

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey—have passed resolutions against the passage of this legislation.

Furthermore, Mr. President, there has been no adequate explanation at all as to why when two great organizations, the American Medical Association and the Sentinels of the Republic, asked for a hearing on this measure, they were given to understand that they might be heard if hearings were held and that surely no committee would deny them hearings, but they were not given an opportunity to be heard or to call attention to the latest statistics in regard to the actual working out of this bill.

Therefore I have made the motion that the bill be referred back to the committee, with instructions to the committee to hold hearings and give these organizations which have been seeking for more than a year and a half opportunity to be heard, that opportunity which they request.

Now I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator if he knows why the American Medical Association objects to this kind and class of legislation.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am asking the doctors in this body why the great medical association to which they belong objects.

Mr. HATFIELD. I have asked a representative of the American Medical Association, as I have asked representatives of the State medical associations, why they object, and up to the present hour I have not had an answer. I am a member of the American Medical Association, as I am a member of my State association, but I do not know why they object, and I can not for the life of me understand why any doctor would object to this class of legislation.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I suppose the reasons for their objection are stated in the preamble of the resolution which they adopted through their house of delegates. Possibly also they are influenced by the fact that the working out of the original law has not been advantageous and has actually not resulted in a continual decline in the death rate in maternity cases and cases of infants as might have been expected. The point was more stressed before the law was enacted and since the law was enacted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into yesterday the Senate will proceed to vote without further debate upon the motion proposed by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM].

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Fess	Kean	Robinson, Ark.
Barkley	Fletcher	Kendrick	Robinson, Ind.
Bingham	Frazier	King	Schall
Black	George	La Follette	Sheppard
Blaine	Gillett	McGill	Shipstead
Blease	Glass	McKellar	Shortridge
Borah	Glenn	McMaster	Simmons
Bratton	Goff	McNary	Smith
Brock	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Steinwer
Brookhart	Gould	Morrison	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Hale	Morrow	Thomas, Okla.
Bulkley	Harris	Moses	Townsend
Capper	Harrison	Norbeck	Trammell
Caraway	Hastings	Norris	Tydings
Connally	Hatfield	Nye	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hawes	Oddie	Wagner
Couzens	Hayden	Patterson	Walcott
Cutting	Hebert	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Heflin	Pine	Waterman
Davis	Howell	Pittman	Watson
Deneen	Johnson	Ransdell	Wheeler
Dill	Jones	Reed	Williamson

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The question is upon agreeing to the motion proposed by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] to recommit the bill with instructions by reason of failure of the committee to hold hearings.

Mr. JONES. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BINGHAM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS]. Having been informed that he, if present, would vote as I intend to vote, I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BULKLEY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. WHEELER (when the name of Mr. WALSH of Montana was called). My colleague the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] is necessarily absent from the Senate. I wish to announce the special pair of my colleague with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. GREENE]. If present, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea," and my colleague would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FESS. I wish to announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] has a general pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. STECK].

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 74, as follows:

YEAS—14			
Bingham	Glass	Moses	Walsh, Mass.
Borah	Hawes	Phipps	Waterman
Broussard	King	Reed	
Gillett	Metcalf	Tydings	
NAYS—74			
Ashurst	Fess	Kean	Schall
Barkley	Fletcher	Kendrick	Sheppard
Black	Frazier	La Follette	Shipstead
Blaine	George	McGill	Shortridge
Blease	Glenn	McKellar	Simmons
Bratton	Goff	McMaster	Smith
Brock	Goldsborough	McNary	Steinwer
Brookhart	Gould	Morrison	Thomas, Idaho
Bulkley	Hale	Morrow	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Harris	Norbeck	Townsend
Caraway	Harrison	Norris	Trammell
Connally	Hastings	Nye	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hatfield	Oddie	Wagner
Couzens	Hayden	Patterson	Walcott
Cutting	Hebert	Pine	Watson
Dale	Heflin	Pittman	Wheeler
Davis	Howell	Ransdell	Williamson
Deneen	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	
Dill	Jones	Robinson, Ind.	
NOT VOTING—8			
Carey	Keyes	Steck	Swanson
Greene	Smoot	Stephens	Walsh, Mont.

So Mr. BINGHAM's motion to recommit was rejected.

ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF SIMON BOLIVAR

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, yesterday I invited attention to the fact that to-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gen. Simon Bolivar.

Five nations, constituting the northern half of Spanish South America, owe their independence to the life, imagination, courage, and ability of Simon Bolivar. To-day all through those countries the one hundredth anniversary of his death is being observed by memorial services in the churches everywhere, as it was observed this morning in St. Matthews Church in this city.

It is always difficult for the people of one race and national heritage to pay proper sympathetic tribute to the hero of a people of different racial and national heritage. If one sees, however, how we in the United States regard George Washington, as the father of our country, a man who through the difficult years of the American Revolution, by his courage, patience, perseverance, skill, and statesmanship succeeded in bringing the thirteen Colonies from a state of turmoil and dependence to a state of independence and successful nationhood, he can the more readily realize the attitude of these five South American countries toward Bolivar, who did for them what Washington did for us.

Bolivar was born two years after the Battle of Yorktown, in the year 1783, when the treaty of Paris was signed and England recognized our independence. He was born in Venezuela, of distinguished parentage. Like Washington, his family was one of the "first families" in the colonies; like Washington, his people were of the landed aristocracy, of wealth and distinction and education. Like Washington, he lost his father early in life; in fact, both his father

and his mother died before he was 7 years old. He inherited great estates. On the lands of his family were very important silver mines. Among the possessions of the family at that time were over 1,000 African slaves. His guardian undertook to give him the best possible education. One of the distinguished citizens of Venezuela was appointed as his tutor.

As soon as he reached an age when it would be proper for him to travel he went to Madrid, and there, in the capital of the mother country, spent several years in study. When his studies were completed he made a tour of Europe. Then, shortly before his nineteenth birthday, he returned to his native land and there married a beautiful lady, who was destined to live less than a year after their marriage.

At the age of 19 he found himself a distracted widower, of great property, belonging to a class which was looked down upon by the people of the homeland because they were not born on the soil of Spain. Coming of pure Spanish ancestry and of distinguished parentage, still he had the "misfortune" to be what is known as a creole, because he was born on South American soil. During his schooling in Spain this fact had been "rubbed into" him; he was looked down upon as "a little colonist" by the boys in the capital city of the home country.

However, distracted with his sorrow, he sought alleviation in travel and went back to Europe and for a time devoted himself to the pleasures of various European capitals. One day an opportunity was afforded him to come in contact with Gen. Francisco de Miranda, whom many have called "the father of South American independence," because it was he who first dreamed the dream of an independent continent. He had been driven out of his native land by the monarchists, had taken up his abode in London, and there established a little coterie of creoles whom he was trying to infect with love of their native land and a desire to make it independent.

Coming in contact then with Miranda, Bolivar conceived the idea of devoting his life to securing freedom, liberty, and independence for his native land and the colonies adjacent thereto. Returning to Venezuela in 1809, he came by way of the United States, where he had an opportunity to observe the progress that was being made here, the first country to adopt on a large scale a representative form of government—government by the people. He had seen in France the later years of the French Revolution; he had seen the rise of Napoleon; he saw the progress the United States had been making; and he went home filled with the idea that something must be done to secure the independence and liberty of Venezuela.

The Napoleonic machinations in Spain made possible the successful beginnings of the movement for South American independence. So long as Spain was busy with affairs at home the various committees of independence that sprang up here and there in South America operated successfully. Bolivar was a member of the first independence committee in Venezuela, and was given a commission of colonel in the army of independence. They seized Caracas; they declared their independence, but had not yet actually thrown off all allegiance to the mother country, which was at that time torn in war between the adherents of Napoleon and his opponents.

Then nature, which seemed destined to throw in Bolivar's path every possible obstacle to discourage him from all activities except the following of personal pleasures, presented another handicap. A gigantic earthquake, which came at a moment when nearly all the leading people in Caracas were attending services in the great churches of that city, destroyed those churches. The heavy roofs fell in; thousands of people were killed; and the royalists and monarchists announced to the populace that the cataclysm was the punishment inflicted upon them for having endeavored to set up a government independent of Spain. The royalists obtained control of the country, and Bolivar had to leave. He went over to a neighboring colony, later to become the Republic of Colombia. There he helped those who were interested in securing their independence in arriving at a successful con-

summation. Taking his life in his hands, contrary to the orders of his immediate superiors, Bolivar one night slipped across from Cartagena—that magnificent fortress built at the expense of some \$50,000,000 by that great despot Philip II of Spain—to a small fort near the mouth of the Magdalena River, captured the loyalist forces there, embarked up the river, captured other points, and began a campaign for the independence of Colombia.

Securing the permission of his allies and the invitation of the Venezuelans he undertook a magnificent march across the northern Andes into Venezuela, and in 51 days succeeded in fighting his way to Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. He was welcomed and acclaimed by the populace with the title *El Liberador*, "The Liberator"—by which name he has always since then been known.

Events in Europe, however, were too much for the little colonies which had temporarily secured their independence, due to the fact that Spain was too busy at home to attempt to interfere with what was going on in the colonies. As soon as possible a great fleet was organized, manned by veterans of the Napoleonic wars, and Spain set to work to recover the revolting colonies. The efforts of these veterans were successful. Backed by well-drilled troops, quantities of arms and ammunition, and abundant funds, the royalists dispersed the little army of patriots in northern South America, and Bolivar had to flee for his life.

He found refuge on the banks of the Orinoco at a place on the river then known as Angostura, since then rechristened the City of Bolivar or Ciudad Bolivar. There, living in comparative security but great poverty in a small thatched hut on the banks of this mighty stream, he gathered about him a little band of patriots, ragged, hungry, without funds, without a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition. Then he began a stupendous effort to try to win for northern South America independence of the loyalists and monarchists so that his countrymen might have freedom and liberty as had the citizens of the United States. In the meantime the forces of the royalists overran the rest of northern South America and the few scattered bands of patriots seemed destined to disappear beneath the all-powerful armies of Spain.

Nothing daunted, however, Bolivar conceived in 1818 a remarkable undertaking which was supposed to be absolutely impossible of achievement. It was nothing short of an attempt to march across the great plains, overflowed by the swollen rivers during the winter rains, and through the passes of the Andes Mountains, choked with snow, to penetrate Colombia from the rear. Spain had well defended the seacoast at Cartagena and other points. It had been shown that the patriots could make no headway by coming up from the Caribbean Sea. There were too many forts; the Spanish army was located in too advantageous a position. No one supposed that it would be possible for an entry to be made into Colombia through the back door, so to speak, at a time of the year when the great lagoons that are to be found on the plains of eastern Colombia and western Venezuela overflow their banks, morasses are turned into large lakes, rivers overflow their banks, fords are lost sight of, and rivers that normally flow beneath a bank 6 or 8 feet high cover those banks until they are 8 or 10 feet below the surface and the floods stretch for miles in every direction. No one thought it was possible for a little army to march through such difficulties across those plains under the conditions of winter rains and then undertake to climb the Colombian Andes and go through a pass supposed to be so difficult that the Spaniards had not even undertaken to defend it. This march of Bolivar and his little army, with a "legion" from Ireland and one from England, veterans of the Napoleonic wars, friends of liberty and independence, has been likened to the marches of Hannibal and Napoleon through the Alps.

Anyone who has gone through the Alps and seen the short distance that lies between the fertile plains of southern France and the fertile plains of northern Italy must realize that this comparison does not do justice to Bolivar's feat. The distance, instead of being a few score of miles, was several hundred miles. One end of the journey instead of being

amid fertile fields, numerous villages, and any amount of food and supplies, was in the plains where hamlets are scores of miles apart, where there are no supplies to be found. In the jungles of the Tropics insect life seems to be the only form of animal life that prevails.

By this march, and following the Battle of Boyaca, the Republic of Colombia achieved its independence. Using eastern Colombia as a base, and again going back to the plains, where the Battle of Carabobo occurred in northern Venezuela in 1821, Venezuela was permanently freed from the yoke of the royalists.

One might suppose this would have been enough for a man who had faced so many difficulties and carried out such stupendous undertakings in the face of tremendous obstacles; but Bolivar's vision took in the distant countries in the center of South America where the Spanish rule still prevailed, and where the royalists had succeeded in putting down all attempts of those seeking liberty and independence to set up independent governments.

It is as though Washington had had the task not only of marching up and down the Atlantic seaboard from Massachusetts to the Carolinas but of extending his march from Georgia to southern California. The region covered by Bolivar's undertakings is as broad as that of the United States from Savannah to San Diego and as narrow as the United States from the Canadian border north of the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Rio Grande at the southern tip of Texas. It was these great distances, separated as they were by many of the highest peaks of the Andes, and by these great plains, with their impassable rivers and their devastating floods, that made this undertaking so worthy of note.

Undaunted by these difficulties, Bolivar undertook to go south; and after a long march through the valleys of the Andes, at the Battle of Pichincha, in Ecuador, another colony was freed, and eventually became an independent state. At Guayaquil he met that other great South American hero of the wars of independence who had been instrumental in freeing his native land of Argentina, the Republic of Chile, and part of Peru from the yoke of Spain. San Martin and Bolivar had a conference at Guayaquil, at which they decided that it would be best for Bolivar himself to undertake, with his victorious armies, the freedom of the very heart of the Spanish Empire, the seat of the viceroy at Lima, the principal colony of Peru. This he achieved partly through a brilliant cavalry battle at the heights of Junin, far above the clouds, at an elevation of about 12,000 feet—a campaign that was finally settled on the battlefield of Ayacucho, which has sometimes been referred to as the Yorktown of South America. Later he marched still farther south into what was known as Upper Peru and there founded the Republic which was to take its name from him—the Republic of Bolivia.

At that time he was easily the greatest man in the entire continent of South America. His enthusiastic followers offered him the crown. He might have become the emperor of South America; but he turned his back on any such project, declaring that what he had done was to fight for a government by the people, and, like Washington, refused to continue in office any longer than was absolutely necessary. He lived to see these five countries establish their independence, which has never since been questioned; and 100 years ago to-day he died, at the early age of 47.

Mr. President, Bolivar is one of the most romantic figures in all recorded history. His trials and tribulations, his disappointments and defeats, would have been sufficient to have discouraged any ordinary mortal. His career reminds us of the heroic figures of classical antiquity, demigods who were repeatedly crushed by cruel fate, only to rise again like Phoenix from the flames and soar triumphantly over all obstacles. Bolivar's life was an epic of the first magnitude. The manner in which he continued for years to fight for the independence of his native land fills some of the most enthralling pages in history. To do justice to his life needs the pen of a Homer, a Vergil, a Dante, or a Milton. He fought against incredible odds. His followers were repeat-

edly reduced to a handful of ragged, poverty-stricken patriots. His great spirit infused in them not only willingness but positive eagerness to suffer and die for the cause of liberty and independence. Not the least of his many powers was his ability to select successful generals and inspire them with unconquerable enthusiasm.

When we consider the limitations of his age, we are able to recognize that his foresight and vision were as superior to those of ordinary men as are the eyes of eagles and condors superior to those of horses and cattle. In courage no one was his superior. Frequently his life hung by a thread, but cowardice never influenced him. His tremendous march across the great plains of Venezuela and through most difficult passes of the Andes at a season of the year when plains were covered with swollen rivers, morasses hidden beneath gigantic lagoons, mountain paths obliterated by snow and hail, was a military undertaking equal in daring and comparable in difficulty with the most famous marches of Hannibal and Napoleon through the Alps.

It is extremely difficult for those who live in temperate climates, whose duties have never led them to penetrate tropical jungles and climb precipitous mountains, to realize the stupendous human handicaps which confronted Bolivar in his campaign in northern South America. The presence of hordes of poisonous insects, the absence of good food, the presence of torrential downpours of tropical rains, the absence of any opportunity to procure supplies from jungles where the vegetable world reigns supreme and the animal world is represented chiefly by insects, these were a few of the obstacles which Bolivar had to overcome.

Bolivar was in the last analysis responsible for the independence of five Republics—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. On this one hundredth anniversary of his death it gives me great satisfaction, here in this city on the Potomac, so intimately connected with the life of our own George Washington, to honor the memory of him who did for the northern nations of South America what George Washington did for the thirteen Colonies on the Atlantic seaboard. Both were giants in their day. Their achievements required not only courage and daring, but patience, self-denial, and determination. Both will go down through history gaining in stature and in the measure of world admiration as the victories which they were able to win, in the face of incomparable obstacles, are more widely known and appreciated.

Mr. President, as part of the tribute to the memory of that great hero, and for the benefit of our fellow citizens, I ask that there may be printed as a Senate document a bibliography of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, which has been compiled in the library of the Pan American Union, in order that all those desirous of pursuing their studies in the story of his life may have an opportunity to do so.

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

Mr. BINGHAM. As a further mark of honor to the great hero of five neighboring Republics, I ask that the words of the ex-President of the United States in this morning's paper may be read at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

[From the Washington Post of December 17, 1930]

Calvin Coolidge says: "On December 17 Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and Bolivia will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar. Nearly 20,000,000 people in those four countries honor him for changing the course of their history.

"In a few years his military skill and leadership drove Spain from a territory two-thirds the area of the United States which she had held from the days of Columbus. He ranks as one of the great and true patriots.

"Born in Venezuela, trained in Europe, he returned home to dedicate himself and his great possessions to the freedom of his countrymen. Having seen revolution in France and free government in the United States, he adapted them to his own country with the result that his efforts in the north, and those of San Martin in the south, finally made all Spanish South America independent.

"To the action of a soldier he added the vision of a statesman. He founded governments. Recognizing the unity of interests of

the Western Hemisphere, he called the First Pan American Conference at Panama in 1825. His public service and unselfish character entitle him to be named as one of the great figures of the New World."

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, before asking to lay aside the unfinished business, I desire to say that I have conferred with several of the Senators who are especially interested in the opposition to that bill. They are all agreeable to fixing a time limit on debate—not fixing a time to vote, but a time limit on debate. So I ask unanimous consent that after 3 o'clock to-morrow no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than 15 minutes on the bill, nor more than once or longer than five minutes on any amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I have no objection to that unless we can get a better arrangement.

Mr. JONES. I think that is the best arrangement we can get.

Mr. HEFLIN. It seems to me, in the face of the vote we had a moment ago against recommitting this bill, that the Senate is ready now to pass it. I have no objection to that arrangement, however.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement proposed by the Senator from Washington? The Chair hears none, and the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into.

Mr. JONES. Now, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside and that we proceed with the consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14804) making supplemental appropriations to provide for emergency construction on certain public works during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, with a view to increasing employment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion proposed by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], namely, to recede from Senate amendments Nos. 11 and 12.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD two telegrams, one from Jackson, Tenn., and one from Knoxville, Tenn., in reference to the unemployment situation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The telegrams are as follows:

JACKSON, TENN., December 17, 1930.

Senator KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Washington, D. C.:

We are aiding city charity in taking care of unemployed and needy, and need 50 Army cots and blankets. We have requested the commanding general of Fourth Corps Area through Governor Horton and direct to let us have these from the equipment held by the Jackson Company of National Guard. We can not get any action. Can you help us? Thanks.

LEE WARE,
Commander American Legion.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., December 17, 1930.

Senator K. MCKELLAR:

Most heartily approve plan to relieve unemployment as outlined by Senator LA FOLLETTE to Mayor Trent and urge prompt action by Federal Government. City is helping, but problem too great, and employment on national and State projects appears only possible means of meeting situation.

A. L. CHAVANNES,
Secretary Manager Community Chest.

TAXES PAID BY NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE MEMBERS THEREOF

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 366) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to transmit to the Senate the information showing the amount of taxes paid to the Government by the New York Stock Exchange or by members thereof in connection with exchange transactions for the years 1919, 1920, and each succeeding year up to and including the year 1930.

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

Mr. SMOOT. I ask the Senator to let it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution is over under the rule now.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, this is a very important resolution. The exchange pays money to the Government. Every time there is a transaction over there there is some sort of a tax, and I want to know just what that tax was for 1919, 1920, and for each succeeding year up to and including 1930. That will show to the Senate just how these transactions have gone up, have multiplied by leaps and bounds, up to the present.

I understand from outside authority that the amount has more than doubled in the last year, and this information would give the Senate an idea of what sort of business is going on over in New York. This is information which we ought to have, and the Secretary of the Treasury has it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I spoke to officials of the department this morning in relation to the matter, and they said there was some of the information which it would be impossible to give, but that they would let me know by to-morrow morning just what could be obtained.

Mr. HEFLIN. I will let it go over until to-morrow, when I will bring it up again.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution goes over under the rule.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14804) making supplemental appropriations to provide for emergency construction on certain public works during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, with a view to increasing employment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I do not think it necessary to take the time of the Senate to make a speech in regard to the motion. The junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] and my colleague [Mr. GEORGE] have covered the matter so well that I feel there is no necessity for further statements. I hope their statements are convincing to all Senators, and I sincerely hope the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] will not be adopted.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I shall not discuss the motion further, except to say this, that my friend the junior Senator from Alabama suggests that we should not deny the States this money with which they could employ those who are out of work. If this were an ordinary situation I would feel that the Senate should hold out on this amendment. But this legislation is intended to meet an emergency situation, and the bill provides for the expenditure of \$116,000,000 to relieve unemployment. Every Senator can appreciate the result the longer the enactment of the law is delayed, so I hope the motion to recede will be adopted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BULKLEY (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and vote "nay."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). On this question I have a pair with the junior Senator from