NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 28 (legislative day of January 17) 1939

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL OFFICER

Maj. Gen. Irving Andrew Fish, Wisconsin National Guard, to be major general, National Guard of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

MARINE CORPS

Col. Edward A. Ostermann to be the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from the 1st day of February 1939.

Col. Emile P. Moses to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of February 1939.

Col. Clayton B. Vogel to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of February 1939.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 28 (legislative day of January 17), 1939

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Robert E. Freer to be a Federal Trade Commissioner.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

George A. Cook to be a member of the National Mediation Board.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

M. Roland Reed to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou who art one God, Maker and Ruler of all and Father of all mercy, we come before Thy presence with thanksgiving; we worship and bow down before the Lord our God. Let Thy spirit be upon us, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and might. We praise Thee for life. It is a divine gift and to be used for noble ends, to increase in value as the years go by and to grow richer as it nears the skies. Father in Heaven, teach us the great art of working together in peace and in harmony in all the affairs of state. Oh, blessed is everyone that feareth the Lord, that walketh in His ways. As watchers of our land, let Thy hand be upon us. More and more stir in us the supreme realities of the soul. Through Christ our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 26, 1939, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

House Joint Resolution 83

Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing joint resolution, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BYRNES, Mr. HALE, and Mr. TOWNSEND to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 83, making an additional appropriation for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection, and the Chair appointed the following conferees: Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. THOMAS S. MCMILLAN, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two brief tables just issued by the Department of Commerce relative to our exports and imports for the year 1938.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address I delivered before the Conservation Flood Congress at Huntington, W. Va., on Friday, January 27.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS S. MCMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by Hon. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, before the Agricultural Society of South Carolina on January 26 last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. MCMILLAN]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of the legislative business in order for the day, the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. MAY, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE WITHDRAWN

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permission heretofore granted me to address the House today may be withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, some time ago the House authorized the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, of which I am chairman, to make a survey of the veterans' hospitals throughout the country and allotted $5,000 for expenses. We have completed this survey, having visited practically all the veterans' hospitals in the United States, and I am pleased to be able to report a return to the Treasury out of that $5,000 an unexpended sum of $2,812.69. [Applause.]

I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at this point and to insert this report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

The matter referred to is as follows:

SURVEY AND INSPECTION OF SOLDIERS' HOSPITALS AND OTHER VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES, INCLUDING HOSPITALS WITH WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS A CONTRACT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN OF ANY WAR, IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS ENGAGED

Mr. RANKIN, chairman, Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, submitted the following report (pursuant to H. Res. 325 and H. Res. 408):

In accordance with House Resolutions 325 and 408, Seventy-fifth Congress, first and second sessions, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has completed a survey of United States Veterans' Administration hospitals and facilities.

I have the honor to report that $5,000 was appropriated for this survey which consisted of the survey of 81 Veterans' Administration hospitals and facilities, which extended from coast to coast and that 72 surveys have been made by individual members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and after the completion of this survey $2,812.69 is being returned to the Federal Treasury.

I wish to congratulate the committee on its honest and diligent efforts in accomplishing such an exhaustive survey with so little expense to the Federal Government.

The survey generally consisted of a one-man committee. However, service organizations in several States cooperated with the member of the Veterans' Committee, and their efforts and assistance are greatly appreciated.

The committee reports that the Veterans' Administration is maintaining a high standard in care and treatment of beneficiaries and are continually studying new diagnostic and treatment methods which may benefit the disabled American veteran.

In all hospitals that were surveyed careful inspection was made of the wards and the operating rooms, and wherever practicable the veterans themselves were given an opportunity to express their opinion as to the treatment accorded them. The kitchens and meals were thoroughly inspected, and in practically every inspection at least one meal was eaten at the hospital, the same as furnished the patients, and the menus covering a certain period were requested, and are now on file by the committee.

Of the 50,670 veterans under treatment at the end of last year, 47,285 were in facilities controlled by the Veterans' Administration; 2,512 in other Government hospitals; and 873 in State or civil institutions. Over 63 percent of these veterans in all hospitals are receiving treatment in the facilities in the State of their reported home addresses. Since March 3, 1919, when the aquisition of the Government hospitals was first authorized for the treatment of veterans of the World War, there have been 1,863,289 admissions of veterans of the United States to hospitals, of which 152,966 were made during last year. This load has been increasing since 1919.

Certain recommendations made by members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation in their reports have been referred to the Federal Board of Hospitalization for consideration, and recommendations, insofar as practicable, have been complied with. Recommendations regarding personnel problems are also being studied by officials of the Veterans' Administration.

The chairman takes this opportunity on behalf of the members of this committee to thank the officials of the Veterans' Administration for their cooperation and assistance in conducting their surveys.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on January 20 I asked and received unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an inaugural address of Governor Olsen, of California. I have been informed by letter from the Printing Office that the address will take three pages of the RECORD, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to include this address, notwithstanding the estimate of the Public Printer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein senate joint memorial No. 1, a resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States for the passage of legislation prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactured United States flags and other national insignia sufficient to protect their manufacture in the United States, passed by the Senate of Montana.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR]?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include in the RECORD at this point a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America protesting the reduction of the $875,000,000 asked by President Franklin D. Roosevelt for Works Progress Administration purposes to $725,000,000. This memorial was passed by the house of representatives in the State of Montana.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, did I correctly understand the gentleman to request that the memorial be inserted at this point in the RECORD?

Mr. O'CONNOR. It will be all right if it is placed in the Appendix.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I have no objection to its being placed in the Appendix, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana modifies his request so as to incorporate the remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including in the RECORD a letter from a leading citizen of Puerto Rico regarding trade statistics. The letter is not very long.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask for its immediate adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 74

Resolved, That J. FRANCIS HARTER, of New York, be, and he is hereby, elected to the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PIERCE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, February 2, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk, and following the legislative program of the day, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, I simply take this opportunity to find out if the majority leader has any further knowledge of the program for the week?

Mr. RAYBURN. I believe there will be some reports this week from the Committee on Rules, and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] is going to ask unanimous consent this morning to bring up a report which has to do with the Robertson Committee on Wildlife Conservation.

No appropriation bill will be ready for consideration this week. It is hoped by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] and those who are working with him, that the conference report on the relief bill may be in for consideration on Wednesday, certainly not later than Thursday. As I said last week, the Committee on Ways and Means is hoping—and whether that hope will be justified I do not know—to bring in proposed legislation in response to the President's message with reference to prohibiting the retroactive taxing of State salaries.

I believe that is about all that may come up this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRYSON and Mr. HINSHAW asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by the Honorable Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, delivered at Pierre, S. Dak., on January 12.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein two telegrams recently received by me from Belleglade, Fla.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SHANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, and following the clearance of the legislative calendar and any prior special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 34, section 1081, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the following Members of the House: Mr. FERNANDEZ, of Louisiana; Mr. SECREST, of Ohio; Mr. DARDEN, of Virginia; Mr. MAAS, of Minnesota; and Mr. ALLEN of Illinois.

WASHINGTON-LINCOLN MEMORIAL-GETTYSBURG BOULEVARD

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 19, Seventy-fourth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the United States Commission for the construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial-Gettysburg Boulevard the following Members of the House: Mr. COLE of Maryland, and Mr. FLANNERY, of Pennsylvania.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 124, Seventy-fifth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the special committee on the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise the following Members of the House: Mr. KELLER, of Illinois; Mr. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts; and Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report favorably without amendment a privileged resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 2, on the investigation of un-American activities and propaganda, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker——

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Is not this a privileged report?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state in reply to the parliamentary inquiry of the gentleman from Mississippi that all reports from the Committee on Printing under the rules are privileged reports if they provide for the printing of documents for the use of the two Houses. This matter is governed by clause 45 of rule XI:

> The following-named committees shall have leave to report at any time on the matters herein stated, namely: The Committee on Rules, on rules, joint rules, and order of business; the Committee on Elections, on the right of a Member to his seat, etc.; * * * the Committee on Printing, on all matters referred to them of printing for the use of the House or two Houses.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. As I understand, under this resolution this Dies committee report will be distributed through the document room rather than the folding room.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan suspend for a moment in order that the resolution may be read for the information of the Members?

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 5

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 25,000 additional copies of House Report No. 2, current Congress, entitled "Investigation of Un-American Activities and Propaganda," of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate document room and 22,000 copies shall be for the use of the House document room.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. This means, does it not, Mr. Speaker, that this report will be distributed through the document room and that each Member will not be entitled to an equal quota?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will request the chairman of the committee to answer that inquiry of fact.

Mr. JARMAN. I will say to the gentleman there will be no general distribution, as the gentleman will observe from the reading of the resolution.

Mr. MICHENER. That is sufficient answer. If there is to be no general distribution, it means that all of these copies go to the document room, and the first fellows there get them, and the rest of the Members will not get them. There is a great demand for these copies all over the country by those in favor of the Dies committee and those opposed to the Dies committee. If the Congress is going to print these copies, it seems to me each Member of Congress should be given his proportionate share. Our constituents have like interests. If they are distributed as the gentleman has asked in his resolution, I shall not be able to get any unless I get there quick. The gentleman will not be able to get any unless he gets there quick, because the man in charge of the document room has no discretion as long as the books are there and they are asked for by Members, because the Members are entitled to have them. This type of distribution is embarrassing to the document room. The very efficient Mr. Lewis has a hard enough job at best.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. Yes; to the members of the Printing Committee.

Mr. RICH. I may say to my colleague from Michigan that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN] and I discussed this matter quite thoroughly, with the idea of trying to have the Members of the House who want these documents receive them. We find that in the folding room, when we make the distribution in that way, there are many Members of the House who do not take their quota. They are left in the document room, and eventually they go to the bonfire.

Mr. MICHENER. If the gentleman will permit right there——

Mr. RICH. Let me interject this remark.

Mr. MICHENER. I do not yield further. I did not yield for a speech.

Mr. RICH. I am trying to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. MICHENER. I can answer the question very readily, and the gentleman knows the answer if he stops to think a minute. There is quite a difference whether you are publishing or printing a document which is desired by all Members of the House or whether you are printing some technical report of some commission on the price of cabbage in Boston, in which no one is interested except a few Members from Boston. Here is a report in which the entire country is interested. Every Member is being asked for copies. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that an opportunity at least should be given to the House to vote on whether or not these reports are to be distributed through the document room, which means that you as a Member of Congress are not entitled to a single copy unless you get there before they are all gone or whether they are to be distributed through the folding room, where all Members will get an equal number. I realize that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who is on the Printing Committee, will have no trouble about getting all the copies he wants, regardless of how the distribution is made, but we are not all on the Printing Committee.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MICHENER. Yes.

Mr. RICH. I will say to my colleague that it was only the desire of the Committee on Printing to try to make a distribution in a fair way and an economical way, not with the idea that anyone was going to get all he wanted to the dissatisfaction of some Members who would get none. That was not our

point. Our only object was to try to save the Government money by permitting those who did want them to have them, and it is not the idea that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is going to get more than his share. If it were a costly document, I should want it distributed through the folding room. I want each Member to secure all he wants consistent with wise distribution.

Mr. MICHENER. This resolution can be made to assure the use of all of these reports and at the same time protect those Members by an amendment that these reports be distributed through the folding room, and providing further that any Member's allotment not drawn out within 60 days shall revert to the account of the document room for general distribution. Then there will be no waste. If this resolution passes, the reports are going to be printed, anyway. The method of distribution has nothing to do with the cost.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], who is a member of this committee, a question. As I understand, the gentleman's committee has reported out a resolution to print 25,000 copies of the Dies report.

Mr. RICH. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Where is the gentleman going to get the money?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Alabama yield?

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if we were to print the number of reports that some of the membership of the House want, some of them asking for 1,000 copies, we would, we felt, be printing entirely too many. It is the desire of the committee to try to print 25,000 copies, the minimum we felt we could get away with, and then permit them to go to the document room, and we would instruct those in charge there not to give any Member more than 200 copies at the most. In that way we felt we would utilize all of these copies we are printing, and if it was necessary in the future to print additional copies, we could reprint them, but our whole thought was with the idea of economy, and endeavoring to make distribution so that the membership of the House would get what they wanted, and then they would not be carried in the folding room with the result that in 2 or 3 years from now we would have had to destroy them or dispose of them for junk paper. If we are wrong, we would be glad to be corrected, but we think that is the wise way to handle this distribution so that they will be used for the ultimate advantage of the membership of the House, and with a view to justice to the Members and economy to the Government.

Mr. DOWELL. And where does the gentleman get his authority to limit this to 100 or 200 copies to each Member?

Mr. RICH. We were going to do that by requesting each Member not to take too many. We are not trying to drive anybody to do it, but we want to do it in an orderly procedure, for the best advantage of the membership.

Mr. DOWELL. But the gentleman has already stated that some of the Members want even 1,000 copies, and that would not make even distribution throughout the membership of the House. I think the gentleman ought to agree to an amendment.

Mr. RICH. Oh, nobody will get a thousand copies.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thoroughly agree with the statement of my colleague on the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. It is not the disposition of the Committee on Printing to deny any Member of this House the printing that he needs and desires, and, further, if the House will follow the Committee on Printing, we will try to see to it that each Member finally gets as many of these reports as he wishes.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman concedes the justice of my inquiry, but he says "leave it to the committee and we will try to see that you get as many as you want." The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] indicates that his committee might allow us 200 copies each. Let us make this thing definite; let us do that which the House wants to do. Will the chairman of the committee yield to me for the purpose of offering an amendment striking out the words "document room" and inserting the words "folding room"?

Mr. JARMAN. No.

Mr. MICHENER. If the gentleman will not yield for an amendment, then there is just one recourse open to the House, and that is to vote down the previous question when it comes up. If the previous question is voted down, then the House will have an opportunity to amend the resolution. I do not want to do that, but sometimes one has to invoke parliamentary tactics in order to get justice—to get what a majority of the House wants. Why should the House be denied the right to amend this resolution?

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am not yielding for a further speech. I do not agree with the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] that the House should authorize the printing of great volumes of documents to lie down in the folding room and perhaps not be called for by the Members to whom they are assigned.

Mr. MICHENER. Oh, they will be called for.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Printing has gone into this matter very carefully, with two ideas—with the idea of seeing that each Member of the House has as many of these documents as he needs and with the further idea of economy. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JARMAN) there were—ayes 83, noes 100.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia objects to the vote upon the ground that there is no quorum present and makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not a quorum present. The question is on ordering the previous question, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 184, nays 169, answered "present" 2, not voting 77, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—184

Allen, La.	Connery	Gossett	McMillan, John L.
Allen, Pa.	Cooley	Grant, Ala.	McMillan, Thos. S.
Anderson, Mo.	Cooper	Gregory	Mahon
Arnold	Costello	Griffith	Maloney
Ashbrook	Cox	Hare	Massingale
Barden	Crosser	Harrington	Merritt
Barnes	Crowe	Harter, Ohio	Mills, Ark.
Bates, Ky.	Cullen	Hobbs	Mills, La.
Beckworth	Cummings	Houston	Monroney
Bell	Delaney	Hunter	Moser
Bland	Dempsey	Izac	Murdock, Ariz.
Bloom	DeRouen	Jacobsen	Nelson
Boehne	Dies	Jarman	Nichols
Boland	Dingell	Johnson, Lyndon	Norrell
Boren	Disney	Johnson, W. Va.	O'Connor
Boykin	Doughton	Jones, Tex.	O'Day
Brooks	Doxey	Kee	O'Leary
Brown, Ga.	Duncan	Keogh	O'Neal
Bryson	Dunn	Kerr	Owen
Buck	Edmiston	Kilday	Pace
Bulwinkle	Elliott	Kitchens	Parsons
Burch	Ellis	Kleberg	Patman
Byrne, N. Y.	Faddis	Kocialkowski	Patrick
Byrns, Tenn.	Fay	Kramer	Patton
Caldwell	Ferguson	Lanham	Pearson
Cannon, Mo.	Fernandez	Larrabee	Peterson, Fla.
Cartwright	Fitzpatrick	Lea	Pfeifer
Chandler	Flannagan	Leavy	Pierce, Oreg.
Chapman	Ford, Miss.	Lesinski	Poage
Clark	Fries	Lewis, Colo.	Polk
Claypool	Garrett	Ludlow	Ramspeck
Cochran	Gathings	McAndrews	Randolph
Coffee, Nebr.	Gibbs	McCormack	Rankin
Collins	Goldsborough	McGehee	Rayburn
Colmer	Gore	McLaughlin	Rich

Richards	Shanley	Steagall	Wallgren
Robertson	Sirovich	Sullivan	Walter
Robinson, Utah	Smith, Conn.	Sumners, Tex.	Warren
Rogers, Okla.	Smith, Va.	Sutphin	Weaver
Romjue	Smith, Wash.	Tarver	West
Ryan	Smith, W. Va.	Tenerowicz	Whelchel
Satterfield	Snyder	Thomas, Tex.	Whittington
Schaefer, Ill.	South	Thomason	Williams, Mo.
Schulte	Sparkman	Tolan	Winter
Scrugham	Spence	Turner	Woodrum, Va.
Secrest	Starnes, Ala.	Vinson, Ga.	Zimmerman

NAYS—169

Alexander	Fenton	Kean	Rodgers, Pa.
Allen, Ill.	Fish	Keefe	Rogers, Mass.
Andersen, H. Carl	Ford, Leland M.	Keller	Rutherford
Anderson, Calif.	Ford, Thomas F.	Kelly	Sandager
Andresen, A. H.	Fulmer	Kennedy, Martin	Schafer, Wis.
Andrews	Gamble	Kennedy, Md.	Schiffler
Angell	Gartner	Kinzer	Seccombe
Arends	Gearhart	Kirwan	Shafer, Mich.
Austin	Gehrmann	Knutson	Shannon
Bates, Mass.	Gerlach	Landis	Simpson
Beam	Geyer, Calif.	LeCompte	Smith, Ill.
Blackney	Gifford	Lemke	Smith, Maine
Bolles	Gilchrist	Lewis, Ohio	Smith, Ohio
Bolton	Gillie	Lord	Springer
Brewster	Graham	Luce	Stearns, N. H.
Brown, Ohio	Grant, Ind.	McKeough	Stefan
Buckler, Minn.	Griswold	McLeod	Sumner, Ill.
Burdick	Guyer, Kans.	Maas	Sweeney
Cannon, Fla.	Gwynne	Mapes	Taber
Carlson	Hall	Marshall	Talle
Carter	Halleck	Martin, Colo.	Taylor, Tenn.
Case, S. Dak.	Hancock	Martin, Iowa	Thill
Chiperfield	Harness	Martin, Mass.	Thorkelson
Church	Hart	Mason	Tibbott
Clason	Harter, N. Y.	Michener	Tinkham
Clevenger	Hawks	Miller	Treadway
Cluett	Heinke	Monkiewicz	Van Zandt
Cole, Md.	Hess	Mott	Vincent, Ky.
Cole, N. Y.	Hill	Mundt	Voorhis, Calif.
Corbett	Hoffman	Murdock, Utah	Vreeland
Crawford	Holmes	Murray	Wadsworth
Crowther	Hook	Norton	Wheat
Culkin	Hope	O'Brien	White, Ohio
Curtis	Horton	Oliver	Wigglesworth
Dirksen	Hull	Pittenger	Williams, Del.
Dondero	Jarrett	Plumley	Wolcott
Douglas	Jeffries	Powers	Wolfenden, Pa.
Dowell	Jenkins, Ohio	Rabaut	Wolverton, N. J.
Dworshak	Jenks, N. H.	Reece, Tenn.	Woodruff, Mich.
Eaton, Calif.	Johns	Reed, Ill.	Youngdahl
Eaton, N. J.	Johnson, Ill.	Reed, N. Y.	
Elston	Johnson, Ind.	Robsion, Ky.	
Engel	Jones, Ohio	Rockefeller	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Coffee, Wash.	Marcantonio

NOT VOTING—77

Ball	Durham	Kunkel	Risk
Barry	Eberharter	Lambertson	Routzohn
Barton	Englebright	McArdle	Sabath
Bender	Evans	McDowell	Sacks
Bradley, Mich.	Flaherty	McGranery	Schuetz
Bradley, Pa.	Flannery	McLean	Schwert
Buckley, N. Y.	Folger	McReynolds	Seger
Burgin	Gavagan	Maciejewski	Sheppard
Byron	Green	Magnuson	Short
Casey, Mass.	Gross	Mansfield	Somers, N. Y.
Celler	Hartley	Martin, Ill.	Taylor, Colo.
Creal	Havenner	May	Terry
Curley	Healey	Mitchell	Thomas, N. J.
D'Alesandro	Hendricks	Mouton	Vorys, Ohio
Daly	Hennings	Myers	Welch
Darden	Hinshaw	Osmers	White, Idaho
Darrow	Jensen	O'Toole	Wood
Dickstein	Johnson, Luther A.	Peterson, Ga.	
Ditter	Johnson, Okla.	Pierce, N. Y.	
Drewry	Kennedy, Michael	Rees, Kans.	

So the previous question was ordered.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hennings (for) with Mr. Ditter (against).
Mr. Peterson of Georgia (for) with Mr. Short (against).
Mr. Barry (for) with Mr. Hartley (against).
Mr. Somers of New York (for) with Mr. Jensen (against).
Mr. Celler (for) with Mr. Lambertson (against).
Mr. Schwert (for) with Mr. Vorys of Ohio (against).
Mr. Evans (for) with Mr. Darrow (against).
Mr. Buckley of New York (for) with Mr. Gross (against).
Mr. Byrne of New York (for) with Mr. Welch (against).
Mr. Curley (for) with Mr. Kunkel (against).
Mr. Michael J. Kennedy (for) with Mr. McLean (against).
Mr. Gavagan (for) with Mr. Pierce of New York (against).
Mr. O'Toole (for) with Mr. Seger (against).
Mr. Drewry (for) with Mr. Barton (against).
Mr. Dickstein (for) with Mr. Englebright (against).

General pairs:

Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Casey of Massachusetts with Mr. Osmers.
Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. May with Mr. Ball.
Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Rees of Kansas.
Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Risk.
Mr. Green with Mr. McDowell.
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. McReynolds with Mr. Routzohn.
Mr. Daly with Mr. Durham.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Mitchell.
Mr. McArdle with Mr. White of Idaho.
Mr. Havenner with Mr. McGranery.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Martin of Illinois.
Mr. Mouton with Mr. D'Alesandro.
Mr. Sachs with Mr. Maciejewski.
Mr. Folger with Mr. Sheppard.
Mr. Wood with Mr. Magnuson.
Mr. Creal with Mr. Myers.
Mr. Burgin with Mr. Flaherty.
Mr. Flannery with Mr. Darden.

Mr. CROSSER changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mrs. O'DAY changed her vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. O'CONNOR changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. BECKWORTH changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report on the resolution (H. Res. 65) for printing in the RECORD:

House Resolution 65

Resolved, That the special committee to investigate all matters pertaining to the replacement and conservation of wildlife is authorized to continue the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 237 of the Seventy-third Congress, continued under authority of House Resolution 44, of the Seventy-fourth Congress, and House Resolution 11, of the Seventy-fifth Congress, and for such purposes said committee shall have the same power and authority as that conferred upon it by said House Resolution 237, of the Seventy-third Congress, and shall report to the House as soon as practicable, but not later than January 3, 1941, the results of its investigations, together with its recommendations, for necessary legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 65).

The Clerk read the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]?

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object—but last week the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], chairman of the Committee on Conservation of Wildlife, asked unanimous consent to have the Committee on Rules discharged from further consideration of this resolution and for its immediate consideration on the floor. I reserved the right to object to his request at that time, and later the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Accounts [Mr. WARREN], because, as I understand, of a provision in it which invaded the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts, objected to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

As far as I know, every Member of the House is in favor of the work that the distinguished chairman of this Committee on the Conservation of Wildlife and the committee have been doing. I think they have done a very commendable and worth-while piece of work, and I favor the continuation of the committee. I reserved the right to object to his request last week because, in the first place, I felt it was irregular to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution; and, secondly, because I desired to call attention generally to some features of the resolution for the continuance of the work of different special committees of the last Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I have some questions about the form of the resolution, which I raised in the Committee on Rules; but

because of the rather unanimous support of the work of this Committee on Wildlife Conservation, I waive that question at this time.

There are, however, several special committees of the last Congress, the work of which I understand is to be continued. There are some questions in regard to them to which I desire to call the attention of the House in the consideration of this resolution, although I shall not press them at this time.

One question is the question of membership. Of course, there are several more Members on the Republican side of the House in this Congress than there were in the last Congress, and it seems as though the membership of the Republicans on some of the special committees should be increased. The Committee on Rules intends tomorrow, for example, to hold hearings on a resolution offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] to continue the Select Committee on Government Reorganization. In the last Congress the membership of that committee consisted of seven Democrats and two Republicans. It seems as though that proportion ought to be changed in this Congress. Later other resolutions will be considered for the purpose of continuing the work of other select committees of the last Congress.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. WARREN. I do not recall just now, but did the original Cochran resolution, passed 2 years ago, contain anything as to the division between the parties or not?

Mr. MAPES. I will say to the gentleman from North Carolina that I do not have a copy of the resolution before me and cannot answer his question.

Mr. WARREN. I just do not recall.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, it did not. The set-up was fixed by the Speaker when the appointments were made.

Mr. WARREN. That was my impression. Therefore what the gentleman is now saying is a matter to be determined solely by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. MAPES. I understand that unless the House itself sees fit to fix the proportion in the passage of a resolution continuing the work of any committee.

As far as this particular committee is concerned, the resolution did specify the membership between the two parties. It provided for the appointment of a special committee of 15, to be composed of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries; the 2 House members of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission; 7 Members of the House of Representatives from the majority political party; and 4 Members of the House of Representatives from the minority political party. The membership was determined by the resolution, as far as this particular committee is concerned.

I am raising the question now so as to call it to the attention of the Speaker and the House, with a view to having the matter adjusted in some equitable and fair way. Of course, we all have perfect confidence in the Speaker and realize that whatever he does will be fair and just, but it seems as though some of these committees ought to have a larger representation of Republicans on them in this Congress than they had in the last one.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. May I ask, in the interest of fairness, is the gentleman from Michigan questioning the fairness of the representation, 7 to 4, as being unfair to the minority?

I understood the gentleman to say that it provides for seven Members of the majority party and four Members of the minority party, in addition to certain specified individuals, such as the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. MAPES. I am afraid my friend did not follow me closely. I am raising no question as to the membership of this committee, although it does consist of 10 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

Mr. DINGELL. I think that is about right.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask the gentleman from Michigan if it is not a fact that this particular Committee on the Conservation of Wildlife Resources is probably the least political of any committee that has been appointed by Congress, and that all its reports have been unanimous? In other words, partisanship does not enter into it.

Mr. MAPES. There is no question about that. I repeat what I said at the beginning—as far as I know, every Member of the House is in favor of a continuance of the work of this committee. I think it has done a wonderful work.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The committee being nonpartisan in character, is not this the greater reason why we should have our proportionate share in the membership?

Mr. BUCK. I am not talking about proportion, so far as that is concerned.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at this point to give a bird's-eye view of the picture of wildlife conservation in the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

A NEW DAY FOR WILDLIFE

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, the Bible tells us that the children of Israel wandered for 40 years in the desert before being permitted to view the Promised Land. Some 10,000,000 sportsmen and at least that many others definitely interested in the conservation of our natural resources have wandered almost as long in the unplanned and undirected wilderness of wildlife conservation, apparently unable to stop or even check the wasteful dissipation of our valuable wildlife and renewable natural resources. The fisherman has seen his favorite stream either turned into an open sewer or filled with mud and silt from erosion. The big game hunter has seen our best timber areas laid waste by fire and ax. The migratory bird hunter has seen our supply of ducks reduced from hundreds of millions to a bare 15,000,000. The upland game hunter has seen at least 100,000,000 acres of previously fertile farm land eroded to the point where it furnishes neither food nor cover for game. He has seen the remaining privately owned farms, comprising about 1,000,000,000 acres, or over one-half of the land area of the continent, so depleted of upland game that there is scarcely any good shooting left except on a limited number of private preserves. Nineteen hundred and thirty-three found us in even more of a wilderness than the children of Israel, because they at least had plenty of Egyptian quail.

Then was commenced the greatest organized effort for the conservation and restoration of these natural resources our country has ever witnessed. That program has spread from a limited number of enthusiastic sportsmen and nature lovers to the rank and file of the people of the Nation with such rapidity that a recent Gallup poll showed that next to old-age pensions conservation is now the leading interest of the American people.

Time will prevent me from enumerating the splendid achievements of the past 5 years of the regular conservation agencies of the Federal Government, including the work of the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries,

the United States Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Those interested in the programs of those regular agencies can find the complete story told in the 1938 hearings of the House Committee on Wildlife Conservation. I desire to tell you at this time something of the conservation activities of our emergency agencies in order that you may have a better conception of the vast scale upon which this conservation work is being done and the splendid results that are being accomplished.

The Works Progress Administration, from April 8, 1935, to March 31, 1938, expended for conservation purposes a total of $227,888,687. Among the conservation accomplishments of W. P. A. have been the construction of 134 fish hatcheries, with a fingerling capacity of 308,154,800 fish; the building of 3,330 storage dams and 15,855 flood and erosion dams; the construction of 328 sewage treatment plants; the development of 825 bird and game sanctuaries; the construction of 1,196 miles of firebreaks to protect forest areas; and the planting of 9,789,184 trees on 21,131 acres.

The emergency agency closest to my heart and the one, I believe, that holds the warmest place in the affection of all is the C. C. C. camps. Thirty-two of those camps with 6,000 men have been operating exclusively under the Biological Survey in the development of migratory bird breeding and feeding refuges. The C. C. C. camps have built for the Bureau of Fisheries a brook-trout hatchery in the White Mountain National Forest with a capacity of 20,000,000 brook-trout eggs, enough to supply all of the brook-trout hatcheries of the Government east of the Mississippi. The C. C. C. camps have constructed 4,087 fish rearing ponds; have engaged in food and cover planting and seeding for wildlife on 54,251 acres; have devoted 518,770,542 man-days to lake and pond development—that is a lot of man-days, considering that there have been only some 700,000 days since the birth of Christ—have planted 462,770,542 fish in streams and ponds; have improved fishing conditions in 6,135.2 miles of fishing waters; have reforested 1,300,000 acres; have devoted 4,043,000 man-days to fighting forest fires, 64,332 man-days to feeding wildlife, 2,176 man-days to building shelters for wildlife, and 595,647 man-days to other wildlife activities. There is not a section of the United States that has not felt the influence of that conservation activity, and naturally I take a pride in it because the first C. C. C. camp in the United States was built in the Seventh Congressional District; the first lake with C. C. C. labor was built in that district; and the general movement to stop the C. C. C. boys from cutting trees and shrubs valuable to wildlife and directing their energies into a national conservation program, in addition to improving the timber stand in State and National forests, was initiated by the House Conservation Committee, of which I have the honor to be the chairman.

Another emergency agency making a splendid contribution to wildlife conservation is the Farm Security Administration, previously called the Resettlement Administration. The Farm Security Administration has acquired 9,200,000 acres of submarginal farming land, at an average price of $4.50 per acre, for what is termed multiple use—the three factors of the multiple use being forests, grazing, and wildlife. Of that total acreage, 724,000 acres have been set aside entirely for wildlife, 350,000 acres have been turned over to the Biological Survey for exclusive wildlife purposes, and 259,000 acres to the Biological Survey for custodial service and administration. Other areas will shortly be turned over to the United States Forest Service, which will include the 21,600-acre tract in Appomattox and Buckingham Counties, which contains two fine fishing lakes; a 5,800-acre tract in Prince Edward County, which contains one lake; and 14,500 acres in Cumberland County, to be developed primarily for forestry purposes. There is no State in the Union that does not contain one or more of these projects, on which there has so far been spent between forty and fifty million dollars for land acquisition and about $47,000,000 in its development.

The Soil Conservation Service is another emergency agency, which has operated 526 demonstration projects in 45 States, with 57,003 farm owners cooperating. These farm owners have agreed to carry out a 5-year plan, involving the retirement from soil-depleting crops of 683,497 acres, and to engage in strip cropping on 1,084,812 acres and hillside terracing to the extent of 74,249 miles. In addition, these cooperating farmers will do contour farming on 2,264,696 acres and increase winter cover crops on 335,065 acres. The Soil Conservation Service has built, largely through the use of C. C. C. camps, 3,707 dams, impounded 80,000 acre-feet of water, built 221,648 permanent gully-control dams, and 2,577,232 temporary check dams. In its further efforts to check soil erosion and reclaim the habitat for upland game, the Soil Conservation Service has planted 2,374,245 trees and shrubs.

These Federal activities go to the root of our problem, which is the necessity for the improvement of food, cover, and water conditions. Until that problem has been successfully solved, no other conservation activity will bring substantial results.

Testifying before our committee last spring, Hon. Jay N. Darling, former Chief of the Biological Survey, said:

> Not less than 3,000,000 people of the present unemployed population could exist and find sustaining employment on those portions of our natural resources which have been wantonly wasted and destroyed during the last two generations.

Florida is now engaged in the expenditure of $500,000 in planting seed oysters between Pensacola and Fort Myers, an area once better planted by nature. Our Chesapeake Bay oyster area has frequently been referred to as a $100,000,000 industry, but capitalized at 6 percent it would be a $1,000,000,000 industry. The employment of thousands of men in that area is definitely threatened by the present Chesapeake Bay pollution. The fisheries of the Great Lakes once furnished employment for thousands. It is a thing of the past. Go to Bacova in Bath County, Va., or to Bastian if you want to shed tears over a ghost lumber town. They can be duplicated in thousands of once rich timber areas of the Nation. Go to Pennsylvania, or any other industrial State, if you want to see rivers once beautiful that have been turned into open sewers.

A witness before our committee last spring testified that the bottoms of most of our rivers and lakes, once productive of fish food, now compare very favorably with the soil conditions in the Dust Bowl. And I do not have to enlarge upon those conditions so bad in the summer of 1936 that the soil from the Dust Bowl reached our Capital City and to such an extent that one could not see the Washington Monument from Capitol Hill.

But when I think of the accomplishments of the regular and emergency agencies of the Federal Government during the past 5 years, supplemented by a similar quickening of activity of all of the State conservation agencies, I feel that we are at least on top of Mt. Nebo if we have not yet actually possessed the Promised Land.

The whole world has been passing through troublesome times—an international headache, if you please—from the killing of 10,000,000 men, the wounding of 20,000,000 more, the direct destruction of $400,000,000,000 worth of property, and the indirect destruction of many more billions, through a senseless and useless conflict known as the World War. Since we suffered less, both in the loss of men and in the loss of property, than the other participating nations, the headache was later reaching us than in Europe, but by the summer of 1932 we had our full share of it. Ever since we have been busily engaged in the business of recovering from that headache. A part of our recovery plans has been to put men back to work. I have indicated what the loss of certain natural resources has meant in unemployment and how their restoration can contribute to employment. A part of our recovery plans has been an increased and better distributed national income. The development of our timber resources, the development of better hunting and fishing, and the development of out-of-doors recreational opportunities in general will certainly help to distribute the national income, and I

likewise believe will definitely increase it. And while some of the people of this Nation may be desperately poor, the majority of them are not poor but just unhappy. Therefore, at this stage in our recovery plans I deem it advisable to be giving some consideration to the ways and means of finding peace, happiness, and contentment. A business executive who thinks everything is going wrong may be just suffering from a case of nerves and indigestion. Let him whip a trout stream all day, let him follow the elusive grouse in our mountain ranges all day, and I will guarantee he will sleep well that night, and that he will view the world the next day through clearer eyes.

A man inclined to be a Communist will not long be a Communist in this country if you give him good hunting and fishing. Russia is a land of vast natural resources. It could have been a land of peace and plenty, but a limited few held more than they could use and enjoy, while the serfs and peasants had practically nothing and the kulacks, or small farmers, were limited to their meager acres. And so we find in 1918 a bloodly uprising in which millions were killed and other millions sent into exile in the frozen wastes of Siberia, where "the only softness under their feet was that of snow." Of them it has been said that "only in future years when their sins have taught them charity and their despair has taught them hope, and their loneliness has led them to faith, they shall listen again to the sound of bells coming across the field and comprehend and reverence the symbolism of the cross." Twenty years later a certain European dictator threatens to involve the world in another great war. I frankly feel that if he could be induced to spend a few quiet days on a trout stream where he could commune with nature and with nature's God he would realize that man's prosperity and happiness cannot be achieved through war. "He leadeth us beside still waters" will always be symbolic of peace.

That brings me to the observation that wildlife conservation, like all Gaul, is divided into three parts—economic, involving utilization for commercial purposes; scientific, involving a knowledge of nature and of nature's children, on which must be based scientific management; and the esthetic, which, of course, involves our love and appreciation of nature and the enjoyment we can get from it. As the poet says, "To him who in the love of Nature holds communion with her visible form, she speaks a varied language." She can "glide into his darker musings with a mild and healing sympathy that steals away their sharpness ere he is aware."

A man does not have to kill game or fish to enjoy the out-of-doors and to get inspiration from it. I love nothing better than to tramp through a boundary of virgin timber, such as I visited last June in the Pisgah National Forest. It is an inspiration to me to stand beneath an oak or a hemlock that is three or four hundred years old and to realize that it has withstood the vicissitudes of the centuries. From such an uncrowned monarch of the forest man can learn how to clasp with tougher roots the inspiring earth.

To me, any phase of conservation is worth while—the economic, the scientific, or the esthetic—but of the three I feel the esthetic could be made the most valuable. As I look forward to the coming years, I am not worried nearly so much about the economic and scientific future of our country as I am about the possibility that through nervous disorders and a growing spirit of unrest and of unhappiness some group may turn the sword on another group and thus destroy civilization in a land more richly endowed in natural resources than any other, and better suited than any other I know for brethren to dwell in peace and unity.

We can undoubtedly learn to make the inventions of a machine age our servants rather than our masters; we can undoubtedly solve the problems of unemployment and find means to properly distribute the abundance of good things with which we are endowed; we undoubtedly have the form of government under which there can be the greatest security of life and the maximum of personal liberty. But Jefferson correctly enumerated the pursuit of happiness as one of the innate longings of the Anglo-Saxon disposition. I am personally convinced that the people of this Nation have become satiated with the type of happiness to be derived from the possession of mechanical devices. There is a need in our lives that automobiles, radios, picture shows, and other mechanical devices for happiness are not filling. Our pioneering forefathers were happy without one-tenth of our wealth or our material advantages. But they lived close to nature and that will be our way back to a land of plenty over which peace hath spread her white wings and contentment hath found a home in every heart.

I am glad, Mr. Speaker, that the House fully appreciates the importance of this work and has unanimously voted to continue this Conservation Committee.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday night the National Press Club, which is by all odds the largest and most influential organization of newspapermen in the world, held its annual inauguration ceremonies. Mr. Arthur Hachten was inducted as president. Strickland Gillilan, garbed in the robe and wig of a chief justice, administered an iron-bound, copper-riveted oath of office to the new president of the club. It was a very happy and successful inauguration.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article of my own, descriptive of the occasion, with the privilege of also including some brief extracts from two speeches that were delivered on that occasion.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I could not hear the request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD an article by himself with reference to the meeting of the National Press Club on Saturday in the city of Washington. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on a bill which I have introduced today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorow, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and such other special orders as may have been entered, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article written by my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Montana [Mr. THORKELSON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, I intimated in my previous discourse that Congress had been imposed upon and stampeded into acquiescence. It occurs in the following manner. A proposition is delivered to the House, similar to the one on socialized medicine, for the House to consider and pass upon. Congress may not be receptive to such proposal, but it embodies gifts to the people—in this case at the expense of the medical profession—and in a subtle manner is used as a club to force Congress to consent to the proposal. I call this a tearful, sympathetic appeal to the people to

hammer Congress into submission and to relinquish its constitutional power.

Mr. Speaker, I want to warn Congress of the danger that lies in such appeals. It is not the will of the majority of the people, as someone may want Congress to believe. Congress will find that Representatives who adhere strictly to the Constitution and the rights of the people will survive when those who have ignored such rights will be forgotten.

My work has to a great extent been predicated upon certain well-recognized principles: In navigation, upon triangulation, calculated from known points for position, which becomes the premise or point of departure; in medicine, upon recognized postulates, which must be proved by proper procedure; and, in business, upon certain recognized principles of earnings and the use of such earnings for expansion.

Our wealth, soundness, and security are derived from successful operation of business. Business to remain sound must earn money and be able to operate so it can meet competition. When our business people fail to meet competition, markets are lost, sales decrease, and idleness begins. The Federal Government blames business for the present chaotic condition, and business, having lost courage, remains mute.

Our people realize that we cannot go on as we have in the past 6 years without disaster. The question is, Who is to blame? Spokesmen for the Government would have the people believe that business is on a strike, which, of course, is not true. Idle factories and idle business return no income and are, therefore, undesirable to business people. Business wants to operate, earn money, and employ people. But its hands are tied by too much interference from those who have no money invested in such business and who do not understand it.

A golden opportunity presents itself to any Federal bureaucrat who can finance himself with private capital and who believes he can operate private industry so as to steadily employ any number of our idle people. Such person is needed in private business to aid in restoring prosperity. However, those who are satisfied to remain on the Federal or taxpayers' pay roll should keep quiet. We need workers with sound minds instead of prophets with queer ideas.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to discuss the constitutional rights of industry, commerce, business, labor, agriculture, and all earning groups to operate unmolested and free from highjacking by incompetent Federal advisers. The purpose of the Constitution is to protect the people's rights from exploitation by their own Government and political parties. It delegates certain powers to Congress, to the President, and to the Supreme Court, but the people reserve the greater power to themselves.

To remind Congress of the people's power, I quote the tenth amendment:

> The powers not delegated to the United States in the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

The builders of this wonderful instrument realized, because of their experience, that at some time political parties or enemies of the people might attempt to misconstrue the meaning of the Constitution, so, in order to further protect themselves from invasion of and loss of rights, they said, in amendment IX:

> The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

It is therefore clear that it is not within the right of Congress, or the Executive, or the Supreme Court to interpret lightly or interpose their own views in regard to the meaning of certain words used in the Constitution. If there is any question, the benefit of the doubt must be given to the people, its owners.

The people are composed of those employed in industry, commerce, business, labor, agriculture, and all earning groups; and this group, which from now on I shall call "business," reserves the right to itself to conduct and operate all business within the United States of America and its possessions. It follows, therefore, that if the Federal or State Governments are now operating in competition with private business in any sense whatsoever it is in clear violation of the tenth amendment of the Constitution, and it is not "for the general welfare of the United States," but is instead destructive.

To promote general welfare as spoken of in the preamble of the Constitution and as again mentioned in article I, section 8, of the Constitution means exactly what it says—the general welfare of the United States, not the welfare of any particular group, business or political organization, but for the benefit of all the States and Territories, and for all the people within such States and Territories.

For a number of years appeals have been made to the people for their support in a program which is bent upon socializing business and centralizing power. The mode of operation is subtle—a painless procedure to deprive the people of their constitutional rights with their consent. It is a fiendish plan to build centralized power on the ruins of public liberty.

It is not good form, nor is it my desire, to discuss the President of the United States; and it serves no purpose, because without "the advice and consent of the Senate" his power is limited to "grant reprieves and pardons." "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and the most important law is the Constitution of the United States.

But when he fails to play the game, no alternative is left for me, under my oath of obligation to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," but to take issue with him.

In order to expose the methods used to undermine the people's rights I shall cite the President's message to Congress, January 23, 1939. The article is a well-camouflaged attempt to obtain public approval for Federal supervision of the most efficient and beneficial organization in the United States. I quote:

> The health of the people is a public concern; ill health is a major cause of suffering, economic loss, and dependency; good health is essential to the security and progress of the Nation.

This is a bid for approval and support of a plan to place medical care under Federal supervision by public demand. It is not only unconstitutional but it will in the end destroy the medical profession and the ambitions of men who have unselfishly given everything within them to aid suffering humankind.

If the health of the people is a public concern and not their own, the Federal Government should bear in mind that the now popular attempt to destroy private business makes people ill. As a matter of fact, more illness, suicides, and murders are committed from unsound Federal administrative orgies than from actual illness itself. So I say, before the President takes the shaving out of his brother's eye, let him remove the plank from the eyes of his administration.

The Federal Government is responsible for the stagnant industries, commerce, and business and for the idle people who are walking our streets today, and this deplorable condition is responsible for more illness and suffering than disease itself, and it is a condition the doctors cannot eradicate as they have other ills. It can only be eradicated by the people by voting unfit officials out of office and restoring constitutional government within the United States.

The doctors of medicine in the past 125 years have increased the span of life from an average of 20 to between 50 and 60 years. This has been accomplished without Federal aid or advice, and the doctors, having become more familiar with the present problems, need no Federal advice now from bureaucratic experts. Over half of the earnings of medical men are given to those in need free of charge in uncollectible bills and no charge accounts. Few doctors of medicine have ever denied medical care to anyone, and particularly to those in need, for they usually get the first consideration because of their dependent position. Medical work has been directed toward the elimination of illness in preventive medicine and immunization, which is an entirely

different attitude from that of other professions—let us say the legal profession.

The legal profession is constantly enacting new legislation, and old laws are rarely repealed. In this procedure the legal profession creates more work and need for its advice. The medical profession constantly works to eliminate illness by prophylaxis, prevention, and immunization, so that people will not become sick, and in such manner decreases illness and the need for its services.

I am not willing as a doctor to have medicine socialized, but if it is I want the legal profession socialized, too, for misery loves company. When this unconstitutional act is consummated, it is only a short span to socialization of other business, with the final and unhappy ending that labor will be included. That is something for all of us to think about. But the handwriting is on the wall. In other words, I want labor to know that when business is socialized and run by the Federal Government, labor will also be socialized and subject to Federal regulation. That, of course, will terminate the right of organized labor for self-regulation.

We must not be misled by mischievous propaganda, but must, instead, endeavor to understand the fundamental theories of our Government.

There seems to be some movement on foot to dismember the highly organized industrial bodies whose services are a public necessity. Medicine is one of them and utilities another. Free or cheap service from these two highly organized groups is offered to the people as compensation for aid in the destruction of them. The final outcome, if the New Deal is successful, will be in Federal control of both. After having acquired such control, other business not so well organized becomes an easy prey to the same force. This is socialism or communism in its true aspect, and it is operating in the United States now.

In this transition remember Russia and the wholesale destruction of life of the so-called intelligentsia. The Communists will reap a harvest here, for we have a larger number of intelligent people. Will it happen? Yes; if we do not stop it now. After business is destroyed the Federal Government must assume its place and earn its own living. That is something the Federal Government has never been able to do before. Labor will be conscripted, chained to its work, and guarded by what? By militia, of course. There will be no collective bargaining. It will, instead, be machine-gun coercion. Will they like it? No. Will we realize our loss? Yes; but it will be too late. Then history will repeat itself, and so upon the ruins of public liberties and suffering will arise a purified people who will believe in constitutional government.

We must not be deceived, because any plan which destroys highly organized and efficient industries and business is not only un-American, it is also a direct attack upon the liberties and rights of the people. If these crying prophets and soothsayers in reality feel so badly for those who are ill-clothed, ill-housed, ill-fed, and who lack adequate medical care, the gates to charity are held open by hope, and if they have faith with them and are sincere, they may donate their private fortunes to those they are crying for. I have not been informed of or seen any evidence of such private donations to those in need from any one of them. Instead, it is charged to the taxpayers of the United States.

The taxpayers of the United States are charged with salaries of $20,000 a year and $20,000 a year pension to the judges on the Supreme Court and $10,000 salaries and pensions to other Federal judges and proportionate pensions to other Federal employees. Yet these poor taxpayers who pay these pensions are unable and helpless to provide pensions and reasonable comforts for themselves. The taxpayers of the United States also pay for fishing trips, special trains, special service, that may cost millions of dollars. Why not save some of these expenses for those who are in need? I am speaking for the low-earning group, the American worker.

I have given my life and work to aid those who suffer and are ill. I do not believe anyone understands the needs of the people better than I. My advice to my people is to safeguard their constitutional rights, so that their children may live in freedom instead of in slavery.

It should be perfectly obvious that it is not for the general welfare of the United States to dismember and destroy the medical profession, a profession that has not asked for Federal aid. It is not for the general welfare of the United States to destroy utilities. It is not for the general welfare of the United States to import farm products and leave our own farmers sitting on the plowed-up furrows of their crops waiting for help. And it is not for the general welfare of the United States to import cattle, meat products, wool, butter, fruit, grain, sugar, and many other farm commodities, which can be raised on the farms in the United States, to supply our own people with food. It is not for the general welfare of the United States to import silver, manganese, and other metals at the expense of our own production, and leave our own mines idle and people unemployed. Such imports are destructive to all the industries which are forced to compete with such influx, no matter what it may be. I believe the people should protect business and protect themselves by insisting that Congress place a protective tariff on such imported products, so that our own producers may again feel proud to be farmers, miners, and citizens of the richest country.

It is for the general welfare of the United States to destroy communism, socialism, and all other un-American activities now so prevalent throughout the country. Anyone who indulges in such activity is not a friend of the United States or the people, but is instead an enemy. The Constitution defines such enemies in the following manner:

> Treason shall consist in making war against the United States, adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

It is for the general welfare of the United States to adhere to the Constitution as it was given to us by the founders of our country, who were much more familiar with despotic governments than we are today.

Fear exists in many States for the loss of States' rights. I shall now quote a paragraph from a letter I received from the attorney general's office in Montana.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to read this paragraph from the letter of the attorney general of Montana.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORD of California). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Does the gentleman from Montana have to ask unanimous consent to read matters as a part of his remarks?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. He does.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. THORKELSON. I read the following statement:

> Together with most of the other attorneys general, and other responsible officers of the States and municipalities throughout the country, I have been deeply concerned with the recent proposals emanating from the Treasury Department, that would seem to have for their object the breaking down of the sovereignty and integrity of the several States. That we do not exaggerate this tendency is indicated by the fact that in a recent study issued by the Department of Justice, reference is made to an asserted "supreme power of the Central Government to tax the States." (The Immunity Rule and the Sixteenth Amendment, a Study Made by the Department of Justice of June 24, 1938, p. 10.)
>
> These contentions have reached such serious proportions that the State and municipal officers referred to above have organized a conference on State defense. Among those participating are the attorneys general of no less than 40 States.

This shows clearly the anxiety felt by 40 States in our Union, which are in fear of losing States' rights by Federal usurpation. It is, indeed, a serious problem and one that must be clarified now.

Mr. Speaker, the sixteenth amendment reads:

> Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes upon income from whatever source derived.

This amendment refers to taxes on income and not on salaries.

Income from any source may be legal or illegal income. It might be income from foreign or domestic investments, or from annuities or trust funds. Income may be derived from many sources. It is acquired by investing in any paying enterprise. It "comes in" without labor, and is in reality a luxury.

Salary is not income, but is instead a fixed and steady pay for work performed. It might be paid by the year, by the month, or week. Usually, when paid daily, it is referred to as "wages." Salary is paid to one person and for service or labor. Salary is, therefore, equal to work or labor. It is not a luxury, but it is a necessity as compared to income. Salary is earned and fixed compensation, while income is an unearned variable compensation. Salary, not being the same as income, is not taxable according to the sixteenth amendment. We must remember that the benefit of the doubt must be given to the people and not to the Treasury Department, as provided for in amendment IX.

We should read the Constitution as it is; each article, section, and paragraph by itself. For example, "Coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin," can only mean regulate the value of money. Gold is the only recognized standard of value in all money which lends itself to regulation. When gold is removed, the value of money is also removed and nothing is left to regulate.

The Constitution further provides that the Federal Government shall not allow any State to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debt," and shall not pass laws "impairing the obligation of contracts." Of course, the Federal Government is not immune to this provision, but should instead set an example for the States to follow, and the President "should take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Now, let us see about this one: "To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." In this paragraph of the Constitution, "regulate * * * with foreign nations" fixes the intent, which is movement of trade with or in agreement with foreign nations, as to exchange and credit; regulation in the privilege of ports; regulation of ships and safety while on the ocean, such as in navigation; and regulation in respect to loading, and all for the general welfare and safety of the passengers and cargoes aboard such ships.

The same paragraph says "among the States" because the Constitution recognizes States' rights. So it refers to movement of commerce among the States, but no power is granted to regulate any business structure or business within these States under the pretense that it is "commerce."

The Indians were not recognized as having States' rights, for they were tribes, or roving bands of people, so the Constitution provides for "with [not "among"] the Indian tribes," which, of course, is a power given to the Federal Government by all the States to negotiate with the Indian tribes similar to the power given to negotiate with foreign nations.

In other words, the States delegated power to the Federal Government to regulate commerce with foreign governments and with the Indian tribes, but only among themselves, because the States give the power to the Federal Government, and each State is a sovereign government within itself. This observes the clause "for the general welfare of the United States," or all the States, instead of with one.

It follows, therefore, that the Federal Government has no right to regulate business and prescribe rules of conduct for the capital structure, but only for movement of commerce, or transportation, for the general welfare of the United States. How? In regulation of safety devices, roadbeds, and safe transportation, but nothing else. Certainly not to establish selling and buying power, and not in regulation of the capital structure. Such powers are reserved by the people who are in business to themselves—amendment X. I mention this because the gradual usurpation of States' and private rights is wrecking business, closing factories, creating idleness, and leading our country toward revolution. I want the Congress and our people to give this serious thought. I might be a little antiquated in my ideas, but the Constitution reserves the right for each State to regulate its own affairs and to regulate business as provided by State laws for the general welfare of the United States. This is the better way, for responsibility is then shared by 48 States on a competitive basis, and so the most economic and efficiently operated State should be the most prosperous.

This allows the Federal Government full time to devote its attention to the greater interest and general welfare of all the States, and all the United States.

My Democratic colleagues have challenged the Republican Party to present a plan superior to the bureaucratic plan now in use, and I believe this challenge is fair. I concede that destructive criticism serves no useful purpose, and criticism without a remedy is useless. I hold to this; and inasmuch as I have possibly attempted to criticize, I now propose a plan.

First. I quote:

> The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government.

Not a bureaucratic, not a socialistic, not a communistic, and not a "liberal" form of government, whatever that may be, but a republican form of government, as the Constitution provides.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. THORKELSON. My second proposal is that Congress resume its rightful position in its relation to the people it represents.

My third step is to replace the money in circulation with gold-secured currency, and set aside a gold reserve, as security for all money. This will give a standard, stable value to the dollar, just as it was in 1926. We have two types of money today, something that we have never had before. One is the international money which is used in foreign transactions and in payment of interest and principal in foreign investments—the dollar which is used to balance international credit. The foreign dollar contains 15.521 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, but all transactions are still based upon the old valuation of 25.8, the generally recognized international standard.

The money we use at home, you and I, has no gold value. It is not secured by gold or silver, and is therefore a commodity or managed dollar that may collapse at any time. It is a dollar which has deprived the American Nation of its character and has destroyed public confidence in the Government. I ask Congress to restore sound money as the third step toward recovery.

I cannot but warn Congress that if this is done an embargo must be placed upon the gold in the United States Treasury until such time as it is again accepted as a liquid monetary medium of exchange by international agreement.

For Congress to regain its power to coin money and regulate the value thereof I believe it must repeal the Gold Reserve Act. This presents a peculiar situation because the President might veto such repeal and that would necessitate a two-thirds majority vote of this body to retrieve its own power. I mention this so that Congress may realize how dangerous it is to relinquish to anyone its constitutional power as given to us by our people.

Congress may call for liquidation of the $2,000,000,000 gold stabilization fund because I believe the emergency expires in June. Congress may then call for an accounting of the fund, and this should be done. The account should be closed and receipts and expenditures published so that the people may understand.

Fourth, Congress should demand that the Federal Government cease and desist from competing with private industries which destroys the earning power of the people. I believe there are about 47 corporations created by special acts of

Congress. Some of these corporations are incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, of Maryland, the District of Columbia, Tennessee, and other States. There is no power delegated to Congress in the Constitution which gives it the right to create such private corporations, and there is no reason why the taxpayers of the United States should support them. They are directly competitive and destructive to the very people who are taxed for their support. I therefore recommend, as the fourth step, that appraisal and sale be made of all such corporations, not hurriedly but one by one, until business is restored to its rightful channel.

These are a few of my proposals but I believe they are enough for a beginning.

If Congress will again resume its rightful position it will establish courage in business and confidence in Congress. We cannot be wrong when we face the Constitution, but we are wrong when we turn our backs upon it. [Applause.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THORKELSON. I yield.

Mr. FISH. The President of the United States has told the American people that one-third of the people are ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed.

Will the gentleman kindly give me his views as to what use this gold that we have hidden away in Kentucky insofar as feeding the people, clothing the people, or housing the people is concerned?

Mr. THORKELSON. Those questions would have to be answered separately. The gentleman refers to the gold reserve that is stored in the vaults in Kentucky?

Mr. FISH. Yes; the gold that is buried in the ground in Kentucky.

Mr. THORKELSON. I will answer that first. Gold of course is the recognized standard which secures the value of all money. The gold is stored in vaults because it cannot be handled conveniently by the people. It is too heavy. Of course it still retains its value. As against this gold there are about thirteen and one-half billion dollars of gold certificates issued to the Governor of the Federal Reserve banks and to other interests without the Treasury Department, which includes the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund now held by the President. While the gold should secure the money we are using today, it does not secure our money at all, but does secure the money that is in the control and under the supervision of the Governor of the Federal Reserve banks and interests outside the Treasury. It is for the benefit of foreign people and for foreign nations in international transactions to balance international trade balance. It is used for the benefit of those people who do not live in the United States, and interest and principal is payable to those people in gold. We have been deprived of gold security. We are deprived of holding gold-secured investments and of having the principal and interest paid to us in gold. But these rights are granted to foreigners and credited to foreign nations. In other words, we have become peons and serfs in our own land.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOREN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address of the Honorable Marriner F. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes and to read a brief newspaper item as a part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a clipping taken from the Washington Star of January 26, 1939, headed "Homeless and Jobless, Two Men Smash Window to Get Fed." Under the above heading is the picture of two young men photographed by the Washington Star through bars of the city jail in Washington.

Undernearth the picture of these two young men in jail appears the following:

Arvid Schmiedburg, 28, left, and Warren Hagen, photographed in the cell block at police court this morning awaiting sentence for breaking a window.

The article reads as follows:

Two unemployed New Englanders here yesterday decided that jail is a better place for hungry, half-frozen men than freedom with no place to go.

Arvid Schmiedburg, 28, and Warren Hagen, 29, told their story from a warm cell at police court today just before they went up for 90 days for smashing a plate-glass window in a barber shop.

The two said they came here from Massachusetts several days ago because they could find no work there. They hunted jobs, they said, and only found they grew hungrier and colder.

Finally, desperate, they said, they decided upon jail to get food, warmth, and shelter. The two panhandled, but could find no one to arrest them. Then they went to No. 1 precinct station and reported the offense. The officers responded by giving them a place to sleep overnight.

Early yesterday the pair noticed a policeman on his beat in the 400 block of Pennsylvania Avenue NW. They searched the gutter for a couple of stones, waited until they thought the officer had his eye on them, and tossed the missiles through the nearest window.

The policeman, however, had not seen them. The pair then went to the precinct and reported their offense. "If you don't believe us, go and see," they said. The officers checked their story and arrested them.

In court today Schmiedburg told Judge Hobart Newman he and Hagen wanted 6-month jail sentences. The court obliged with half that time.

"I'm no bum," Schmiedburg told reporters, "but I was hungry, and they have food in jail. It means nothing to be free to roam when you've got no place to go. We two have lost hope, and when you get right down to it there's not much else to this business of living except eating, and I'm hungry as hell."

Mr. Speaker, when I read that article my inclination was, first, to go down and talk to these two boys, apprehending that perhaps if a situation of this kind was brought before the House some gentleman would get up and say these fellows were just Communists or were notoriety seekers who wanted to get their pictures in the paper by smashing a plate-glass window. Then I decided not to go down, because I recalled a corroborative instance of this character which I mentioned here not long ago in the House about the case of a little girl 10 years old in the city of Washington. The police matron told my wife who has a habit of nosing around in these God-forsaken places, that a little girl had been arrested a second time for a trivial offense, and the police matron asked her why she kept coming back to jail. She said, "Well, it is warm in jail and they eat there." So she had learned by herself, very young in life, too young to be a Communist, the same technique displayed by these two young men.

Mr. Speaker, these things occurred right here in the city of Washington, the Capital of the richest Nation on earth, a city in which there is more money spent every night on a thousand booze orgies, public and private throughout the District of Columbia, than it would take to feed all the hungry people in the District.

Such things as these happening right here in the city of Washington ought to temper the victorious shouts of the economy forces which succeeded in cutting the work-relief appropriation $150,000,000. The situation reminds me of the humane command of Captain Philip, of the battleship *Texas*, to his men at the Battle of Santiago, after the last Spanish warship had been driven ashore, "Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying." So do not cheer, boys, the poor devils are starving. They are among the "hundreds of thousands" whom a distinguished Republican leader in the other body said "are living like beasts."

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SIROVICH. Throughout the length and breadth of our country thousands of young men and women are being graduated from colleges and universities. They are given diplomas upon which it stated that they are entitled to all the rights, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities belonging to a diploma. What are these boys and girls to do if they cannot find work? Does the National Youth Administration look after them?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I may say to the gentleman they have university educations, but they have lost their heritage. They have degrees but no jobs. They are being turned out by the tens of thousands every year and it is no wonder they are having to investigate radicalism in the colleges today.

Mr. SIROVICH. What would the gentleman suggest as a treatment for this problem?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. It would take a lot of time to go into that subject. We have made some headway in the last 6 years in treating the problem, and we may make more headway. It is true the National Youth Administration is limited to helping boys and girls get an education, and they ought to get it whether there is any job for them or not, and keeping them out of the ranks of the unemployed for the time being; but the Public Works Acts, the Social Security, the Wage and Hour, the Labor Relations Acts, the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, and many other acts for the past 6 years are attacks on this problem. There will be other attacks on it unless the people go to sleep and let the Government slip back into the hands of the forces which are more interested in profits than in humanity.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I do not have time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I was going to give the gentleman a solution for the problem.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I will give the gentleman mine. In connection with this discussion, I want to refer you to something I said before the Committee on the District of Columbia when it was holding hearings on the proposed repeal of the "red rider" amendment. I said:

> If you will go down the street and offer a job to the first 10 so-called Communists you meet, you will corrupt 9 of them. They will take the job. The tenth fellow may be incurable.

I have no more use for that tenth one than has any "red" baiter in Congress, but it is my opinion the best cure for communism and radicalism and any other "ism" that is disturbing the people of this country today is jobs.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then why did not the Communists let the men work in Detroit and in Flint, Mich.? Several hundred thousand men were kept from work by the Communists. Victor Roy, Walter Reuther, and Bob Travis, and well-known Communists, would not let them work when the jobs were there waiting for them.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I know very well a situation developed in the organization of that great industry in which the workers had never had any voice, that was more or less uncontrollable, but that would eventually work itself out. I wish above all things that the great forces of labor in this country would bury their differences and get together on a common program. I think I will admit to the gentleman from Michigan that 1938 ought to be a lesson to them. If the New Deal took a licking in 1938, in my opinion labor took a licking, with the Spanish type of warfare that is being carried on in this country between the two great forces of labor. I want to predict right here and now that if they do not get together voluntarily they are going to be driven together when the party of the gentleman from Michigan comes into power, because the gentleman's party intends to deprive labor of all the benefits and rights that have been given it by law in the past 6 years.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It was not the Republican Party that was in control in Michigan in 1937 and 1938. Practically all laws benefiting labor have been enacted under Republican administration. Does not the gentleman know very well that for 44 days, at a loss of a million dollars a day, those men were not permitted to work?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And Governor Murphy stood back of them?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I know all about that just as well as the gentleman does.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then it was not the Republican Party.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I know, too, of the damnable effort that was made to smear Governor Murphy with communism as a result of his actions there.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Did not the Communists endorse him in the November campaign?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I know that he was completely exonerated and justified before the Senate committee. After what Governor Murphy brought out before the Senate committee, it is no wonder some people did not want him to appear there and that he was quickly and overwhelmingly confirmed by the Senate as the chief law officer of the Nation. When a man who has been smeared as a Communist is confirmed by the Senate as the chief law officer of the Nation, it is a fair question who is exempt from these wild, unfounded charges.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Did they not endorse him officially in Michigan and support him?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Who?

Mr. HOFFMAN. The Communists.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Well——

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, what?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I suppose, then, if the Communists said that meat and bread and butter were good to eat, the gentleman from Michigan would starve himself to death. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; but did he not accept their support? Did he not welcome it? Did he ever publicly denounce their unlawful activities? He did not need to welcome their support and ask for more of it, did he?

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. In just a moment. I want to say a word more about Governor Murphy. It is unjust to Governor Murphy to say that he exonerated himself before the Senate committee. He justified himself on every ground. He showed that he had exercised wisdom and common sense instead of shedding blood in Michigan. A lot of the gentlemen on this floor and some at the other end of the Capitol wanted Governor Murphy to call out the National Guard in Michigan and shoot down workingmen. The very same gentlemen at both ends of the Capitol who condemned Governor Murphy for not doing that, a few months before condemned the President of the United States for not doing it. They wanted President Roosevelt to call out the Federal troops and send them into Michigan to shoot down workingmen. They wanted to see the blood of workingmen flow at the hands of a Democratic administration.

A Republican President might have done this, since the last one called out the troops to drive the hungry veterans out of Washington with bayonets and gas bombs. When the veterans came in on Roosevelt he established a camp for them and gave them jobs.

This is not all about Governor Murphy. It was brought out before the Senate committee not only that Governor Murphy acted wisely and successfully and composed the difficulty over there without bloodshed, and was responsible for laying the ground work for the peaceful settlement that was made, but he was thanked orally and in writing by the great captains of industry heading the automobile companies which were involved in the troubles in Michigan. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS and Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech

I delivered on the floor of the House several years ago on The Curse of Opium.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MANSFIELD (at the request of Mr. DEROUEN), for 4 days, on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 31, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Tuesday, January 31, 1939. Business to be considered: Continuation of hearing on H. R. 2531—transportation bill. Carl Gray will be the witness.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs in room 1310, New House Office Building, at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, January 31, 1939, for the continued consideration of the President's message on national defense.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 31, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of continuing the consideration of H. R. 2880, "To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes," carrying out partially the recommendations of the Hepburn report.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, January 31, 1939.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the committee rooms, Capitol Building, at 10 a. m. Tuesday, January 31, 1939.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, January 31, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., to hold hearings on the reports on Green Bay Harbor, Wis., and Abbapoola Creek, S. C.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Wednesday, February 1, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., to hold hearings on the reports on Oswego Harbor, N. Y., Chowan River and Blackwater River, Va., and Shark River, N. J.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Public hearings will begin Wednesday morning, February 1, 1939, at 10 a. m., on social-security legislation in the Ways and Means Committee room in the New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

344. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 3, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Illinois and Mississippi Canal., Ill., from Illinois River at Bureau Junction to Mississippi River at Rock Island, with a view to securing a navigable channel 9 feet in depth and of suitable width by dredging and enlarging the locks; also with a view to devising a plan which will reduce the number of locks in this waterway, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

345. A letter from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, transmitting reports of the national officers of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and a copy of the books of its quartermaster general; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

346. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a request for certain amendments to the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

347. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of War to exchange obsolete, unsuitable, and unserviceable machinery and tools; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

348. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain enlisted men or former enlisted men of the United States Navy for the value of personal effects lost in the hurricane at the submarine base, New London, Conn., September 21, 1938; to the Committee on Claims.

349. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a report of the facts in connection with the loss of Joseph N. Thiele, postmaster, Whitewater, Wis.; to the Committee on Claims.

350. A letter from the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting a comparative general balance sheet of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for the year 1938; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

351. A letter from the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for the year 1938; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

352. A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize and empower the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to limit the number of public vehicles to be licensed and operated as taxicabs in the District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

353. A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend paragraph 57 of section 8 of the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

354. A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to provide for appointment of research assistants in the public schools of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

355. A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend paragraphs 31 and 33 of an act making appropriations for the District of Columbia, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

356. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to require a stipulation on all contracts for Government construction work; to the Committee on Labor.

357. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill amending section 8 of the act approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 487); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

358. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect information of value on all goods produced in State and Federal prisons; to the Committee on Labor.

359. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of the names of contractors who have been granted exemption by the Secretary of the Navy from the limitation of profit under the acts owing to the contracts being for scientific equipment; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

360. A letter from the Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, transmitting its report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, with supplementary data on activities to December 31, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 140); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

361. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting three supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, totaling $280,000 for the fiscal year 1939 and $400,000 for the fiscal year 1940, in all, $680,000 (H. Doc. No. 143); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

362. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1934, in the sum of $380.15 for the Department of Labor (H. Doc. No. 142); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

363. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting four supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, to remain available until June 30, 1940, for the War Department, totaling $945,000 (H. Doc. No. 141); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

364. A letter from the president of the Capital Transit Co., transmitting a report covering the operations of the Capital Transit Co. for the year 1938; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

365. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend paragraph (a) of section 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

366. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend the Canal Zone Code; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2271) granting a pension to Kenneth A. Cranmer; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3274) for the relief of Thomas L. Boren; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1743) granting a pension to Bertha R. Ettner; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3268) granting a pension to Charles J. Fuhrer; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3357) granting a pension to Goly Weese; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H. R. 3364. A bill to transfer the control and jurisdiction of the Park Field Military Reservation, Shelby County, Tenn., from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL:

H. R. 3365. A bill for the relief of certain residents of the village of Warrington, State of Florida; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska:

H. R. 3366. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate commerce; to require certain standards with respect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H. R. 3367. A bill to define the status of certain lands purchased for the Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 3368. A bill to prohibit the use of traps, weirs, and pound nets for fishing in the waters of the Territory of Alaska, to limit certain types of salmon fishing to residents of the Territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 3369. A bill to amend sections 3, 15, and 15a of part I of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 3370. A bill to liquidate and refinance existing mortgages on homes in cities and towns at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Reserve Banking System; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 3371. A bill to empower the President of the United States to create new national forest units and make additions to existing national forests in the State of Montana; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SCHIFFLER:

H. R. 3372. A bill to amend section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, so as to require every foreign-trade agreement concluded pursuant thereto be submitted to and ratified by the Senate of the United States before the same shall become effective; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3373. A bill to repeal the authority to enter into certain foreign trade agreements and to terminate agreements heretofore concluded; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHANLEY:

H. R. 3374. A bill to reestablish the longevity pay of warrant officers of the National Guard of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 3375. A bill to authorize M. H. Gildow to construct a free, movable, pontoon footbridge across Muskingum River Canal, at or near Beverly, Ohio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 3376. A bill to provide for the naval defense by acquiring stocks of strategic and critical raw materials, concentrates, and alloys essential to the needs of industry for the manufacture of supplies for the naval forces and the civilian population in time of a national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 3377. A bill to increase the processing tax on certain oils, to impose a tax upon imported soybean oil, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3378. A bill to amend sections 811 (b) and 907 (c) of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3379. A bill amending "An act authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit claims to the Court of Claims"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER:

H. R. 3380. A bill for the relief of certain farmers whose farm buildings were destroyed in the hurricane of September 21, 1938; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIROVICH:

H. R. 3381. A bill to amend the United States Code, title 46, section 239 (R. S. 4450, Mar. 3, 1911, ch. 231, sec. 291, 36 Stat. 1167, as amended May 27, 1936, ch. 463, sec. 4, 49 Stat. 1381; July 29, 1937, ch. 536, 50 Stat. 544), an act entitled "Investigation of marine casualties"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 3382. A bill to amend paragraph (h), section 672, title 46, United States Code; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEAGALL:

H. R. 3383. A bill to continue the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan:

H. R. 3384. A bill to provide for payments to counties to reimburse them for loss of tax receipts on account of the use of certain land by the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BELL:

H. R. 3385. A bill to liberalize the provisions of the Medal of Honor Roll Act of April 27, 1916; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. R. 3386. A bill to amend Public Law No. 190 of the Sixty-sixth Congress; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 3387. A bill for the relief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland:

H. R. 3388. A bill to regulate the election of delegates representing the District of Columbia to national political conventions; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHANLEY:

H. R. 3389. A bill to provide benefits for dependents of World War veterans who were members of a combat unit which saw service in an engagement with the enemy; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 3390. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests; to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom; and for other purposes," approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 3391. A bill providing payment to employees, Bureau of Reclamation, for mileage traveled in privately owned automobiles; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STARNES of Alabama:

H. R. 3392. A bill to provide for the national defense by the registration of aliens in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 3393. A bill to extend the time for applying for and receiving benefits under the act entitled "An act to provide means by which certain Filipinos can emigrate from the United States," approved July 10, 1935; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. R. 3394. A bill to increase the efficiency of the United States Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Utah:

H. R. 3395. A bill to promote business and economic research in the United States by establishing and maintaining, in connection with State university schools of business administration, research stations to cooperate with the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of Ohio:

H. R. 3396. A bill to provide a quota for earthenware, crockeryware, china, porcelain, and other vitrified wares imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3397. A bill to repeal the authority to enter into certain foreign-trade agreements and to terminate agreements heretofore concluded; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 3398. A bill to amend section 509 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, regarding the down payment for the construction of new vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H. R. 3399. A bill to make certain crimes committed on interstate carriers offenses against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 3400. A bill to amend section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in relation to through routes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 3401. A bill to amend section 8c of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, as amended, to make its provisions applicable to Pacific Northwest boxed apples; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 3402. A bill to authorize the appropriation for the payment of the cost of providing additional water for the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 3403 (by request). A bill to validate, ratify, approve, and confirm bonds and other instruments or obligations heretofore issued by public bodies of the Territory of Alaska for public-works projects; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ELSTON:

H. R. 3404. A bill to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of former Senator George Hunt Pendleton; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:

H. R. 3405. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products; to prevent unfair competition; to provide for the orderly marketing of such products; to promote the general welfare by assuring an abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to the producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 3406. A bill for forest protection against the white-pine blister rust, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEWIS of Ohio:

H. R. 3407. A bill to amend an act known as an act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 (Public, No. 316, 73d Cong.), approved June 12, 1934, as extended by Public Resolution No. 10, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved March 1, 1937, by withdrawing from the President power to decrease existing rates of duty or transferring any article from the dutiable to free lists; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MERRITT:

H. R. 3408. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to terminate certain leases of the Long Island Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 3409. A bill to amend the act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1516), authorizing the extension of the boundaries of the Hot Springs National Park, in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3410. A bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 3411. A bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 so as to provide for distribution of certain proceeds of power sales to the State of Mississippi and Tisho-

mingo County in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 3412. A bill for the payment of full disability compensation to World War veterans retired from the Government service for disability; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SCHULTE:

H. R. 3413. A bill to extend the promotion procedure provided for immigrant inspectors in section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, to other employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM:

H. R. 3414. A bill authorizing the conveyance of the mint building in Carson City, Nev., to the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHANLEY:

H. R. 3415. A bill to amend Public Law No. 514 to provide for widows of veterans of the World War who were members of a combat unit which saw active service in an engagement with the enemy; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H. R. 3416. A bill to provide for the construction of a post-office and Federal building at Vancouver, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. R. 3417. A bill to provide for the construction of a post-office building at Stevenson, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee:

H. R. 3418. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of Davidson County, of the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across the Cumberland River at a point approximately 1¾ miles below Clees Ferry, connecting a belt-line highway in Davidson County, State of Tennessee, known as the Old Hickory Boulevard; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FISH:

H. R. 3419. A bill to prohibit the exportation of pig iron, scrap iron, and scrap steel to China and Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 3420. A bill for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Chile; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 3421. A bill to establish the Department of Military Defense, to limit the activities of the Military Establishments to defense purposes only, to make such establishments instruments of national peace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. LANDIS:

H. R. 3422. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products; to prevent unfair competition; to provide for the orderly marketing of such products; to promote the general welfare by assuring an abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to the producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEWIS of Ohio:

H. R. 3423. A bill to amend section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, so as to require every foreign trade agreement concluded pursuant thereto to be submitted to and ratified by the Senate of the United States before the same shall become effective; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 3424. A bill amending subsection "A" of section 202 of the Sugar Act of 1937; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 3425. A bill for the relief of families of Reserve officers of the Army who die while on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 3426. A bill for the regulation and stabilization of agricultural and commodity prices through the regulation and stabilization of the value of the dollar, pursuant to the power conferred on the Congress by paragraph 5 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SIROVICH:

H. R. 3427. A bill to amend title 18, section 484, United States Code (Criminal Code, sec. 293), an act entitled "Revolt or mutiny on shipboard"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 3428. A bill to amend title 18, section 483, United States Code (Criminal Code, sec. 292), an act entitled "Inciting revolt or mutiny on shipboard"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEAGALL:

H. R. 3429. A bill to continue the functions of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. J. Res. 137. Joint resolution staying mortgage foreclosures by the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal land banks, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and other Government and Government-controlled institutions holding mortgages on farms and homes for a period of 2 years; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution making provisions for the refund of the processing tax on hogs marketed for slaughter by the raisers and producers who in fact bore all or part of the burden of such tax; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. Res. 75. Resolution to provide a messenger to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation; to the Committee on Accounts.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their House Joint Memorial No. 1, with reference to the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their House Joint Memorial No. 1, with reference to Loop Highway, Yellowstone National Park, at Old Faithful; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 31, with reference to farm loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 18, with reference to Townsend recovery plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Joint Memorial No. 3, with reference to the Works Progress Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Joint Memorial No. 1, with reference to imports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their resolution with reference to relief; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Resolution No. 4, with reference

to Senate bill 570, concerning interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their resolution with reference to Townsend national recovery plan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL:

H. R. 3430. A bill for the relief of Jesse Claude Branson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 3431. A bill for the relief of Jacob Langsan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 3432. A bill for the relief of Francis B. Cunningham; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BULWINKLE:

H. R. 3433. A bill granting an increase of pension to Guss Hughes; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3434. A bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Shelton; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3435. A bill for the relief of Joe McIntosh; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3436. A bill granting an increase of pension to William E. Norton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON of Florida:

H. R. 3437. A bill for the relief of M. W. Hutchinson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H. R. 3438. A bill for the relief of the estate of W. M. Gilbert; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 3439. A bill granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Bagley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3440. A bill granting a pension to Lenus R. Rush; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 3441. A bill for the relief of John L. Henderson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3442. A bill for the relief of Frank W. Prather; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 3443. A bill granting a pension to Charles Fischer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

H. R. 3444. A bill to authorize a refund to the American Market, Inc., of Buhl, Idaho, of processing taxes paid under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDMISTON:

H. R. 3445. A bill granting a pension to Rachel Melvina Ann Campbell Frum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3446. A bill for the relief of James F. Allen and others; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3447. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3448. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Watts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3449. A bill granting an increase of pension to Lelia M. Marple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3450. A bill granting an increase of pension to Anzina L. Harper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3451. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Waugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H. R. 3452. A bill for the relief of J. W. Dutton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 3453. A bill granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Straley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 3454. A bill granting a pension to Robert Fuller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MICHAEL J. KENNEDY:

H. R. 3455. A bill for the relief of Frank Surian; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 3456. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to summon Sam Alexander before an Army retiring board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 3457. A bill for the relief of Leo Roble; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LARRABEE:

H. R. 3458. A bill for the relief of Arthur Witte; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3459. A bill for the relief of Thomas B. Wikoff; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3460. A bill for the relief of Thomas A. Ryland, also known as Thomas Ryland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3461. A bill for the relief of John Oto Albright; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3462. A bill granting a pension to Hannah Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3463. A bill granting a pension to Charles H. Mattingly; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3464. A bill granting a pension to Jessie Baker Pearson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3465. A bill granting a pension to Mary Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3466. A bill granting a pension to Nellie M. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3467. A bill for the relief of Ruth Bronnenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3468. A bill for the relief of George R. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3469. A bill granting an increase of pension to Catherine J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3470. A bill granting a pension to Mary M. Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3471. A bill for the relief of Samuel T. Monroe; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3472. A bill for the relief of Robert E. Wallace; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3473. A bill granting an increase of pension to John G. Heck; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3474. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Bruce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 3475. A bill granting a pension to Thomas J. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEOD:

H. R. 3476. A bill for the relief of Gustav Edmund Starke; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHN L. McMILLAN:

H. R. 3477. A bill for the relief of Francisco R. Acosta; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS S. McMILLAN:

H. R. 3478. A bill to adjust the status of Lt. Comdr. Mortimer T. Clement, Medical Corps, United States Navy, retired, on the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 3479. A bill relating to the citizenship of Harry Ray Smith; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 3480. A bill for the relief of Major M. Reynolds; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 3481. A bill for the relief of C. Z. Bush and W. D. Kennedy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PIERCE of New York:

H. R. 3482. A bill granting an increase of pension to Agnes C. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PITTENGER:

H. R. 3483. A bill for the relief of Loyd J. Palmer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 3484. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Armacost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3485. A bill granting a pension to Arminta Hill McCarty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 3486. A bill for the relief of Bob Hardin; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3487. A bill for the relief of J. W. Howell; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3488. A bill for the relief of William Cosgrove; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3489. A bill for the relief of Lorinda Gunter; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3490. A bill granting a pension to Sallie Phelps; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3491. A bill for the relief of Dr. R. N. Harwood; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3492. A bill for the relief of James A. Mills; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3493. A bill extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act to Walter J. Boggs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3494. A bill granting an increase of pension to Lee Street; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3495. A bill granting a pension to David C. Norris; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3496. A bill for the relief of Joy Montgomery; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3497. A bill granting a pension to Blanche Pharr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 3498. A bill for the relief of Eva C. Netzley, William G. Stuff, Lois Stuff, and Harry E. Ridley; and the estates of Clyde C. Netzley and Sarah C. Stuff; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3499. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and render judgment on the claims of Joliet National Bank, of Joliet, Ill., and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, of Joliet, Ill., arising out of loans to the Joliet Forge Co., of Joliet, Ill., for the providing of additional plant facilities and material for the construction of steel forgings during the World War; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin:

H. R. 3500. A bill granting a pension to Kathryn Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 3501. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3502. A bill granting a pension to Mary J. Miracle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHANLEY:

H. R. 3503. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to promote Col. John Henry Parker, retired, as a major general, retired, in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 3504. A bill granting a pension to Lexie Baxter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H. R. 3505. A bill for the relief of Edward J. Ross; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. R. 3506. A bill granting an increase of pension to Melissa D. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTH:

H. R. 3507. A bill authorizing the President to order Harry B. Berry before a retiring board for a hearing of his case, and upon the findings of such board determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his separation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 3508. A bill granting a pension to Marshall Long; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TENEROWICZ:

H. R. 3509. A bill for the relief of Earl A. Moore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TREADWAY:

H. R. 3510. A bill for the relief of Charles Lawrence; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3511. A bill granting a pension to Abbie C. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 3512. A bill granting an increase of pension to Deborah Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri:

H. R. 3513. A bill granting a pension to Ona Gross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan:

H. R. 3514. A bill for the relief of Albert Hoy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia:

H. R. 3515. A bill granting a pension to Warren Norris Jernegan; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3516. A bill to confer the Congressional Medal of Honor on Lt. Jack R. Younger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

611. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition signed by 1,000 citizens of Oregon and members of Townsend Club, No. 31, Portland, Oreg.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

612. By Mr. CHIPERFIELD: Petition of residents of Quincy, Ill., protesting against the lifting of the Spanish embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

613. By Mr. CORBETT: Petition of certain number of voters of the Thirtieth District of Pennsylvania, protesting against lifting the embargo on Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

614. Also, petition of certain number of voters of the Thirtieth District of Pennsylvania, protesting against lifting the embargo on Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

615. Also, petition of certain number of voters of the Thirtieth District of Pennsylvania, protesting against the lifting the embargo on Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

616. By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition, signed by certain citizens of Wichita, Kans., to take every practicable means, direct or indirect, in accordance with the principle of the good-neighbor policy and in the interests of the people of the United States, China, and Japan, to bring to an end a traffic from our country which is compelling us to be a partner in the destruction of the Chinese people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

617. Also, petition of certain citizens of Wellington, Kans., and vicinity, urging the introduction of a bill that will limit all railroad employees to not more than 208 hours, or equivalent thereof, in 1 month, and an immediate Federal investigation of the subject; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

618. By Mr. JOHNS: Petition of Rev. P. J. Nilles and 119 other residents of Two Rivers, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include

civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

619. Also, petition of Rev. M. P. Smits and 66 other residents of New Franken, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

620. Also, petition of John R. Bruckner and 34 other residents of Black Creek, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

621. Also, petition of Rev. D. Szopinski and 31 other citizens of Niagara, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

622. Also, petition of Rev. Horace Schroeder and 85 other residents of Kaukauna, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

623. Also, petition of Rev. L. A. Dobbelsteen and 18 other citizens of Luxemburg and New Franken, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

624. Also, petition of William Fontaine and 16 other citizens from Luxemburg, Brussels, and Forestville, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

625. Also, petition of William F. Moeller and 164 other residents of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

626. Also, petition of Ed. Lippart and 19 other residents of Hortonville, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

627. Also, petition of Norbert Van Egeren and 20 other residents of Green Bay, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

628. Also, petition of Dr. H. F. O'Brien and 44 other residents of Appleton, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

629. Also, petition of Rev. F. J. Svatek and 14 other citizens of Kewaunee, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

630. Also, petition of Norbert H. Driller and 186 other residents of Kiel, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

631. Also, petition of George F. Cisler and 39 other residents of Luxemburg, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

632. Also, petition of Anton J. Tennessen and 289 other residents of Kaukauna, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

633. Also, petition of Francis Farrell and 34 other citizens of Porterfield and Marinette, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

634. Also, petition of Joseph Nilles and 21 other residents of Green Bay, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

635. Also, petition of Mrs. T. E. Gough and 27 other residents of Bear Creek, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

636. Also, petition of Robert F. McGillan and 22 other residents of Appleton, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

637. Also, petition of Rev. H. J. DeKort and 103 other residents of Casco and Algoma, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and as amended May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

638. Also, petition of Rev. John Gehl and 325 other residents of Denmark, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

639. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of 100 citizens of the Greater City of New York, concerning the Patman chain-store bill (H. R. 1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

640. Also, petition of the New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York City, concerning the proposed additional preferences on imported sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

641. Also, petition of the Guild of Catholic Lawyers, New York City, concerning the present neutrality laws; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

642. Also, petition of Dr. Francis E. Fronczak, health commissioner, city of Buffalo, N. Y., concerning the original appropriation for venereal-disease control work by the Venereal Disease Control Act of 1938; to the Committee on Appropriations.

643. Also, petition of W. Kuhnle, United States Sea Post Service, to amend House bill 991, for postal employees' longevity, to include the United States Sea Post Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

644. By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of the Good Will Class of Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Portsmouth, Ohio, requesting the stopping of shipping war materials to Japan as it is inconsistent to express our deep sympathy with the Chinese and at the same time make possible the continuance of the warfare against them; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

645. By Mr. MARTIN of Illinois: Resolution of 49 social workers of Chicago, urging the lifting of the embargo on Loyalist Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

646. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of William C. McDonough and sundry residents of Massachusetts, urging adherence to the general policy of neutrality enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, and to retain the further and corollary principle in the act of May 1, 1937, to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

647. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Queen Division of Community Councils of the City of New York, urging that the Federal Communications Commission give the application of station WWRL for additional time serious and immediate consideration, and that station WWRL be permitted to expand its worth-while work by additional time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

648. By Mr. MONKIEWICZ: Petition of citizens of Norwich and Putnam, Conn., requesting that for as long as we shall adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

649. Also, petition of St. Mary's Men's Club of East Hartford, Conn., requesting that for as long as we shall adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

650. Also, resolution of the Bridgeport Council of Catholic Men, of Bridgeport, Conn., opposing any termination of our present position of neutrality and any alleviation of the so-called Spanish embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

651. Also, petition of citizens of Middletown, Conn., requesting that the Spanish embargo be lifted; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

652. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of 3,220 citizens residing in St. Bridget's Parish, Jersey City, N. J., urging the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

653. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the Bohack Realty Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning the Patman anti-chain-store bill (H. R. 1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

654. Also, petition of the Department of Health of Buffalo, N. Y., urging full appropriation for venereal disease control work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

655. Also, petition of the Guild of Catholic Lawyers, New York City, opposing any repeal of the neutrality acts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

656. Also, petition of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., urging full appropriation for the Works Progress Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

657. Also, petition of Cooks, Countermen, and Assistants' Union, Local No. 325, of Brooklyn and Queens, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning the Dies committee; to the Committee on Appropriations.

658. By Mr. PIERCE of Oregon: Memorial of the Oregon State Legislature regarding the Townsend national recovery plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

659. By Mr. PLUMLEY: Petition of James Christie, secretary, Washington County, Vt., unit, Labor's Non-Partisan League, opposing any further appropriation for the so-called Dies committee, investigating subversive activities; to the Committee on Appropriations.

660. By Mr. POLK: Petition of the Commissioners of Scioto County, Ohio, signed by Mr. Kuhn, Mr. Schwamburger, and Mr. Fitch, and certified by the clerk, James T. Phillips, urging Congress to provide funds to continue work relief for the benefit of the many women released from Works Progress Administration sewing circles and who have not been able to secure relief from the Ohio division of aid to dependent children; to the Committee on Appropriations.

661. By Mr. REED of Illinois: Petition of Doris Zelenach and 14 interested persons, of Aurora, Ill., recommending the adherence to the general policy of the Neutrality Act of 1935; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

662. Also, petition of Frank Adams and 19 interested persons, of Aurora, Ill., recommending the adherence to the Neutrality Act of 1935; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

663. Also, petition of Rev. Victor Dux and certain interested persons, of Aurora, Ill., recommending the adherence to the Neutrality Act of 1935; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

664. By Mr. RISK: Resolution of Providence (R. I.) Real Estate Board, protesting against the so-called Patman bill enactment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

665. Also, resolution passed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its thirty-first convention in Milwaukee, Wis., November 12, 1938, and concurred in by the Providence (R. I.) Real Estate Board, urging the modification of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

666. By Mr. SECCOMBE: Petition of E. W. Gardner and certain other citizens of Doylestown, Ohio, and vicinity, urging the adherence by the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

667. Also, petition of Rev. E. P. Graham, pastor, the Rev. Gordon G. Gutman and Glenn W. Holdbrook, assistant pastors, St. John's Church, and sundry residents of Canton, Ohio, urging the adherence by the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

668. Also, petition of Father Kothmeier, pastor of St. Josephs' Church and sundry citizens of Canton, Ohio, urging the adherence by the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935 and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

669. Also, petition of Joseph M. Leahy and sundry residents of Canton, Ohio, urging the adherence by the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935 and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

670. Also, petition of Florence Schneider and certain other residents of North Canton, Ohio, and vicinity, urging the adherence by the United States to the neutrality acts passed

by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

671. Also, petition of Mrs. Lucy Bressom, president, and other members of the National Council of Catholic Women, of Louisville, Ohio, urging the adherence of the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

672. Also, petition of Rev. Adolph J. Bernas and other residents of Canton, Ohio, urging the adherence of the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

673. Also, petition of Rev. John T. Farrell, pastor, and members of St. Ann's Catholic Church, of Rittman, Ohio, urging the adherence of the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

674. Also, petition of Rev. John A. Weber and other residents of Canton, Ohio, and vicinity, urging the adherence by the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935 and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

675. By Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire: Letter, in the form of a petition, from the New Hampshire League of Women Voters, urging certain modifications to the present neutrality act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

676. Also, petition of 75 voters of Hinsdale, N. H., urging action on House bill 2, providing for liberalized old-age pensions endorsed by the Townsend organization; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

677. Also, petition of certain people of Bellingham, Wash., favoring the continuance of the work of the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

678. By Mr. TREADWAY: Petition of Katherine Knightly and other residents of Holyoke, Mass., urging the retention on the statute books of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

679. Also, petition of Thomas J. Brown and other residents of Lenox Dale, Mass., favoring retention on the statute books of the Neutrality Acts of August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

680. By Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan: Resolution, adopted by the members of the Bay County, Mich., Farm Bureau, protesting against reduction in tariff on sugar and urging passage of legislation which will allow production of sugar beets in accordance with sugar-consumption demands in this country; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

681. By the Speaker: Petition of the Wheel and Wagon Workers' Union, Local No. 18549, Peru, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Wagner Act; to the Committee on Labor.

682. Also, petition of the International Union United Automobile Workers of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the La Follette investigating committee; to the Committee on Rules.

683. Also, petition of Rev. Efigenio Rodriguy, Sabana Grande, P. R., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

684. Also, petition of Jose Luis Conde, Molina 71, Ponce, P. R., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

685. Also, petition of Francisca Archevor, Ponce, P. R., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

686. Also, petition of Margaret M. Helmer and others, of Collingswood, N. J., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

687. Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, San Francisco, Lodge No. 68, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bills 1005 and 1011 concerning shipbuilding; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

688. Also, petition of Mrs. Francis Osborne Collas, Northport, Long Island, N. Y., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

689. Also, petition of the Women's State Republican Club of New Jersey, Inc., Trenton, N. J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

690. Also, petition of Ventura Hernandas and others, of Cuba, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

691. Also, petition of an American citizen, Stuttgart, urging consideration of his petition with reference to foreign relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

692. Also, petition of the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Works Progress Administration program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

693. Also, petition of certain citizens of the State of California, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the General Welfare Act (H. R. 2 and S. 3); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

694. Also, petition of the Abe Lincoln Republican Club, Beechhurst, Long Island, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

695. Also, petition of Joseph T. Campbell, Oconomowoc, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

696. Also, petition of the Inland Boatmen's Division, National Maritime Union, St. Louis, Mo., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

697. Also, petition of the American Turners, Detroit, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

698. Also, petition of Joseph S. Decker Camp, No. 20, United Spanish War Veterans, New York, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

699. Also, petition of Hilding-Anderson Lodge, No. 65, Chicago (Ill.) Steel Workers, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. G. Ellis Williams, D. D., district superintendent of the Washington district, Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Heavenly Father, Thou who art the source of light and life, we come this morning seeking Thy forgiveness and the enduement of Thy spirit so that we may have the mastery of our own lives. Let Thy blessing rest upon all nations of the earth and especially upon our Nation. Let Thy blessing rest upon those who lead and direct in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of our Government. In this confused and confusing world, may they and all Thy people apply the principles of the Prince of Peace. May we love Thee supremely, love mercy, and ever walk humbly with Thee. We ask it in the name of Christ, our Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

WILLIAM DUKE JONES

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 71

Resolved, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, to William Duke Jones, son of Howard F. Jones, late an