth of 1 inch in diameter	1¾ cents per pound.
328	Tubes, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for:	
	Cold-drawn steel	25 percent.
	Seamless wrought-iron	Do.
329	Chains of iron or steel, used for the transmission of power:	
	Of not more than 2-inch pitch and containing more than 3 parts per pitch, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished.	40 percent.
	All other chains used for the transmission of power, and parts thereof	35 percent.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
335	Grit, shot, and sand of iron or steel, in any form	¾ cent per pound.
337	Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation:	
	When manufactured with round iron or untempered round steel wire	20 percent.
	When manufactured with tempered round steel wire, or with plated wire, or other than round iron or steel wire, or with felt face, wool face, or rubber-face cloth containing wool.	45 percent.
339	Carbonated water siphons which are table, household, kitchen, or hospital utensils, composed wholly or in chief value of copper, brass, steel, or other base metal (other than aluminum), not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for.	40 percent.
339	Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flatware, not specially provided for:	
	Plated with silver	50 percent.
	Composed wholly or in chief value of copper or pewter, not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for.	40 percent.
341	Steel plates, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photoengraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or otherwise prepared for printing.	25 percent.
343	Crochet needles or hooks	$1.15 per thousand and 40 percent.
343	Tape, knitting, and all other needles, not specially provided for, bodkins of metal, and needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles.	45 percent.
345	Saddlery and harness hardware:	
	Buckles, rings, snaps, bits, swivels, and all other articles of iron, steel, brass, composition, or other metal, not plated with gold or silver, commonly or commercially known as harness hardware.	35 percent.
	All articles of iron, steel, brass, composition, or other metal, not plated with gold or silver, commonly or commercially known as saddlery or riding bridle hardware.	50 percent.
	All the foregoing, if plated with gold or silver	60 percent.
346	Belt buckles, trouser buckles, and waistcoat buckles, shoe or slipper buckles, and parts thereof, made wholly or partly of iron, steel, or other base metal, valued at more than 50 cents and not more than $1.66⅔ per hundred.	15 cents per 100 and 20 percent.
349	Buttons of metal, not specially provided for	¾ cent per line per gross and 15 percent.
350	Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hairpins; and brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal pins, with heads of glass, paste, or fusible enamel; all the foregoing not plated with gold or silver, and not commonly known as jewelry, and not including safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins.	35 percent.
351	Pens, not specially provided for:	
	Of plain or carbon steel	15 cents per gross.
	Wholly or in part of other metal	18 cents per gross.
	Any of the foregoing with nib and barrel in 1 piece	20 cents per gross.
353	All articles suitable for producing, rectifying, modifying, controlling, or distributing electrical energy; electrical telegraph (including printing and typewriting), telephone, signaling, radio, welding, ignition, wiring, therapeutic, and X-ray apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices; and articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, such as electric motors, fans, locomotives, portable tools, furnaces, heaters, ovens, ranges, washing machines, refrigerators, and signs; all the foregoing, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.	17½, 20, 25, or 35 percent.
355	Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, cake, pie, slicing, cigar, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, canning, fish, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, sugar-beet, beet-topping, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists', shoe, and similar knives, forks, and steels, and cleavers, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for:	
	With handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, ivory, deer, or other animal horn, silver, or other metal than aluminum, nickel silver, iron, or steel.	16 cents each and 45 percent.
	With handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxylin, casein, or similar material	8 cents each and 45 percent.
	With handles of any other material:	
	If less than 4 inches in length, exclusive of handle	2 cents each and 45 percent.
	If 4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handle (except hay forks and 4-tined manure forks)	8 cents each and 45 percent.
	Any of the foregoing without handles:	
	With blades less than 6 inches in length	2 cents each and 45 percent.
	With blades 6 inches or more in length (except hay forks and 4-tined manure forks)	8 cents each and 45 percent.
355	Hay forks and 4-tined manure forks, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, with handles of any material other than those specifically mentioned in par. 355 of the Tariff Act of 1930, if 4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handle.	4 cents each and 22½ percent.
	Hay forks and 4-tined manure forks, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, any of the foregoing without handles, with blades 6 inches or more in length.	4 cents each and 22½ percent.
356	Planing-machine knives, tannery and leather knives, tobacco knives, paper and pulp mill knives, shear blades, circular cloth cutters, circular cork cutters, circular cigarette cutters, meat-slicing cutters, and all other cutting knives and blades used in power or hand machines.	20 percent.
357	Pruning and sheep shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at more than $1.75 per dozen	20 cents each and 45 percent.
358	Safety razors, and safety-razor handles and frames	10 cents each and 30 percent.
358	Blades for safety razors:	
	In strips	½ cent each and 30 percent.
	All other, finished or unfinished	1 cent each and 30 percent.
359	Surgical needles (other than hypodermic), composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, copper, brass, nickel, aluminum, or other metal, finished or unfinished.	55 percent.
360	Scientific and laboratory instruments, apparatus, utensils, appliances (including surveying and mathematical instruments), and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not plated with gold, silver, or platinum, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (except instruments, apparatus, or appliances for determining the strength of materials or articles in tension, compression, torsion, or shear, and parts thereof).	40 percent.
365	Shotguns and rifles valued at more than $50 each	32½ or 65 percent.
368 (a)	Ships' logs and other nautical mechanisms, devices, and instruments, intended or suitable for measuring time, distance, or speed, whether or not in cases, containers, or housings:	
	(1) If valued at not more than $1.10 each	55 cents each.
	Valued at more than $1.10 but not more than $2.25 each	$1 each.
	Valued at more than $2.25 but not more than $5 each	$1.50 each.
	Valued at more than $5 but not more than $10 each	$3 each.
	Valued at more than $10 each	$4.50 each.
	(2) Any of the foregoing shall be subject to an additional duty of	65 percent.
	(3) Any of the foregoing containing jewels shall be subject to an additional cumulative duty of	25 cents for each jewel.
368 (c)	Parts for any of the foregoing shall be dutiable as follows:	
	(1) Parts (except plates provided for in clause (2) of this subparagraph, and jewels) imported in the same shipment with complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, provided for in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph (whether or not suitable for use in such movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments). But this clause of this subparagraph shall not be applicable to that portion of all the parts in the shipment which exceeds in value 1½ percent of the value of such complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments.	45 percent.
	(2) A plate suitable for assembling thereon the clockwork mechanism constituting or contained in any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, shall be subject to one-half the amount of duty which would be borne by the complete movement, mechanism, device, or instrument for which suitable. If 2 or more such plates are imported together they shall be dutiable as 1 plate if they are necessary, as a set, for such assembling.	
	(3) Each assembly or subassembly (unless dutiable under clauses (1) or (4) of this subparagraph) consisting of 2 or more parts or pieces of metal or other material joined or fastened together. For the purpose of this clause and clause (4), bimetallic balance wheels and mainsprings with riveted ends shall each be considered as one part or piece.	65 percent plus 3 cents for each such part or piece of material, except that in the case of jewels the specific duty shall be 25 cents instead of 3 cents.
	(4) Each assembly or subassembly consisting in part of a plate or plates provided for in clause (2) of this subparagraph shall be subject to the rate of duty provided for such plate or plates, plus additional duty.	5 cents for each part or piece of material (except such plate or plates) in such assembly or subassembly, except that in the case of jewels the specific duty shall be 25 cents instead of 5 cents.
	(5) No assembly or subassembly shall be subject to a greater amount of duty than would be borne by the complete movement, mechanism, device, or instrument for which suitable.	
	(6) All other parts (except jewels)	65 percent.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
369 (a)	Automobile trucks valued at $1,000 or more each, automobile truck and motorbus chassis valued at $750 or more each, automobile truck bodies valued at $250 or more each, motorbusses designed for the carriage of more than 10 persons, and bodies for such busses, all the foregoing, whether finished or unfinished .	25 percent.
369 (b)	All other automobiles, automobile chassis, and automobile bodies, and motorcycles, all the foregoing, whether finished or unfinished.	10 percent.
369 (c)	Parts (except tires and except parts wholly or in chief value of glass) for any of the articles enumerated in subpar. (a) or (b), finished or unfinished, not specially provided for.	25 percent.
370	Internal-combustion motorboat engines having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, and parts thereof.	30 percent.
371	Bicycles, and parts thereof, not including tires	Do.
372	Reciprocating steam engines (except locomotives), and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or procelain.	15 percent.
372	Sewing machines, not specially provided for and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain (but not including shuttles):	
	Valued at not more than $75 each	15 percent.
	Valued at more than $75 each	30 percent.
372	Steam turbines, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain	20 percent.
372	Embroidery machines, including shuttles for sewing and embroidery machines, lace-making machines, machines for making lace curtains, nets and nettings; and parts not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain, of any of the foregoing.	30 percent.
372	Knitting, braiding, lace braiding, and insulating machines, and all other similar textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	27½ or 40 percent.
372	Textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	40 percent.
372	Wrapping and packing machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	27½ percent.
372	Cordage machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	Do.
372	Internal-combustion engines not having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, and tractors (except agricultural implements) containing such engines, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	Do.
372	Machines for preparing or fabricating tobacco or tobacco manufactures, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	Do.
373	Shovels, spades, scoops, and drainage tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured.	30 percent.
373	Forks, hoes, and rakes, all the foregoing if agricultural hand tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured.	15 percent.
374	Aluminum, and alloys (except those provided for in par. 302 of the Tariff Act of 1930) in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in coils, plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, disks, blanks, strips, rectangles, and squares.	7 cents per pound.
381	Seamless brass tubes and tubing	8 cents per pound.
381	Bronze tubes	Do.
389	Nickel, and alloys (except those provided for in par. 302 or 380 of the Tariff Act of 1930) in which nickel is the component material of chief value:	
	Tubes and tubing	25 percent.
	And in addition, if cold-rolled, cold-drawn, or cold-worked	10 percent.
390	Bottle caps of metal, collapsible tubes, and sprinkler tops:	
	If not decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, electroplated, or embossed in color	30 percent.
	If decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, electroplated, or embossed in color	45 percent.
395	Used print blocks, of whatever material composed, used for printing, stamping, or cutting, designs	60 percent.
397	Containers, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of tin plate, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer.	45 percent.
397	Articles or wares not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in chief value of silver or plated with silver, whether partly or wholly manufactured.	65 percent.
397	Articles or wares not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, or other base metal, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer; typewriter spools; luggage hardware; parts of carbonated water siphons; hair curlers; and cases and sharpening devices for safety razors.	45 percent.
397	Articles or wares not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in chief value of lead, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, whether wholly or partly manufactured.	Do.
405	Veneers of wood	20 percent.
412	Furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of wood, and not specially provided for.	40 percent.
412	Doors, wholly or in chief value of wood, not specially provided for	33⅓ percent.
412	Tennis-racket and badminton-racket frames, wholly or in chief value of wood	Do.
502	Molasses and sugar sirups, not specially provided for, which contain soluble nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added) equal to more than 6 percent of the total soluble solids:	
	Testing not above 48 percent total sugars	¼ cent per gallon.
	Testing above 48 percent total sugars	0.275 cent additional for each percent of total sugars and fractions of a percent in proportion.
505	Salicin	50 percent.
506	Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for	40 percent.
603	Manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco, not specially provided for	55 cents per pound.
605	Cigarettes	$4.50 per pound and 25 percent.
704	Venison, fresh, chilled, or frozen, not specially provided for	6 cents per pound.
706	Meat pastes, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, packed in airtight containers	6 cents per pound, but not less than 20 percent.
712	Birds, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled, or frozen, except chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys	10 cents per pound.
714	Horses, unless imported for immediate slaughter, valued at more than $150 per head	20 percent.
719	Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each):	
(2)	Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk, neither skinned nor boned (except that the vertebral column may be removed), when containing more than 43 percent of moisture by weight.	¾ cent per pound.
(4)	Herring, whether or not boned, in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than 15 pounds each and containing each more than 10 pounds of herring, net weight.	1 cent per pound net weight.
720 (a) (3)	Herring, smoked or kippered (except herring packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except herring packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each), eviscerated, split, skinned, boned, or divided into portions.	1½ or 3 cents per pound.
721 (c)	Fish paste and fish sauce	30 percent.
722	Patent barley and barley flour	2 cents per pound.
726	Oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, and similar oat products	80 cents per 100 pounds.
733	Biscuits, wafers, cake, cakes, and similar baked articles, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, whether or not containing chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery of any kind.	30 percent.
736	Blueberries, prepared or preserved, or frozen, but not in brine and not dried, desiccated, or evaporated, and not specially provided for.	25 percent.
736	Edible berries, frozen, not specially provided for, not including blueberries	35 percent.
738	Cider	5 cents per gallon.
738	Malt vinegar	8 cents per proof gallon.
743	Limes, in their natural state, or in brine	2 cents per pound.
747	Pineapples, prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for	Do.
751	All jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters	35 percent.
753	Cut flowers, fresh, dried, prepared, or preserved	40 percent.
754	Cuttings, seedlings, and grafted or budded plants of deciduous or evergreen ornamental trees, shrubs, or vines, and all other nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for (not including rose stock or rose plants).	25 percent.
758	Coconuts	½ cent each.
763	Crimson clover seed	2 cents per pound.
763	White clover seed	6 cents per pound.
763	Clover seed, not specially provided for	3 cents per pound.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
763	Rye grass seed	3 cents per pound.
763	Fescue grass seed	2 cents per pound.
764	Turnip and rutabaga seeds	4 cents per pound.
774	Celery in its natural state	2 cents per pound.
781	Mustard seeds (whole)	Do.
781	Mustard, ground or prepared in bottles or otherwise	10 cents per pound.
781	Curry and curry powder	5 cents per pound.
802	Whisky of all types and classes:	
	Aged in wooden containers 4 years or over	$2.50 per proof gallon.
	Other	$5 per proof gallon.
802	Rum, in containers holding each 1 gallon or less	$2.50 per proof gallon.
802	Gin	Do.
802	Bitters of all kinds containing spirits	$5 per proof gallon.
805	Ale, porter, stout, and beer	50 cents per gallon.
806 (a)	Cherry juice, prune juice, or prune wine, and all other fruit juices and fruit sirups, not specially provided for, containing less than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol.	70 cents per gallon.
806 (a)	Lime juice, not specially provided for, containing less than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol	Do.
806 (b)	Concentrated lime juice, fit for beverage purposes, whether in liquid, powdered, or solid form	70 cents per gallon on the quantity of unconcentrated natural juice contained.
808	Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and similar beverages containing no alcohol, and beverages containing less than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol, not specially provided for.	15 cents per gallon.
901 (a)	Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied:	
	Of numbers exceeding No. 39 but not exceeding No. 90	17 to 32 percent.
	Of numbers exceeding No. 90	32 percent.
901 (b)	Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied (but not including prepared brass-bobbin yarns):	
	Of numbers exceeding No. 39 but not exceeding No. 90	22 to 37 percent.
	Of numbers exceeding No. 90	37 percent.
901 (b)	Prepared brass-bobbin cotton yarns:	
	Of numbers not exceeding No. 90	10 percent and, in addition thereto, for each number, 3/10 of 1 percent ad valorem.
	Of numbers exceeding No. 90	37 percent.
902	Cotton sewing thread	½ cent per 100 yards, but not less than 20 percent nor more than 35 percent ad valorem.
904 (a)	Cotton cloth, not bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which—	
	Does not exceed No. 90	10.35 to 41.5 percent, but not less than 5 3/100 of 1 cent per average number per pound.
	Exceeds No. 90	41.5 percent, but not less than 5 5/100 of 1 cent per average number per pound.
904 (b)	Cotton cloth, bleached, containing yarns the average number of which—	
	Does not exceed No. 90	13.35 to 44.5 percent.
	Exceeds No. 90	44.5 percent.
904 (c)	Cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which—	
	Does not exceed No. 90	16.35 to 47.5 percent.
	Exceeds No. 90	47.5 percent.
904 (d)	Additional duty to be levied, collected, and paid under subpar. 904 (d), Tariff Act of 1930, on cotton cloth woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments.	10 percent.
904 (d)	Additional duty to be levied, collected, and paid under subpar. 904 (d), Tariff Act of 1930, on cotton cloth woven with 2 or more colors or kinds of filling (but not including cotton cloth woven with 8 or more harnesses or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments).	5 percent.
906	Cloth, in chief value of cotton, containing wool	60 percent.
907	Tracing cloth, cotton window hollands, and all oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors)	30 percent.
907	Filled or coated cotton cloths not specially provided for	35 percent.
907	Waterproof cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether or not in part of india rubber	30 percent.
909	Twill-back velveteens, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, and valued at 50 cents or over per square yard.	44 percent.
909	Velveteen polishing cloths, wholly or in chief value of cotton	62½ percent.
911 (b)	Sheets and pillowcases, wholly or in chief value of cotton	25 percent.
911 (b)	Polishing cloths, dust cloths, and mop cloths, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not made of pile fabrics	Do.
912	Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width, wholly or in chief value of cotton and not specially provided for.	35 percent.
912	Spindle banding, and lamp and stove wicking, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber	30 percent.
912	Boot or shoe lacings, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber	Do.
913 (a)	Belts and belting, for machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber or of cotton or other vegetable fiber and india rubber.	Do.
913 (b)	Rope used as belting for textile machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton	40 percent.
918	Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of cotton, finished or unfinished, not hemmed, shall be subject to duty as cloth; and, in addition, if hemmed or hemstitched.	10 percent.
919	Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not specially provided for.	37½ percent.
919	Shirt collars and cuffs, of cotton, not specially provided for	30 cents per dozen pieces and 10 percent.
920	Lace window curtains, nets, nettings, pillow shams, and bed sets, and all other fabrics and articles, by whatever name known, plain or Jacquard-figured, finished or unfinished, wholly or partly manufactured, for any use whatsoever, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber.	60 percent.
923	Ladder tapes, printers' rubberized blanketing, badminton nets, bandages; all the foregoing, if wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not specially provided for.	40 percent.
924	All the articles enumerated or described in schedule 9 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (except in par. 922) shall be subject to an additional duty on the cotton contained therein having a staple of 1⅛ inches or more in length.	10 cents per pound.
1001	Flax, not hackled	1 or 1½ cents per pound.
1001	Flax, hackled, including "dressed line"	3 cents per pound.
1001	Flax tow and flax noils	1 cent per pound.
1003	Twist, twine, and cordage, composed of 2 or more jute yarns or rovings twisted together, the size of the single yarn or roving of which is—	
	Coarser than 20-pound	3½ cents per pound.
	20-pound up to but not including 10-pound	5 cents per pound.
	10-pound up to but not including 5-pound	6½ cents per pound.
	5-pound and finer	8 cents per pound.
	And in addition thereto, on any of the foregoing twist, twine, and cordage, when bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated.	2 cents per pound.
1004 (a)	Single yarns, of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them:	
	Not finer than 60 lea	35 percent.
	Finer than 60 lea	25 percent.
1004 (b)	Threads, twines, and cords, composed of 2 or more yarns of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, twisted together.	40 percent.
1005 (a) (1)	Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of 3 or more strands, each strand composed of 2 or more yarns:	
	Wholly or in chief value of sisal	1 cent per pound.
	If smaller than three-fourths of 1 inch in diameter	1 cent per pound and 7½ percent.
	Wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca), henequen, or other hard fiber	2 cents per pound.
	If smaller than three-fourths of 1 inch in diameter	2 cents per pound and 15 percent.
1006	Gill nettings, nets, webs, and seines, and other nets for fishing, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, and not specially provided for.	45 percent.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
1007	Hose, suitable for conducting liquids or gases, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber	19½ cents per pound and 15 percent.
1008	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, not specially provided for:	
	Not bleached, printed, stenciled, painted, dyed, colored, or rendered noninflammable	1 cent per pound.
	Bleached, printed, stenciled, painted, dyed, colored, or rendered noninflammable	1 cent per pound and 10 percent.
1009 (a)	Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax (except such as are commonly used as paddings or interlinings in clothing), exceeding 30 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, weighing not less than 4 and not more than 12 ounces per square yard, and exceeding 12 inches but not exceeding 36 inches in width.	55 percent.
1009 (b)	Woven fabrics, such as are commonly used for paddings or interlinings in clothing:	
	Wholly or in chief value of flax, or hemp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, exceeding 30 and not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 4½ and not more than 12 ounces per square yard.	40 percent.
	Wholly or in chief value of jute, exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 4½ ounces and not more than 12 ounces per square yard.	50 percent.
1010	Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	30 percent.
1011	Plain-woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard.	35 percent.
1013	Table damask, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such damask.	45 percent.
1014	Towels and napkins, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value:	
	Not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	55 percent.
	Exceeding 120 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	40 percent.
1014	Sheets and pillowcases, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value.	Do.
1016	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, finished or unfinished:	
	Not hemmed	35 percent.
	Hemmed or hemstitched, or unfinished having drawn threads (but not including handkerchiefs made with hand-rolled or hand-made hems).	50 percent.
1017	Shirt collars and cuffs, wholly or in part of flax	40 cents per dozen and 10 percent.
1019	Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing more than 32 ounces per square yard.	3/10 cent per pound.
1020	Linoleum, including mats and rugs:	
	Inlaid	42 percent.
	Other, including corticine and cork carpet	35 percent.
1020	Floor oilcloth, including mats and rugs	20 percent.
1021	Floor coverings not specially provided for	40 percent.
1023	All manufactures, wholly or in chief value of flax, not specially provided for	Do.
1105 (a) (b)	Wool and hair wastes:	
	Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, and ring waste	37 cents per pound.
	Garnetted waste	26 cents per pound.
	Noils, carbonized	30 cents per pound.
	Noils, not carbonized	23 cents per pound.
	Thread or yarn waste	25 cents per pound.
	Card or burr waste, carbonized	23 cents per pound.
	Card or burr waste, not carbonized	16 cents per pound.
	Wool waste, not specially provided for	24 cents per pound.
	Shoddy, and wool extract	Do.
	Mungo	10 cents per pound.
	Wool rags	18 cents per pound.
	Flocks	8 cents per pound.
1106	Wool, and hair of the kinds provided for in schedule 11 of the Tariff Act of 1930, if carbonized, or advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, including tops, but not further advanced than roving.	37 cents per pound and 20 percent.
1107	Yarn, wholly or in chief value of wool other than Angora rabbit hair:	
	Valued at not more than $1 per pound	40 cents per pound and 35 percent.
	Valued at more than $1 but not more than $1.50 per pound	40 cents per pound and 45 percent.
	Valued at more than $1.50 per pound	40 cents per pound and 50 percent.
1108	Woven fabrics, weighing not more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, except fabrics having the warp wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber:	
	Valued at not more than $1.25 per pound	50 cents per pound and 50 percent.
	Valued at more than $1.25 but not more than $2 per pound	50 cents per pound and 55 percent.
	Valued at more than $2 per pound	50 cents per pound and 60 percent.
1108	Woven fabrics, weighing not more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, and having the warp wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber:	
	Valued at not more than $1 per pound	40 cents per pound and 50 percent.
	Valued at more than $1 but not more than $1.50 per pound	40 cents per pound and 55 percent.
	Valued at more than $1.50 per pound	40 cents per pound and 60 percent.
1109 (a)	Woven fabrics, weighing more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool (except woven green billiard cloths, in the piece, weighing more than 11 ounces but not more than 15 ounces per square yard, wholly of wool):	
	Valued at not more than $1.25 per pound	50 cents per pound and 50 percent.
	Valued at more than $1.25 but not more than $2 per pound	50 cents per pound and 55 percent.
	Valued at more than $2 per pound	50 cents per pound and 60 percent.
1109 (b)	Felts, belts, blankets, jackets, or other articles of machine clothing, for paper-making, printing, or other machines, when woven, wholly or in chief value of wool, as units or in the piece, finished or unfinished:	
	Valued at not more than $1.25 per pound	50 cents per pound and 25 percent.
	Valued at more than $1.25 but not more than $2 per pound	50 cents per pound and 27½ percent.
	Valued at more than $2 per pound	50 cents per pound and 30 percent.
1111	Blankets, and similar articles (including carriage and automobile robes and steamer rugs), made of blanketing, as, units or in the piece, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, not exceeding 3 yards in length:	
	Valued at not more than $1 per pound	30 cents per pound and 36 percent.
	Valued at more than $1 but not more than $1.50 per pound	33 cents per pound and 37½ percent.
	Valued at more than $1.50 per pound	40 cents per pound and 40 percent.
1112	Felts, not woven, wholly or in chief value of wool:	
	Valued at not more than $1.50 per pound	30 cents per pound and 35 percent.
	Valued at more than $1.50 per pound	40 cents per pound and 40 percent.
1114 (b)	Hose and half-hose, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool:	
	Valued at not more than $1.75 per dozen pairs	40 cents per pound and 35 percent.
	Valued at more than $1.75 per dozen pairs	50 cents per pound and 50 percent.
1114 (c)	Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool:	
	Valued at not more than $1.75 per pound	40 cents per pound and 30 percent.
	Valued at more than $1.75 per pound	50 cents per pound and 30 percent.
1114 (d)	Outerwear and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for (except hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles):	
	Valued at not more than $2 per pound	44 cents per pound and 45 percent.
	Valued at more than $2 per pound:	
	Infants' outerwear made or cut from Jersey fabric knit in plain stitch on a circular machine	50 cents per pound and 25 percent.
	Other infants' outerwear	50 cents per pound and 75 percent.
	Other than infants' outerwear	50 cents per pound and 50 percent.
1115 (a)	Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, not knit or crocheted, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of wool (except hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, and except bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes for the same, whether or not pulled, stamped, blocked, or trimmed):	
	Valued at not more than $4 per pound	33 cents per pound and 45 percent.
	Valued at more than $4 per pound	50 cents per pound and 50 percent.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
1116 (b)	Carpets, rugs, and mats, of oriental weave or weaves, made on a power-driven loom; chenille Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats; all the foregoing, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width.	60 percent.
1119	Tapestries and upholstery goods (not including pile fabrics), in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of wool.	Subject to applicable rates of duty imposed upon woven fabrics of wool in pars. 1108 or 1109.
1120	All manufactures, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for	50 percent.
1122	Fabrics (except printing-machine cylinder lapping in chief value of flax), in the piece or otherwise, containing 17 percent or more in weight of wool, but not in chief value thereof, and whether or not more specifically provided for, shall be dutiable as follows: That proportion of the amount of the duty on the fabric, computed under schedule 11 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, which the amount of wool bears to the entire weight, plus that proportion of the amount of the duty on the fabric, computed as if paragraph 1122 of said tariff act had not been enacted, which the weight of the component materials other than wool bears to the entire weight.	
1208	Hose and half-hose, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of silk	60 percent.
1209	Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of silk, finished or unfinished:	
	Not hemmed	55 percent.
	Hemmed or hemstitched	60 percent.
1309	Hose and half-hose, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile.	45 cents per pound and 65 percent.
1311	Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, and not specially provided for.	Do.
1402	Sheathing paper, roofing paper, deadening felt, sheathing felt, roofing felt or felt roofing, whether or not saturated or coated.	10 percent.
1404	Papers commonly or commercially known as stereotype paper, carbon paper, coated or uncoated, and pottery paper, colored or uncolored, white or printed:	
	Weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream, and whether in sheets or any other form	6 cents per pound and 20 percent.
	Weighing over 6 pounds and less than 10 pounds to the ream	5 cents per pound and 15 percent.
1404	India and bible paper weighing 10 pounds or more and less than 20½ pounds to the ream	4 cents per pound and 15 percent.
1405	Simplex decalcomania paper not printed	5 cents per pound and 10 percent.
1405	Unsensitized basic paper, to be sensitized for use in photography	5 percent.
1405	All boxes of paper or papier-mâché or wood covered or lined with paper or vegetable fiber and provided for in par. 1405 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	5 cents per pound and 20 percent.
1406	Pictures, calendars, cards, placards, and other articles, composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, gelatin, metal, or other material (except boxes, views of American scenery or objects, and music, and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper, or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same), not specially provided for, exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness.	8¾ cents per pound.
1407 (a)	Drawing paper weighing 8 pounds or over per ream	3 cents per pound and 15 percent.
1409	Hanging paper, printed, lithographed, dyed, or colored	1½ cents per pound and 20 percent.
1409	Filtering paper	5 cents per pound and 15 percent.
1409	Unmounted stencil paper, not specially provided for	30 percent.
1410	Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, pamphlets, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for (except unbound or bound prayer books and sheets or printed pages of prayer books):	
	If of bona fide foreign authorship	15 percent.
	All other	25 percent.
1410	Blank books, slate books, engravings, maps, and charts (except diaries, notebooks, and address books)	Do.
1410	Book bindings or covers wholly or in part of leather, not specially provided for	30 percent.
1412	Playing cards	10 cents per package and 20 percent.
1413	Noisemakers, wholly or in chief value of paper, not specially provided for	35 percent.
1501 (a)	Yarn, slivers, rovings, wick, rope, cord, cloth, tape, and tubing, of asbestos, or of asbestos and any other spinnable fiber, with or without wire, and all manufactures of any of the foregoing.	40 percent.
1501 (b)	Molded, pressed, or formed articles, in part of asbestos, containing any binding agent, coating, or filler, other than hydraulic cement or synthetic resin.	25 percent.
1502	Lawn-tennis and table-tennis balls	30 percent.
1502	Golf balls	Do.
1502	Baseballs, footballs, and other balls, finished or unfinished, primarily designed for use in physical exercise (whether or not such exercise involves the element of sport), except balls wholly or in chief value of rubber.	Do.
1502	Field-hockey sticks and guards, polo mallets, table-tennis bats, croquet mallets, golf clubs and tees, soccer guards, and tennis nets.	Do.
1504 (b) (4)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, Cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured, if sewed (whether or not blocked, trimmed, bleached, dyed, colored, or stained).	$3 per dozen and 50 percent.
1506	Tooth brushes and other toilet brushes, the handles or backs of which are composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in par. 31 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	2 cents each and 50 percent.
1506	Handles and backs for tooth brushes and other toilet brushes, composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in par. 31 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	1 cent each and 50 percent.
1506	Toilet brushes, ornamented, mounted, or fitted with gold, silver, or platinum, or wholly or partly plated with gold, silver, or platinum, whether or not enameled.	60 percent.
1506	Other tooth brushes and other toilet brushes	1 cent each and 50 percent.
1506	All other bruhses, not specially provided for	50 percent.
1506	Hair pencils in quills or otherwise	40 percent.
1510	Buttons not specially provided for (except buttons wholly or in chief value of compounds of casein, known as galalith or by any other name, wood, or glass).	45 percent.
1511	Stoppers, wholly or in chief value of artificial composition, or compressed cork:	
	Over three-fourths of 1 inch in diameter, measured at the larger end	10 cents per pound.
	Three-fourths of 1 inch or less in diameter, measured at the larger end	12½ cents per pound.
1513	Toys not specially provided for: Figures or images wholly or in chief value of metal; construction sets wholly or in chief value of metal; and stuffed animal figures.	70 percent.
1514	Emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery, corundum, garnet or artificial abrasive is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; and all papers, cloths, and combinations of paper and cloth, wholly or partly coated with artificial or natural abrasives, or with a combination of natural and artificial abrasives; all the foregoing.	20 percent.
1518	Boas, boutonnieres, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers, flowers, leaves, or other material mentioned in the dutiable provisions of paragraph 1518 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	60 percent.
1519 (a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins (except silver or black fox), and plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed dog, goat, or kid skins.	25 percent.
	All the foregoing, if dyed	30 percent.
1523	Human hair tops, roving, and yarns, of which human hair is the component material of chief value	6 cents per pound and 25 percent.
1523	Press cloth, of which human hair is the component material of chief value	8 cents per pound, and 40 percent.
1523	Press cloth, of which camel's hair is the component material of chief value	40 percent but not less than 25 cents per pound.
1523	Hair press cloth, not specially provided for	40 percent.
1525	Haircloth (including haircloth known as hair seating), wholly or in chief value of horsehair, not specially provided for.	35 percent.
1526 (a)	Hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals:	
	For men's or boys' wear, valued at more than $48 per dozen	$16 per dozen and 25 percent.
	For women's or girls' wear—	
	Valued at more than $18 and not more than $24 per dozen	$9 per dozen and 25 percent.
	Valued at more than $24 and not more than $30 per dozen	$12 per dozen and 25 percent.
	Valued at more than $30 and not more than $48 per dozen	$13 per dozen and 25 percent.
	Valued at more than $48 per dozen	$16 per dozen and 25 percent.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
1526 (b)	Men's silk or opera hats, in chief value of silk	$2 each and 75 percent.
1527 (c) (2)	Articles valued above $5 per dozen pieces, designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person: Cigar and cigarette lighters, compacts, powder and vanity cases, chains, and charms, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of metal other than gold or platinum (whether or not enameled, washed, covered, or plated, including rolled gold plate), or (if not composed in chief value of metal and if not dutiable under clause (1) of subparagraph 1527 (c) of the Tariff Act of 1930) set with and in chief value of precious or semiprecious stones, pearls, cameos, coral, amber, imitation precious or semiprecious stones, or imitation pearls.	⅔ cent each and ⅔ cent per dozen for each 1 cent the value exceeds 20 cents per dozen, and 25 percent.
1528	Precious stones and semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry: Cat's-eye and opal.	10 percent.
1529 (a)	Nets and nettings made on bobbinet or Mechlin machines, wholly or in chief value of filaments, yarns, threads, or rayon or other synthetic textile, not embroidered.	65 or 90 percent.
1529 (a)	Flouncings, all-overs, neck rufflings, flutings, quillings, ruchings, and tuckings, all the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of cotton.	45, 50, 60, or 90 percent.
1529 (a)	Hose and half-hose wholly or in chief value of wool:	
	Embroidered with clocking not exceeding 1 inch in width and 6 inches in length exclusive of the fork	75 percent.
	Otherwise embroidered	90 percent.
1530 (b)	Leather (except leather provided for in subpar. (d) of par. 1530 of the Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species:	
	(1) Sole or belting leather (including offal), rough, partly finished, finished, curried, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into outer or inner soles, blocks, strips, counters, taps, box toes, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, footwear, or belting.	12½ percent.
	(2) Leather welting	Do.
	(3) Leather to be used in the manufacture of harness or saddlery	10 percent.
	(4) Side upper leather (including grains and splits), and leather made from calf or kip skins, rough, partly finished, or finished, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear.	15 percent.
	(4) Patent leather, rough, partly finished, or finished, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear.	10 percent.
	(5) Upholstery, collar, bag, case, glove, garment, or strap leather, in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished.	20 percent.
	(6) Leather to be used in the manufacture of footballs, basket balls, soccer balls, or medicine balls	Do.
	(7) All other, rough, partly finished, finished, or curried, not specially provided for	15 percent.
1530 (c)	Leather (except leather provided for in subpar. (d) of par. 1530 of the Tariff Act of 1930), made from reptile skins or shark skins, in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished, if imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear.	10 percent.
1530 (c)	Pigskin leather, in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished or finished:	
	If imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear.	Do.
	Other	15 percent.
1530 (c)	Vegetable-tanned rough leather made from goat or sheep skins (including those commercially known as India-tanned goat or sheep skins).	10 percent.
1530 (c)	Rough-tanned walrus leather (except leather provided for in subpar. (d) of par. 1530)	25 percent.
1530 (c)	Glove and garment leather (except leather provided for in subpar. (d) of par. 1530 of the Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of animals (including fish, reptiles, and birds, but not including cattle of the bovine species), in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished.	Do.
1530 (d)	Leather made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species, grained, printed, embossed, ornamented, or decorated, in any manner or to any extent (including leather finished in gold, silver, aluminum, or like effects), or by any other process (in addition to tanning) made into fancy leather, and any of the foregoing cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear, all the foregoing by whatever name known, and to whatever use applied.	30 percent.
1530 (e)	Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), made wholly or in chief value of leather by the process or method known as welt, not specially provided for.	20 percent.
1530 (f)	Harness valued at more than $70 per set, single harness valued at more than $40, saddles valued at more than $40 each, saddlery, and parts (except metal parts) for any of the foregoing.	35 percent.
1530 (f)	Saddles made wholly or in part of pigskin or imitation pigskin	Do.
1530 (f)	Saddles and harness, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, except metal parts, finished or unfinished	15 percent.
1531	Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, card cases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewelry, wholly or in chief value of leather or parchment, and manufactures of leather, rawhide, or parchment, or of which leather, rawhide, or parchment is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	35 percent.
	Any of the foregoing permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, or similar sets.	50 percent.
1532 (a)	Gloves made wholly or in chief value of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured:	
	Men's gloves not over 12 inches in length	$6 per dozen pairs.
	For each inch or fraction thereof in excess of 12 inches	50 cents per dozen pairs.
	Women's or children's gloves, lined, or trimmed with fur, not over 12 inches in length	$5.50 per dozen pairs.
	For each inch or fraction thereof in excess of 12 inches	50 cents per dozen pairs.
	Provided, That, in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, there shall be paid each of the following cumulative duties:	
	When machine seamed, otherwise than overseamed	$1 per dozen pairs.
	When seamed by hand	$5 per dozen pairs.
	When lined with cotton, wool, silk, or other fabrics	$3.50 per dozen pairs.
	When trimmed with fur	$4 per dozen pairs.
	When lined with leather or fur	$5 per dozen pairs.
	Provided further, That all the foregoing shall be dutiable at not less than	50 percent.
1532 (b)	Gloves wholly or in chief value of leather made from horsehides or cowhides (except calfskins), whether wholly or partly manufactured.	25 percent.
1535	Artificial flies, snelled hooks, leaders' or casts, finished or unfinished	55 percent.
1536	Manufactures wholly or in chief value of wax, not specially provided for	20 percent.
1537 (a)	Manufactures wholly or in chief value of whalebone, not specially provided for	25 percent.
1537 (b)	Manufactures of india rubber or gutta-percha, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for: Heels and soles; nursing-bottle covers and nipples; golf-ball centers; and gloves.	Do.
1537 (b)	Molded insulators and insulating materials, wholly or partly manufactured, composed wholly or in chief value of rubber or gutta-percha.	30 percent.
1537 (b)	Manufactures composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber known as "hard rubber," not specially provided for, finished or unfinished.	35 percent.
1537 (c)	Combs of whatever material composed, except combs wholly of metal, not specially provided for:	
	If valued at $4.50 or less per gross	1 cent each and 25 percent.
	If valued at more than $4.50 per gross	2 cents each and 35 percent.
1541 (a)	Musical instruments not specially provided for: Chimes, peals, and sets of tuned bells other than carillons, and parts of any of the foregoing: Jew's-harps, and piano keys with ivory tops.	40 percent.
1541 (c)	Carillons, and parts thereof	20 percent.
1542	Phonograph records, not specially provided for	30 percent.
1545	Sponges:	
	Commercially known as yellow, grass, or velvet	25 percent.
	Hardhead or reef	15 percent.
1547 (a)	Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and copies, replicas, or reproductions of any of the same, all the foregoing which are works of art, not specially provided for.	20 percent.
1550 (b)	Stylographic pens, and parts thereof	72 cents per dozen and 40 percent.
1551	Photographic dry plates, not specially provided for	15 percent.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
1551	Photographic-film negatives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, or for making or reproducing pictures for such exhibits:	
	Exposed but not developed, except undeveloped negative moving-picture film of American manufacture exposed abroad for silent or sound news reel.	2 cents per linear foot.
	Exposed and developed	3 cents per linear foot.
1551	Photographic-film positives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, including herein all moving, motion, motophotography, or cinematography film pictures, prints, positives, or duplicates of every kind and nature, and of whatever substance made.	1 cent per linear foot.
1552	Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay:	
	Valued at not more than 40 cents per gross	15 cents per gross.
	Valued at more than 40 cents per gross	45 percent.
1552	Tobacco pipe bowls, wholly or in chief value of brier or other wood or root, in whatever condition of manufacture, whether bored or unbored, and tobacco pipes having such bowls, except tobacco pipes, wholly finished, having bowls wholly or in chief value of brier wood, valued at less than $1.20 per dozen.	5 cents each and 60 percent.
1552	Pipes (except tobacco pipes having clay bowls (not including meerschaum) and mouthpieces of material other than clay), pipe bowls, cigar and cigarette holders, not specially provided for, and mouthpieces for pipes, or for cigar and cigarette holders, all the foregoing of whatever material composed, and in whatever condition of manufacture, whether wholly or partly finished, or whether bored or unbored.	Do.
1552	Pouches for chewing or smoking tobacco, and cases suitable for pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, finished or partly finished.	60 percent.
1552	Cigar and cigarette cases and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of leather.	Do.
1554	Walking canes, finished or unfinished	40 percent.
1606 (a), (b)	Dogs and horses imported by a citizen of the United States specially for breeding purposes	Free, subject to the provisions of par. 1606 (a) and (b).
1609	Annatto and gambier, and extracts thereof, not containing alcohol	Free.
1612	Arrowroot, crude or manufactured, and arrowroot starch and flour	Do.
1616	Chrysotile asbestos, unmanufactured, crudes, fibers, and stucco	Do.
1617	Waste bagging, and waste sugar sack cloth	Do.
1621	Bibles, comprising the books of the Old or New Testament, or both, bound or unbound	Do.
1628	Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.	Do.
1629	Hydrographic charts and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific or literary associations or academies, and publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, not advertising matter, and public documents issued by foreign governments; books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts, which have been printed more than 20 years at the time of importation. *Provided*, That where any such books have been rebound wholly or in part in leather within such period, the binding so placed upon such books shall be dutiable as provided in paragraph 1410 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.
1631	Any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, may import free of duty any book, map, music, engraving, photograph, etching, lithographic print, or chart, for its own use or for the encouragement of the fine arts, and not for sale, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.	Do.
1645	Chalk, crude, not ground, bolted, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured	Do.
1647	Chromite or chrome ore	Do.
1650	Anthracite coal; culm and slack; and coke	Do.
1651	Coal-tar products: Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than 30 percent, benzene, carbazole having a purity of less than 65 percent, cumene, cymene, fluorene, methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene which after the removal of all the water present has a solidifying point less than 79° C., pyridine, toluene, xylene, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, pitch of coal tar, pitch of blast-furnace tar, pitch of oil-gas tar, pitch of water-gas tar, crude coal tar, crude blast-furnace tar, crude oil-gas tar, crude water-gas tar, all other distillates of any of these tars which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 190° C. a quantity of tar acids less than 5 percent of the original distillate, all mixtures of any of these distillates and any of the foregoing pitches, and all other materials or products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not specially provided for in par. 27 or 28 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.
1653	Cocoa or cacao beans, and shells thereof	Do.
1656	Coir	Do.
1662	Cotton waste	Do.
1665	Curling stones	Do.
1668	Diamonds, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process whether in their natural form or broken, glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, any of the foregoing not set, miners' diamonds, and diamond dust.	Do.
1669	Cubebs in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.	Do.
1670	Dyeing or tanning materials: Logwood, and mangrove bark, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, and not containing alcohol.	Do.
1681	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed: Caracul, ermine, fitch, fox (other than silver or black fox), hare, kolinsky, lamb, kid, sheep, goat, marmot, marten, monkey, pony, sable, skunk, and squirrel.	Do.
1683	Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins	Do.
1684	Sisal, not dressed or manufactured in any manner	Do.
1685	Guano, basic slag (ground or unground), manures, and (notwithstanding any other provision of the Tariff Act of 1930), those grades of all other substances used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	Do.
1686	Gums and resins: Damar, dragon's blood, benzoin, and myrrh	Do.
1691	Hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles	Do.
1692	Hones, whetstones, and grindstones	Do.
1697	India rubber and gutta-percha, crude, including jelutong or pontianak, guayule, gutta balata, and gutta siak, and scrap or refuse india rubber and gutta-percha fit only for remanufacture.	Do.
1699	Iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium, and native combinations thereof with one another or with platinum.	Do.
1701	Ivory tusks in their natural state or cut vertically across the grain only, with the bark left intact	Do.
1710	Limestone-rock asphalt; asphaltum and bitumen	Do.
1714	Manuscripts, not specially provided for	Do.
1719	Cornwall stone, unmanufactured	Do.
1719	Columbium ores or concentrates	Do.
1721	Monasite sand and other thorium ores	Do.
1722	Carragheen or Irish moss, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for	Do.
1724	Needles, hand sewing or darning	Do.
1725	Nets or finished sections of nets for use in otter trawl fishing, if composed wholly or in chief value of manila	Do.
1726	Newspapers and periodicals, unbound	Do.
1727	Palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels	Do.
1731	Oils, distilled or essential: Cinnamon, citronella, and lime, all the foregoing not containing alcohol	Do.
1732	Expressed or extracted palm-kernel oil, rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and under regulations to be prescribed by him.	Free (subject to processing tax of 3 cents per pound under sec. 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934, as amended. See below.)
1735	Duplex decalcomania paper not printed	Free.
1736	Parchment and vellum	Do.
1738	Shells, not sawed, cut, flaked, polished, or otherwise manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state (except tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl).	Do.
1744	Platinum, unmanufactured or in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates not less than one-eighth of 1 inch in thickness, sponge, or scrap.	Do.
1750	Rag pulp; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags, waste (including jute, hemp, and flax waste), shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, and waste bagging, and all other waste not specially provided for, including old gunny cloth, and old gunny bags, used chiefly for paper making, and no longer suitable for bags.	Do.

United States Tariff Act of 1930—Continued

Par.	Description of article	Present rate of duty
1753	Sago, crude, and sago flour	Free.
1759	Sheep dip	Do.
1765	Seal skins (not including fur skins), raw	Do.
1768 (1)	Spices and spice seeds: Cloves; clove stems; cinnamon and cinnamon chips; ginger root, not preserved or candied; mace; nutmegs; and pimento (allspice); all the foregoing, if unground.	Do.
1768 (2)	Coriander seeds	Do.
1771	Stamps: Postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled, and Government stamped envelopes or post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon.	Do.
1776	Strontianite or mineral strontium carbonate and celestite or mineral strontium sulphate	Do.
1777	Sulphur in any form	Do.
1782	Locust or carob beans, and pods and seeds thereof	Do.
1783 (b)	Tea not specially provided for	Do.
1786	Tin in bars, blocks or pigs, alloys in chief value of tin not specially provided for, and grain or granulated and scrap tin, including scrap tin plate.	Do.
1787	Tobacco stems not cut, ground, or pulverized	Do.
1790	Turtles	Do.
1801	Witherite, crude, unground	Do.
1803 (2)	Mahogany and satinwood, in the log	Do.
1806	Sticks of rattan in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes.	Do.
1807	Original paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colors, pastels, original drawings and sketches in pen, ink, pencil, or water colors, artists' proof etchings unbound, and engravings and woodcuts unbound, original sculptures or statuary, including not more than two replicas or reproductions of the same; but the terms "sculpture" and "statuary" as used in this paragraph shall be understood to include professional productions of sculptors only, whether in round or in relief, in bronze, marble, stone, terra cotta, ivory, wood, or metal, or whether cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from the solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, or cast in bronze or other metal or substance, or from wax or plaster, made as the professional productions of sculptors only; and the words "painting," "drawing," "sketch," "sculpture," and "statuary" as used in this paragraph shall not be understood to include any articles of utility or for industrial use, nor such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or any other mechanical process; and the words "etchings," "engravings," and "woodcuts" as used in this paragraph shall be understood to include only such as are printed by hand from plates or blocks etched or engraved with hand tools and not such as are printed from plates or blocks etched or engraved by photochemical or other mechanical processes.	Do.
1810	Stained or painted window glass and stained or painted glass windows which are works of art imported to be used in houses of worship, valued at $15 or more per square foot, when imported expressly for presentation to an incorporated religious society.	Do.
	REVENUE ACT OF 1932, AS AMENDED	
Sec. 601 (c) (8)	Seal oil	3 cents per pound.
	REVENUE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED	
Sec. 602½	Palm-kernel oil (for possible binding of present excise treatment)	3 cents per pound.

NOTE.—In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the above list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles and the granting of concessions with regard to them will not be precluded.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN RUMANIA

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit a resolution and have it printed in the RECORD, and then to make a few brief remarks in connection with it.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 218) was received, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, any information in his possession concerning prospective edicts against Jews and other minorities in Rumania recently reported to have become the announced program of the Rumanian Government and to use his good offices to obtain a peaceful settlement of proposed threats to the well-being of these minorities.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, recent press dispatches from Rumania carry accounts of terrorism there which must fill the minds of all citizens of foreign birth in this country with grave foreboding. I speak of this subject with the utmost restraint, hoping that moderate measures may be taken to safeguard the rights of almost a million Jews in Rumania. I have had cordial relations with hundreds of American citizens of Rumanian descent in Pennsylvania. I have lived and worked side by side with many of them and know the splendid enterprise and industry which have characterized their notable contributions to this country. I know that many of these deplore the news which now comes from their native land. They do not favor the hand of the oppressor, having come to this free land in order to enjoy the liberties guaranteed them here under our Constitution.

I have seen Rumanians, Greeks, Poles, Serbs, Hungarians, Germans, and Jews living and working together harmoniously in our Pennsylvania communities. I have seen Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics, Hebrews, Lutherans, and other religious groups carrying on their respective traditions, and yet without intolerance or bigotry. As neighbors, they have rubbed shoulder to shoulder in the promotion of our great industrial enterprises, each adding something of great value to the welfare of the whole. In the present emergency in Rumania, I trust that this same spirit of cooperation which has proved its worth in our own land may be brought to life over there, so that the distressing situation which now confronts a million Jews as well as other minorities in Rumania may be met in a peaceful and satisfactory way.

It has been reported that following a national election held on December 20 the King of Rumania has appointed as his Prime Minister Octavian Goga, leader of the National Christian Party, although that party secured less than 10 percent of the votes of the people. It is reported that with but few exceptions the men comprising the Goga Cabinet are also representatives of this minority party. The chief point of concern is the fact that the platform of the minority party calling for the complete elimination of Jews from the political, economic, and cultural life of Rumania has received official sanction.

Mr. President, it is reported that immediately following his appointment Premier Goga announced that his Government would carry out the principles of the party in all phases of Rumanian national life. Specifically, it is said, he declared that it was his intention to enact measures providing, first, expropriation of land owned by Jews; second, cancelation of licenses held by Jews to sell wines and liquors, tobacco products, salt, and other articles of general consumption; third, prohibition of Jews from establishing themselves as merchants in villages; fourth, forbidding employment of Jews by Rumanian newspapers; fifth, removal of Jews from all agricultural enterprises; sixth, revision of all naturalizations since 1920; and seventh, exclusion of Jews from all Government offices.

It will require very little study of these proposals to show that if carried into effect they would close almost all avenues of employment to Jews in Rumania. These stern measures seem even more unwarranted when it is realized that Rumania is one of the few countries in Europe in

which there is virtually no unemployment. As recently as August 1937 the Ministry of Labor announced that in 1936 the number of unemployed fluctuated between 7,496 and 19,653. Whatever motives have led to these proposals, it is obvious that if enacted they will result in the impoverishment and possibly the eventual expulsion of the Jews from Rumania, who, according to the census of 1930, numbered close to a million persons. With conditions as they have been in recent months in the Holy Land, where the national refuge of the Jews has been so seriously threatened, the possible expulsion of a million Jews from Rumania would be a matter of such importance as to cause unwanted international complications.

There are many reasons why the American people have a genuine interest in these current trends in Rumania. We have an honorable tradition of moral championship of persecuted minorities. America has been a haven of refuge for the oppressed of every land. In this Republic we have developed through the years the deepest respect for minority rights. This is the strong rock on which the Constitution of the United States is founded. The spirit of racial and religious toleration which we cherish here cannot be limited to our own shores. In the case of the Jews of Rumania the record of our concern for them goes back to 1867. Again, in 1902, in a note to the powers who were signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, under which Rumania was established and in which she agreed to emancipate her Jewish population, Secretary of State John Hay protested against the persecution of this population in violation of that treaty.

Mr. President, I ask that the statement of Secretary of State Hamilton Fish of 1872 and that of Secretary of State John Hay of 1902 regarding the oppression of Jews in Rumania, and also a resolution submitted in the House of Representatives in 1913 on the same subject, be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the statements referred to by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be printed in the RECORD.

The statements referred to are as follows:

THE UNITED STATES PROTESTS OPPRESSION OF JEWS IN RUMANIA

In the year 1872, when Rumania was still a protectorate of the old Ottoman Empire, Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, on April 10, 1872, sent the American consul general at Bucharest the following message:

"Among the large number of Israelites in this country there are probably few whose sympathies have not been intensely excited by the recent intelligence of the grievous persecutions of their coreligionists in Rumania. This feeling has naturally been augmented by the contrast presented by the position of members of that persuasion here, who are equals with all others before the law, which sternly forbids any oppression on account of religion. Indeed, it may be said that the people of this country universally abhor persecution anywhere for that cause, and deprecate the trials of which, according to your dispatches, the Israelites of Rumania have been victims.

"This Government heartily sympathizes with the popular instinct upon the subject, and while it has no disposition or intention to give offense by impertinently interfering in the internal affairs of Rumania, it is deemed to be due to humanity to remonstrate against any license or impunity which may have attended the outrages in that country. You are consequently authorized to address a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the principalities, in which you will embody the views herein expressed, and you will also do anything which you discreetly can, with a reasonable prospect of success, toward preventing a recurrence or continuance of the persecution adverted to."

On August 11, 1902, Secretary of State John Hay, in the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, addressed an official note of protest to the Rumanian Government pointing out that the tendency of its anti-Semitic legislation would be to produce an abnormal stream of emigration to the United States. The following are the essential passages of that note:

"The teachings of history and the experience of our own Nation show that the Jews possess in a high degree the mental and moral qualifications of conscientious citizenhood. No class of immigrants is more welcome to our shores when coming equipped in mind and body for entrance upon the struggle for bread and inspired with the high purpose to give the best service of heart and brain to the land they adopt of their own free will; but when they come as outcasts, made doubly paupers by physical and moral oppression in their native land and thrown upon the long-suffering generosity of a more favored community, their migration lacks the essential conditions which make alien immigration either acceptable or beneficial. So well is this appreciated on the Continent that even in the countries where anti-Semitism has no foothold it is difficult for these fleeing Jews to obtain any lodgment. America is their only goal.

"The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands, but its sympathy with them in no wise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of their effects upon this country and to judge accordingly.

"Putting together the facts now plainly brought home to this Government during the past few years, that many of the inhabitants of Rumania are being forced by artificially adverse discriminations to quit their native country, that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them, that they come hither unfitted by the conditions of their exile to take part in the new life of this land under circumstances either profitable to themselves or beneficial to the community, and that they are objects of charity from the outset and for a long time, the right of remonstrance against the acts of the Rumanian Government is clearly established in favor of this Government. Whether consciously and of purpose or not, these helpless people, burdened and spurned by their native land, are forced by the sovereign power of Rumania upon the charity of the United States.

"This Government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Rumania are subjected, not alone because it has unimpeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself but in the name of humanity. The United States may not authoritatively appeal to the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, to which it was not and cannot become a signatory, but it does earnestly appeal to the principles consigned therein because they are the principles of international law and eternal justice, advocating the broad toleration which that solemn compact enjoins and standing ready to lend its moral support to the fulfillment thereof by its cosignatories, for the act of Rumania itself has effectively joined the United States to them as an interested party in this regard."

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS RE OPPRESSION OF RUMANIAN JEWS

On October 13, 1913, the Honorable Walter M. Chandler, of New York, spoke in the House of Representatives about the Jews of Rumania, their rights under the Treaty of Berlin (1878), and introduced House Joint Resolution 138, reading, in part, as follows:

"Whereas the Government of Rumania accepted the terms of said articles of said treaty as a condition precedent to the recognition of her independence; and

"Whereas it is a matter of certain knowledge that the Jews of Rumania, numbering about 250,000, have been the barbarized and impoverished victims of Rumanian discriminatory legislation and of Rumanian riots and massacres for a period of more than 30 years in violation of both the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Berlin: Therefore be it

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it is the sense of the American Congress that the interests of civilization, the rights of humanity, the principles of eternal justice, and the dignity and sanctity of international law demand that the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin compel Rumania to observe the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in the matter of the treatment of the Jews.

"*Resolved,* That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey."

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, Representative SIROVICH, of New York, has brought this matter to the attention of the other House in House Joint Resolution 552, asking that the President use his good offices in behalf of the oppressed Jews of Rumania. The purpose of my resolution is to seek a peaceful solution for the grave problem which now threatens the lives and liberties of the million Jews in Rumania.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, January 10, 1938, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1938

(Legislative day of Wednesday, January 5, 1938)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

CHARLES O. ANDREWS, a Senator from the State of Florida; WARREN R. AUSTIN, a Senator from the State of Vermont; THEODORE G. BILBO, a Senator from the State of Mississippi; FRED H. BROWN, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire; EDWARD R. BURKE, a Senator from the State of Nebraska; PETER G. GERRY, a Senator from the State of