

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL
No. 262

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented communication from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 262, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine.

BILL SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Samuel S. Lewis) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill had passed both Houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

House Bill 262, (Senate Bill No. 202), entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Samuel S. Lewis) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented for concurrence bill of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 349, (Senate Bill No. 265), entitled:

An Act to authorize cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, and school districts to file suggestions of non-payment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims, and to revive judgments where the lien of such claims or the judgments thereon have been lost: and providing for the reinstatement of the liens of such claims and judgments.

Which was committed to the Committee on Municipal Government.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GELTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, March 3, 1941 at 4:30 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. CRIDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 2:33 o'clock p. m., until Monday, March 3, 1941, at 4:30 o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1941

The House met at 12 m.

The SPEAKER (Elmer Kilroy) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Donald McFall offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father, Father of us all and of all mankind, we recognize Thee this day, not only as the Creator of all things but also the giver of every good and perfect gift. This day, known as Ash Wednesday throughout the world where Thy word has been fruitful, marks the beginning of a great season when men and women everywhere will once again live through to the forty days' fast of Moses, and Elijah, and of Jesus. May we not only think of their lives and their sacrifices, but may we respond by keeping watch over our lives throughout this lenten period—our every act; that it may be a worthwhile one; our every word, that it be pure and undefiled before Thee, O God. Teach us not only how to pray but likewise how to live for Thee and with our fellowmen. In Thy name, we pray. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday, when, on motion of Mr. NORMAN WOOD, unanimously agreed to, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. CHUDOFF. HOUSE BILL No. 603.

An Act requiring prothonotaries to return jury fees where cases are settled before a jury is sworn.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. REUBEN E. COHEN. HOUSE BILL No. 604.

An Act to amend section three of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2045), entitled "An act relating to the support of indigent persons publicly cared for or assisted; providing for the support of such persons by certain relatives, and for the recovery of public moneys expended for care and assistance from the property and estates of such persons; providing for guardians of the person and property of such persons; providing for the arrest and seizure and sale of the property of deserters; and providing procedure, "by defining further the duty of support of indigent persons by children or grandchildren.

By Messrs. WILLIAMS and KENEHAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 605.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State College for expenditure by the School of Mineral Industries thereof, under the supervision of the Department of Mines, for the purpose of developing new uses and markets for anthracite and bituminous coal.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. O'BRIEN. HOUSE BILL No. 606.

An Act to amend section six hundred ninety-nine and four-tenths of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day

of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," by further extending and regulating the provisions regarding worldly business on Sunday.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. O'BRIEN. HOUSE BILL No. 607.

An Act to further amend section twenty-four of the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," by increasing the tax upon premiums of insurance companies of other states or foreign governments.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'BRIEN. HOUSE BILL No. 608.

An Act providing for liens in certain cases; repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith; and establishing priorities.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. WEINGARTNER. HOUSE BILL No. 609.

An Act to amend section four hundred thirty-eight of the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto changing the qualifications of historical societies to receive county appropriations.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. WEINGARTNER. HOUSE BILL No. 610.

An Act to amend clause forty-seven of section two thousand four hundred three of the act, approved the twenty-third of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," changing the qualification of historical societies to receive appropriations.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. MALLOY. HOUSE BILL No. 611.

An Act providing for the acquisition by the Department of Forests and Waters, in the name of the Commonwealth, of certain lands in Luzerne, Sullivan, and Wyoming Counties, for use of as a State Park; making an appropriation for said acquisition; providing for the management of said property by said department and defining the uses to which the property shall be put.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. WEISS and MAXWELL.
HOUSE BILL No. 612.

An Act to protect the public against fraud; requiring all real estate brokers and salesman soliciting, accepting or receiving payments of principal or interest on mortgages or judgments as agent, employe or attorney-in-fact or another, to file a bond with the Department of Public Instruction for the protection of the payers; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Boney for Mr. WILKINSON on account of illness.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. Brown from the Committee on State Government reported as committed, House Bill No. 312, entitled:

An act to amend clause (e) of section five of the act, approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (P. L. 1045), entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Rehabilitation in the Department of Labor and Industry, and conferring upon the Commissioner of Labor and Industry the power to supervise and direct the rendering of certain physically handicapped persons fit to engage in remunerative occupations; providing for the appointment of a chief of the bureau, subordinate officers, and employes, and furnishing suitable accommodations; and making an appropriation," by providing for furnishing artificial limbs to children over ten years of age.

Mr. HARKINS from the Committee on Education reported as committed, House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to further amend paragraphs six and nineteen, and to eliminate paragraph seven, of section twelve hundred ten of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (P. L. 309), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith, "fixing the minimum annual salary and increments of members of the teaching and supervisory staff in school districts of the fourth class; increasing the percentage of state-aid for all districts; and providing additional state-aid through an equalization fund created by this act to be maintained from state appropriations.

Mr. HARKINS from the Committee on Appropriations, re-reported as committed, House Bill No. 225, entitled:

An Act relating to the national and State defense, providing for the establishment of a State Council of Defense and of local and district councils of defense, prescribing the powers and duties thereof, and making an appropriation therefor.

Mr. D'ORTONA from the Committee on Welfare, reported as amended, House Resolution No. 29.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows

HOUSE BILL No. 262.

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and forty-one.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives, is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend title, page 1, line 2, by inserting after the word "Assistance" the words "and providing for certain allocations therefrom;" also in line 5, by inserting after "forty-one" the words "and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine."

Amend Section 1, page 1, line 4, by striking out after "Assistance" the words "to provide assistance and for local and certain state administrations expenses in the manner provided in the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-one and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "for the payment of assistance administrative expenses and expenses of liquidating the State Emergency Relief Board as provided by the Public Assistance Law and for the payment of attorneys' fees and court costs necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Department of Public Assistance for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine and for the payment of assistance administrative expenses expenses of liquidating the State Emergency Relief Board attorneys' fees and court costs accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine."

Amend Section 2, page 2, line 2, by striking out after the word "allocate" the following: "from time to time among the several county boards of assistance funds with which to provide assistance and administrative expenses Allocations so made to a county board of assistance shall be available for expenditure in that county for assistance and for administration expenses in the manner provided by the Public Assistance Law," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "funds from time to time for the several assistance programs (old age assistance aid to dependent children pensions for the blind general assistance and other programs provided by the Public Assistance Law) for administrative expenses of the several county boards of assistance for such administrative expenses incurred by the department which are chargeable to such boards and for the payment of attorneys' fees and court costs necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the department."

Amend Section 3, page 2, by striking out all of said section as follows: "Section 3 out of the moneys appropriated by section one of this act the Governor Auditor General and State Treasurer shall from time to time allocate to the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department such sums as they deem necessary to pay the administrative expenses of said departments in auditing and disbursing the appropriation made by this act," and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section 3, as follows:

"Section 3 Out of the moneys appropriated by section one of this act there is hereby allocated to the Treasury Department the sum of one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$180,000) to pay the administrative expenses of said department in disbursing the appropriation made by this act and any other appropriations that may be made for assistance during the biennium. Any unexpended balance of this allocation shall lapse into the General Fund."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I think the House should have the benefit of a complete history of the procedure under this bill, as well as a brief history of what has transpired in relation to appropriations to the Department of Assistance since 1939.

To have a basic knowledge of what occurred under this bill as it was originally introduced in the House, one must relate back to similar measures that were passed in 1937.

I wish to call to the attention of the Members of the House that a reading of the appropriation acts to the Department of Assistance, in the act of 1937, and I might say in that case the bill provided that, "the Governor, with the approval of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer shall from time to time allocate to the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department from the appropriations made by this House such a sum for as may be deemed necessary to administer the expenses of

the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department."

The Members will note that in 1937 we treated the Treasury Department and the Auditor General as being duly elected officials of this Commonwealth by the majority vote of the people. We placed them on a plane where they were higher than a bureau chief; we placed them on the plane on which their office entitled them to be placed. We made no effort to play politics with relief.

Let us follow with what occurred in 1939 and the injection of politics into relief bills. In 1939, in the general appropriation act for the Department of Assistance, you will notice this change in the wording of the act. The section was changed to read: "Out of the moneys appropriated by Section 1 of this act the Governor", not with the approval of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, but "the Governor shall from time to time allocate to the department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department respectively such sums as may be necessary to pay the administration expenses of the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department."

Now, what was the effect of the wording in the act of 1939? It compelled two duly elected officials of this Commonwealth to have recourse to the Governor's department and to become, as a matter of fact, nothing but bureau chiefs under his command. That, I say, was the first indication of the playing of politics by the Republican Governor.

Let us follow and see what the Governor did in the special or extraordinary session of nineteen hundred and forty. In that act it provides as follows:

"Out of the moneys appropriated by Section 1 of this act the Governor shall from time to time allocate to the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Departments respectively such sums as he, the Governor, may deem necessary to pay the administration expenses of the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department". First of all he proceeds to take the Auditor General's office and the State Treasurer's office and by inference make them bureaus under the Governor's office, to ladle out moneys, for the disbursement of the necessary relief funds. Then finally he says, "I am going to be the man who is going to determine what shall be ladled out".

Let us follow on with what happened as the result of all these actions. We find the State Treasurer's Department curtailed, and curtailed to the point that it no longer was able to function as it should, and when I say that I say it intentionally, for the reason that we find the Auditor General was unable to meet all the expenses he had incurred in the disbursement of relief. Always heretofore the Auditor General in the exercise of his office saw fit to send into the field investigators to determine whether or not chiselers were receiving relief funds. With the advent of the Republican administration that was discontinued. The Auditor General no longer has a force to send into the field to investigate chiselers. Here is a force that has been cut more than in half and all that he can do today is to send a few men out into the offices to investigate applications for categorical relief. By categorical relief I mean old age assistance, assistance for the blind and for dependent mothers and dependent children. These investigations are purely superficial. What has resulted? This has resulted: The Joint State Government Commission, in its

official report has called the attention of this House to the chiseling on the part of reliefers and they have given you samples of chiseling in the city of Philadelphia and in the city of Pittsburgh. My recollection is that they have indicated that there has been chiseling to the extent of 17 percent, and the report recommends that this should be stopped. Can we not here today add an addition to that report to say to this Republican Governor, "If you had stopped playing politics with relief, if you had given to the Departments the power that was originally vested in them, if you had given them sufficient funds to proceed with their activities and their purposes, the chiseling that the General State Government Commission found would not be in existence today." That is the politics that I am saying has been played in the appropriation bills and relief.

May I show further the state in which we found the conditions existing between the Treasurer's office and the Governor's office? We found that the Treasurer was compelled to go into the Governor's office, hat in hand asking for money to distribute the relief we had appropriated. We found that the allocation by the Governor was insufficient to properly operate the office.

We find in this bill that we are about to vote upon the Governor had made no effort to correct that condition. Finally we decided that that condition should no longer exist in this Commonwealth. We decided that this Governor no longer should make a political football of relief. So we went to the Treasury Department and we ascertained what it would cost, and here are the figures and how we arrived at the amount. We found that the payroll for the next three months will be one hundred thousand dollars; we found that the postage for the mailing of the checks would be fifty thousand dollars; we found that the traveling expenses would be seven thousand dollars we found that the maintenance expense would be nine thousand dollars, and we also found a deficit of fourteen thousand dollars which makes a total of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the sum which the Treasury Department has been consistently asking this Governor to furnish it. We said, "Mr. Governor, these conditions shall no longer continue, we shall put the amount in the bill, we shall stop you from playing politics in relief." That is the reason we today are concurring and asking your support in this measure.

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I will say in the beginning of my talk that I propose to support the amendments which were introduced in the House. But I do want to make a few remarks concerning what has been said by the gentleman on the other side.

It was interesting to me that the floor leader of the Democratic party was pleading not for those on relief but for those people who maintain jobs in sending out relief checks. I need not say anything about the Auditor General's Department because there is no contest between the Auditor General's Department and the Governor, and there is nothing in this quarrel to regulate the amount which the Auditor General is to receive. He will receive the same amount that was given him prior to this time under the former bill. There is no dispute about that. But let me say this, since the gentleman from Monroe has injected it into this discussion, while the Auditor General's Department was making these investigations which the gentleman feels were so unfortunate, at a cost of many

thousands of dollars a month, they found that the number of chiselers that they were able to expose was somewhat in the neighborhood of seven per cent while the Joint State Government Commission, at an expenditure of somewhat less than five thousand dollars was able to carry out investigations in the city of Pittsburgh and the city of Philadelphia, has shown by their investigations that relief chiselers were in the neighborhood of seventeen per cent.

Let us turn for a moment to these acts to which the gentleman has referred, insinuating that the Governor has taken, or has assumed power which previous Governors did not have. Let us look at the act of 1937 and analyze that matter which he has read to you concerning allocations from the relief fund to the State Treasurer by the Governor. It starts out "the Governor with the approval of the State Treasurer and the Auditor General". The gentleman is a lawyer and knows well what it means. It means that the governor in the first instance must set the amount, and that then the Auditor General and the State Treasurer pass upon the amount. The Auditor General and the State Treasurer have no right to determine the amount. They only have the right to approve the amount and that is the way the act read in 1937.

In 1939 it said that "the Governor shall allocate such amounts to the State Treasurer and the Auditor General as are necessary". There is no marked change in that because the procedure is exactly the same. The Auditor General and the State Treasurer can not veto the amounts that they are to receive, which right they had under the act of 1937, but which was a foolish provision because it did something which never could occur.

Then we can turn to the act of 1940 which follows in its operation exactly the same procedure as the act of 1939. Now, let us turn to the amendment which the gentleman offered to this bill and see what the intent was and what effect that would have. The gentleman on the other side, when this bill was up for second reading, introduced an amendment to the appropriation for relief, for what purpose? For the purpose of creating a board composed of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General and the Governor, to determine how much money should be paid to the Auditor General and the State Treasurer. Of course, his thought in the matter unquestionably was that there was a Democratic Auditor General and a Democratic State Treasurer and that they could take as much money out of the relief fund as they wanted for the purpose of creating jobs.

Let us look at some figures in connection with this. The State Treasurer was receiving in October of 1939 the sum of sixty thousand dollars; in November and December of 1939 and in January, February, March, April and May of 1940 the same amount. At that time he had accumulated a deficit in the sum of forty-five thousand six hundred and nine dollars for which it was necessary for him to receive funds from the Governor. The Governor gave him those funds, but when he was expending approximately the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, including the deficit, the relief rolls were three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars. In January of 1941 the Governor allocated to the State Treasurer fifty thousand dollars, and at that time the relief rolls were down to three hundred and six thousand dollars. But not only that, in the mean time the State Treasurer had ceased to write checks. That func-

tion was being carried on by the Department of Public Assistance. Therefore it was not necessary for him to have the same amount of money per case as he had before. Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I think it is perfectly evident that what was intended by the amendment that was put in by the gentleman from Monroe, and which was taken out by the Senate, and this provision substituted, indicates that they wanted to make sure that these jobs would be protected.

The pleading which the gentleman on the other side has been doing is not being done for the people on relief, and has nothing to do with the playing of politics with relief, because playing politics with relief I think is when you take money out of the relief fund for the purpose of spending it on jobs. That, it seems to me, is playing politics with relief, but when you keep them from taking money out of the relief fund for creating political jobs, I do not think that is politics.

So there may be no misunderstanding on this other point, a great deal was made at the time this bill was on second reading with regard to the fact that there was no provision in it for of a certain sum, and I suggested at the time that the reason was that there was sufficient money out of the other appropriation for the payment of the necessary expenses of the State Treasurer and the Auditor General. That there may be no mistake about that, let us refer to the funds available for allocation to May 31, 1941, out of act 28-A of the regular session of 1939, and out of act 6-A of the special session of 1940, they being the only acts which made appropriations for relief. Out of act 28-A, there was a possible allocation of one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars to the State Treasurer, and out of act 6-A there was a possible allocation of sixty thousand dollars, making a total of two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars for allocation to the State Treasurer to carry on the work, February 26th to May 31, 1941. That is an amount of over seventy thousand dollars per month, which is even in excess of the amount which the Legislature is now allowing them.

There was allowed to the Auditor General out of act 28-A the sum of five thousand and one hundred dollars, and out of act 6-A the sum of thirty-seven and five hundred dollars, or a total of forty-two thousand and six hundred dollars, for three months to the Auditor General which was generally in accordance with the previous amount which had been allocated to the Auditor General in the sum of thirty-seven thousand and five hundred dollars, so that there was sufficient allocation to the Auditor General as well as to the State Treasurer.

Now, I want to call to the attention of the Members of the House another thing. I haven't had time to look up the figures on it, but I know when the amount of one million dollars was set in act 28-A as the amount to be allocated to the State Treasurer in 1939, that was a larger percentage of the amount to be spent than has been allowed to the State Treasurer under the prior administration, when the Governor and the State Treasurer were of the same party. I merely point that out to the Members of the House in order to show you that this was not a matter of playing politics or trying to keep the Treasury Department from receiving the necessary funds to carry out the necessary functions of the government.

After a meeting with the representatives of the State Treasurer in which they stated, and we took their word

for the fact that it was necessary to have one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to carry out the functions of that Department for the balance of this biennium and to pay a deficit in the neighborhood of fourteen thousand dollars, and facing the danger of those people on relief not receiving their checks that should be mailed out on Friday or at least on Monday, the Senate agreed to make this one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a specific amount allocated to the State Treasurer for the balance of the biennium. I think it was a reasonable compromise and I suggest that the members on this side of the House go along, but I thought it important to call their attention to some of the things which were brought out by the gentleman on the other side and some of the facts which he did not bring out, which have a very direct bearing on the issue.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Woodside.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Dauphin permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WOODSIDE. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inquire of the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Woodside.

stood him to say that the Joint State Government Commission had ascertained that seventeen percent of the people on relief in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia were chiselers.

Mr. WOODSIDE. I think I did say seventeen percent, but I understand that that was erroneous. It was between fifteen and sixteen percent of those investigated who were discovered to be chiselers.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, do I understand the gentleman from Dauphin to say that that percentage applies only to cases that were investigated?

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, that is certainly true. We did not investigate every case in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania nor did we investigate every case in the city of Pittsburgh. The figures which I have given you related to those cases which were investigated but I think those investigated comprised a fair sample.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inquire of the gentleman from Dauphin whether or not the cases that were investigated were cases concerning which complaints had already been made.

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, I am going to yield to him as he was the Chairman of the Joint State Government Commission, and ask him to answer the questions. I think I know what he is going to answer, but I think perhaps it would be more advisable for Mr. Turner to answer it.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to accept the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inquire of the gentleman from Delaware Mr. Turner whether or not the cases that were investigated by the Joint State Government Commission and upon which the percentage referred to by Mr. Woodside was based were not composed of cases concerning which complaint had been made either to the Department of Public Assistance or to some other agency.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Allegheny I will say he is raising a question which has been raised in a report, or in a memorandum filed, by some group from Allegheny County. It is not

true as stated in that report, that the cases that were investigated were only cases concerning which complaints had been made to either to the Department of Public Assistance or to the Allegheny County Board. The cases in Allegheny County that were investigated by the Joint State Government Commission were a sampling of cases picked out at random without any relation to complaints or anything else. They were picked at random from the files of the Assistance Board of Allegheny County, and the same thing was done in Philadelphia.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that in the best judgment of the gentleman from Delaware there is a percentage of nearly fifteen which is the same percentage as stated by Mr. Woodside, and that that percentage is a correct percentage of the people in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh who are on relief and who are in some way or other chiselers?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Allegheny, I would say that while our report shows somewhere between fifteen and sixteen percent, as I recall the figures,—I think Philadelphia was a little higher than Allegheny County, my own belief is that that figure is low, and that the percentage of chiselers we could find by the kind of investigation and the facilities we've had,—if we could find fifteen percent of chiselers, I would say that the number chislers and the percentage of chiselers is far in excess of that amount.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I take it then, Mr. Speaker, that in the judgment of the gentleman from Delaware the random sampling or whatever it was, used by the Joint-State Government Commission, was a truly scientific manner of sampling of all the people on relief in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Allegheny I would say that I do not think it is a perfect method, because the perfect method would be to investigate every case. The next method would be, of course, to investigate a greater number of cases over a very much wider area in the state of Pennsylvania, but I think that for the purpose of determining whether there is chiseling, for the purpose of determining whether our investigation is right, for the purpose of determining whether our visitors are effective, the method we employed of taking at random, cases without any effort to select them for a particular purpose or because they showed particular things, and then investigating them with the kind of investigators we put on, who were not trained as social visitors but were men of business experience, or were men of some investigating experience, if we turned up the fifteen percent, there is reason to believe the percentage is far more than that.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I take it from the gentleman's answers that he is stating the method used was a scientific procedure.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I think it was a scientific procedure, yes.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I take it that the statement referred to made by the group of Allegheny County Social Workers with respect to the fact that the cases investigated were only cases concerning which complaints had been made, is absolutely incorrect and false?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, that is true. It is incorrect.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would further inquire

of the gentleman from Delaware just what explanation he would make of the term "chiseling." In other words, did you receive only cases in which prosecutions have been brought, or cases in which the Department itself decided someone had paid more money than he was entitled to, or would the gentleman from Delaware also include cases in which the Department through error had made an over payment?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I would think if the Department made an error that that would not affect the question of chiseling one way or the other, the fact that the person who received it was not entitled to it. I think my own definition of chiseling would be the same as any other person's, whether they are cases in which prosecution has been brought or not. We did not find that any of these cases were under prosecution, nor did we find that the assistance board or the visitors had turned up any of these cases as being chiselers. As a matter of fact, when we produced the evidence that they were chiselers they never yet have given us a complete answer. They made alibis and sent some investigators out but they have never yet given us a complete answer, according to my understanding, to the report of the Joint State Government Commission.

What is a chiseler? To my mind a chiseler is a person who under law and under the regulations laid down for assistance and who should not receive assistance, is receiving assistance. We found a man, for instance, who had made, or earned the sum of twelve hundred dollars during the period of time he was getting assistance. We found a man who paid one thousand dollars down on a house during the time he was getting assistance. We found people who were in business earning money during the time they were getting assistance. We found a man who was running one of these push-carts around the city of Philadelphia earning twenty-five to thirty dollars a week, getting assistance. I do not know, may be you believe that they are not chiselers. May be you think they are entitled to assistance. In my view they are not entitled to relief, but if you want my definition that is my answer.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Delaware Mr. Turner. I am only asking the gentleman for information because I want to get the percentage correct, as to what the majority party felt, or what their leaders felt with respect to the percentage of people in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh who were on relief and who were chiselers.

I desire to inquire of the gentleman from Delaware Mr. Turner if it is not his opinion then that a relief chisel is someone who obtains assistance by misrepresentation, and who is not entitled under the law and under the regulations of the department to obtain that relief.

Mr. TURNER. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, any other way in which you could define it, because truly a man or woman is not a chiseler who is getting relief within the rules and regulations. I think there are no doubt a lot of malingerers, I do not know that the percentage is so high, but there are a lot of them. I also think there are a lot of people who for their own good would be better off if they were taken off relief, but in my opinion a chiseler can only be qualified as such when he violates the rules and regulations.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire of the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, what his estimate

or percentage is, as he recollects it, whether it is fifteen percent?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, my recollection is that it ran something like sixteen percent in Philadelphia and about fifteen percent in Allegheny County. It is not below fifteen percent and it is not above seventeen.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, am I correct then in assuming from the remarks of the gentleman from Delaware that he feels the percentage is higher?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I believe if we can find fifteen percent on an investigation of a cross section picked at random, that the actual percentage is still higher.

Mr. HARKINS. Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested in learning the percentages expressed by the gentlemen, both Mr. Woodside and Mr. Turner. I offer no brief or defense for a relief chiseler. I am surprised to learn that the group of people who are supposed to have some knowledge of the relief set up in Pittsburgh, have sent to the Members of the Assembly a statement indicating that the cases investigated by the Joint State Government Commission were cases concerning which complaints had already been made. I was particularly interested in the statement that the gentlemen from Delaware made to the extent that that is not so. I propose to inquire of those people so that they will have the opportunity to answer definitely the statement by the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, because I think it should be a matter of record, if a particular organization puts out information and a circular, they should know that their remarks or their statements are absolutely contradicted by the Chairman of the Joint State Government Commission.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say in reply to what the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Harkins, has said, that it is our intention, and it has been our intention ever since the publication of the report by the group from Allegheny County, to give an answer to it. Unquestionably the members of the commission have been so jammed with reports, which we are trying to clean up, we haven't had an opportunity to make a reply, but it is in the course of preparation. The statement which I have made are based not only on my own knowledge, but on information which has been given to me. I am also advised, for the benefit of the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Harkins, that during the year 1940 there were some five hundred and seventy-six prosecutions in Allegheny County for chiseling; there were in the neighborhood of one hundred and twenty during the month of January of 1939. I do not think all of those prosecutions are things which show that there is a certain amount of chiseling. Certainly they show that there is chiseling, but whether it shows the extent or not is another question.

I might also say that I believe the investigations made by the Auditor General Department have a value. Those investigations were made on an entirely different basis than those made by the Joint State Government Commission. What we sought to drive home, and what we are trying to drive home in the relief report is this, that the very foundation of the whole problem of administration, the whole basis of the administration of relief is the efficiency of the investigation and of the visitor. That is what we tried to say in the relief report, and that is what we are trying to show now, and we are here trying to show the basic of value of it. That is the place where you are going to save or not save money; that is the place where

the people on relief are going to get a just and fair amount of relief, those who are entitled to it, and those who are not entitled to it are going to be cut off. The investigation by the Auditor General's Department is important, but it seems to me in the past we have spent too much money for the kind of investigation we got and the results we got. I think the little experiment in the Joint State Government Commission was well worth while, and for a very small amount of money we produced very large results.

Mr. PRESLEY N. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I desire to bring to your attention some information that I consider quite relevant to the discussion before the House today. In the report of the Joint State Government Commission, there is a statement to the effect that there is no politics in relief. It is evident that this Commission failed to investigate Lawrence County because we in Lawrence County, in the city of New Castle, know and feel positively that there is politics in relief. We, therefore, offer this information to you. This information was brought to the attention of the people of Lawrence County on October 21, 1940, in answer to the challenges as to why the Executive Director had been fired.

To the People of Lawrence County:

"It is with reluctance that the former Executive Director of Assistance in Lawrence County for six years, must resort to a publication of facts concerning his administration during the past two years when he believes that his record speaks for itself.

"Many statements insinuating inefficiency and so forth, have been circulated in an attempt to justify the injustice done by the newly appointed County Board of Assistance.

"The many friends of the former Executive Director resent such unfairness and have insisted upon a reply from him in order that the facts may be made known to the people and the situation clarified once and for all.

"The facts contained herein are presented in a manner as non partisan as is possible under the circumstances.

LAWS

"The last Democratic Administration in Pennsylvania passed a law, based upon the Goodrich Plan, that placed all employes in the Department of Public Assistance, including the Executive Directors, in civil service.

"The former Executive Director was one who passed the necessary examinations and was permanently appointed by a former local Board.

"One of the first acts of the first Republican Legislature in 1939, under Governor Arthur H. James, was to pass the Van Allsburg Ripper Bill which ripped all Executive Directors out of civil service. Some of these positions have since become the footballs of political patronage. This action gave the County Chairman of a political party the power to control local administration through a personally conducted local board and the appointment of the Executive Director.

FORMER LOCAL BOARD

"From February 17, 1939 to June 9, 1939 there was no local board in Lawrence County. During this period of nearly four months, it was necessary for the Executive Director and his staff to carry the full responsibility for County Administration. They were short of staff because of increased unemployment but no personnel could be appointed in the absence of a County Board.

"Mr. Roger W. Rowland, County Chairman of the Republican Party in Lawrence County, submitted the names of Mr. R. H. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Frederick Taylor, Mrs. Blanche Sampson, Mrs. Bernice Shannon, Mr.

Harry Davies, Mr. Preston Flaherty and Rev. Charles Z. Bell, to the Governor and he appointed this, the former Board which met first on June 9, 1939.

"All went well for the remainder of the year except for agitation by the Republican Chairman and his patronage committee that the Executive Director be dismissed.

"This former representative County Board continually refused to obey the demands of the County Chairman because they believed in a non partisan administration of public assistance.

"Mr. William D. Hughes, 453 East Long Ave., New Castle, Penna., came to the home of the Executive Director on the evening of August 9, 1939. He stated that he had attended secret meetings held by some members of the former local board in the home of Mr. Oliver J. Shannon, 224 Fairfield Ave., New Castle, Penna. Mr. Hughes wrote a statement containing what he termed important information, obtained at these meetings, that the Executive Director should have.

"The information contained therein referred to proposed changes in personnel and control of Relief Administration in Lawrence County. It was definitely political. Although the Executive Director knew the desires of the Republican Chairman regarding these matters, he temporarily discounted the statement of Mr. Hughes because both the Governor and the Secretary had made public statements as follows: 'There will be no politics in relief and no relief in politics.' Honorable Arthur H. James, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; 'I know that the Governor will not be the tool of any County Board that attempts to use the dismissal power for political reasons.' Honorable Howard L. Russell, Secretary of Assistance, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE SECRETARY

"Secretary Russell came into the picture in January of 1940. He and Mr. Rowland, both members of the Governor's Cabinet, appeared at a dinner held in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, New Castle, Penna., to which all politicians were cordially invited. Mr. Russell gave an address on the subject of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania. Before he concluded, however, he threw out the suggestion that Harrisburg was not entirely satisfied with the local Administration in Lawrence County.

"This was the first intimation that either the local Board, or the Executive Director had that such a feeling was being being created in Harrisburg. When asked by the local Board what was meant, Mr. Russell stated that his representative would make a report to them at their convenience. The local Board set February 29, 1940 as the date for delivery.

REPORTS

"The report was prepared for the Secretary by a professional social worker who brought his superior with him to New Castle, Penna., on the above date. Before the meeting with the local Board, he called the Chairman of the Board from the Castleton Hotel and requested that the Executive Director be excluded from the meeting. When the Chairman told the Director of the request, he agreed to withdraw providing he be given a copy of the report and the opportunity to reply. The request was granted by the Board. The report was exaggerated for the purpose, faulty and vicious. The following inscription, signed by the Secretary, appeared on the frontispiece: 'Administrative Information; not for release. May not be reproduced in whole or in part except by special permission of the Secretary of Public Assistance.'

"Following the receipt of the report, the local Board adopted the following resolutions:

"First, that Mr. J. W. Moorehead, Executive Director, be granted the opportunity to reply to the report of the Secretary.

"Second, that the local Board investigate the operation of the three Departments of the local Administration.

"Third, that appropriate action be taken, based upon the facts contained in the report, the reply, and as revealed by the investigation.'

(signed) Chairman,

Lawrence County Board of Assistance.

"Because the Secretary had banned the reproduction of the report in whole or in part without his special permission, it was necessary for the Executive Director to get it before his reply could be written. Special permission to "use the report or quotations from it in anyway consistent with its purpose" was received and the reply prepared.

"An extra special permission must have been granted another by the Secretary, because there is a copy circulating within the county in a further attempt to prove inefficiency. No one has reported having seen a copy of the reply. However, the one who owns the report also has a copy of the reply.

"Following the completion of the reply and the investigation of the local Board, the following action was spread upon its minutes of the meeting held April 11, 1940:

"Motion was made and seconded that, on the basis of the findings of this Board, the reply by the Executive Director dated March 15, 1940 be adopted because it is found to be fair, definite and accurate.' Motion was carried unanimously.

"The former local Board of Mr. Rowland's choosing and representative of the people of Lawrence County, by the above action, demonstrated that they had seen the picture and also the 'frame'.

"The vindication of the Executive Director by them marked the finish of the Board, because it was at this point, that the Republican Chairman told a County Board Member that if they did not fire Moorehead as Executive Director, that he (Rowland) would fire the Board and appoint one that would. The statement was made to others and it soon became generally known.

"Mr. William D. Hughes came to the Executive Director's office May 23, 1940, stated that he had heard the reports, that they checked with his former statement, and he wished to make affidavit to the facts as he had heard them.

"Note the date of the affidavit, May 23, 1940. Many of the statements contained therein have become facts. A copy of the affidavit follows:

"Commonwealth of Pennsylvania } ss:
County of Lawrence

"Before me, the undersigned authority, personally came William D. Hughes, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is of the age of twenty-four years, and that he resides at 453 East Long Avenue, Fifth Ward, New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

"On several occasions I was asked by Mr. Harry H. Davies, member of the Lawrence County Board of Public Assistance, to drive his car to meetings held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Shannon, 224 Fairfield Avenue, New Castle, Pennsylvania. I was privileged to attend these meetings held between Mr. Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Shannon, the latter also being a member of the Lawrence County Board of Assistance.

"In one of these meetings held in the home of Mr. Shannon in the year 1939, organization of the new Board was discussed. Mr. Harry H. Davies expressed himself as wanting to be Chairman, but Mr. Oliver J. Shannon told him that he could operate more effectively from the floor, if Mr. Kirkpatrick was made Chairman. By doing this, Mr. Shannon stated that Mr. Davies and Mrs. Shannon could depend upon the sup-

port of Mr. Kirkpatrick and control the Board with four votes.

"Mr. Oliver J. Shannon stated in my presence that the plan agreed upon between him and Mr. Roger W. Rowland, Chairman of the Lawrence County Republican Committee, was to fire Mr. J. W. Moorehead, the Executive Director and replace him with a politician of their choice, also fire four supervisors: namely, Norris, Hamilton, Sargeant and Gold and appoint four people favorable to Mr. Shannon, Mr. Davies and Mrs. Shannon. One of the supervisors to be appointed was a man by the name of Perdue. Mr. Shannon further stated that they could thus control the operation of the administration of relief in Lawrence County and build their political fences.

"I also heard Mr. Shannon say that when the top jobs of the local relief offices in New Castle were cleaned out, Mr. Davies was to get an appointment from Harrisburg, and that Mr. Shannon was to be recompensed by receiving insurance business from the Department of Purchases and Supplies in Harrisburg.

"In all of the meetings that I was privileged to attend, Mr. Oliver J. Shannon gave the orders and Mr. Harry H. Davies and Mrs. Oliver J. Shannon agreed that they would see to it that they were obeyed. Mr. Oliver J. Shannon further instructed Mr. Harry H. Davies and Mrs. Oliver J. Shannon, in my presence, that they must control the appeal Board and thereby decide who would and who would not get relief in Lawrence County when cases were appealed from regular decisions made by the local administration. Mr. Shannon further stated that if his instructions were not fully carried out as authorized above a new Board would be appointed.

"All of the above statements have been made of my own free will and accord and without any influence or promise of gain to me.

"Witness my own hand and seal this 23 day of May 1940.

(Signed) William D. Hughes
Signature

"(Signed) A. C. Shoaf
Witness

"(Signed) Edna V. Matthews
Witness

(Seal)

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23 day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Forty.

(Signed) A. Clyde Shoaf, Notary Public

"(My commission expires March 20, 1943)"

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware will state his point of order.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, we have already had a great deal of latitude on the question before the House pertaining to this particular bill. The question arose as to the amount of money expended by the Auditor General and that led into the discussion on chiseling. The gentleman is going very far afield, and while I did not want to interrupt him, as I think this is his maiden speech in the House, and while I do not want to interrupt or check his maiden speech, yet I do think he ought to get down to the subject and stick to the subject that we have before us.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will please confine his remarks to the question before the House, which is on the amendments inserted by the Senate. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. PRESLEY N. JONES. "Many representative citizens called upon Mr. Rowland, Republican Chair-

man, and requested the retention of the former Board but of no avail. Others wrote to Governor James and Secretary Russell, organizations sent resolutions, board members wrote for a hearing in Harrisburg to explain the politics in it all, but no one received a satisfactory reply or hearing from any of them. The Republican Chairman had evidently ruled otherwise. Lawrence was his county and he was granted the courtesy of a Cabinet Officer by the Governor and the Secretary of Public Assistance.

"The former County Board was out at the adjournment of the last session of the Senate, May 16, 1940. Not a former member was to be reappointed.

FIELD SERVICE

"All counties in the Commonwealth are entitled to Field Service under the system. The professional social worker, known as the Field Representative in Lawrence County, acts as a liaison officer between Harrisburg and the County Officers. An Executive Director finds it very difficult to operate a local administrative office without such service because it places his office out of touch with headquarters. Nevertheless, Field Service was discontinued to Lawrence County, effective February 15, 1940 and was not resumed until four months later, after the Executive Director had written a memo to the Secretary under date of June 3, 1940 in which he protested the action of the Secretary as follows:"

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware will state his point of order.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is not speaking upon the question.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken. The gentleman will confine himself to the question before the House, which is on the amendments inserted by the Senate.

Mr. PRESLEY N. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman no doubt realizes that chiseling in the minds of all of us is really as bad as fifth column work. I say definitely that when you are speaking of chiseling those people that have chiseled have been placed on there no doubt by some of the members of the county boards for political reasons, therefore, I say this definitely ties in with chiseling.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, the alibi prepared by the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Moran, and given to the gentleman from Lawrence will be accepted.

Mr. PRESLEY N. JONES. Mr. Speaker, nevertheless, field service was discontinued in Lawrence County, effective February 15, 1940, and was not resumed until four months later.

QUESTION OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware will state his question of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TURNER. Is the gentleman from Lawrence speaking for the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Moran?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Lawrence will have to answer that question himself.

Mr. PRESLEY N. JONES. Mr. Speaker, may I address my remarks to the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, may I request that Edgar Bergen Moran return to his seat.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will return to his seat.

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have the gentleman from Lawrence proceed a trifle more slowly because I think it is a very valuable address.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Lawrence proceed more slowly so that the Members can understand what he is saying.

Mr. PRESLEY N. JONES. Mr. Speaker.

"There has been no Field Service in Lawrence County since February 15, 1940, or for the past three and one half months, and no local Board for the past three weeks.

The policy of your Department has always been to furnish Field Service to all Counties within the Commonwealth and, to the best of my knowledge, there has been no request from either the local Board or myself for discontinuance.

In view of your report dated February 29, 1940, it would seem that the County should have had all of the service possible to make for a better administration of assistance, rather than to have had it withdrawn under such circumstances, when it is available to all others.

Since the entire responsibility for the Administration of Public Assistance in Lawrence County now rests upon me, I am particularly interested in learning the reason for your action and if and when Field Service will be restored."

(Signed) Executive Director.

There was no reply received from the Secretary but on June 17, 1940, the Field Representative, who had made the February report for the Secretary, came to the Lawrence County office to restore field Service after four months absence.

Apparently, it was a deliberate attempt to strangle the Executive Director and his administration in Lawrence County.

AUDITS

A representative in Resources Investigation called at the New Castle office May 21-22, 1940 and completely checked that department. The report of his investigation was very satisfactory and he made no suggestions.

A statistician and specialist in office methods and system was sent to the New Castle office from Harrisburg. He conducted an investigation June 3-7, 1940 and the report he made to headquarters was very satisfactory.

The favorable results of these audits confirmed the justification of the action taken by the former local Board when it approved the reply of the Executive Director.

BOARD RIPPED

Then the former local Board was ripped out. The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of August 13, 1940, carried the following news item: "Board Ripped in New Castle." "Every member of the Lawrence County Board was dropped today."

This was the answer given by Governor James and Secretaries Russell and Rowland to the people of Lawrence County who had pleaded and urged that a non-partisan administration of relief be continued.

NEW BOARD

The present County Board was suggested by the Republican Chairman and appointed by the Governor, August 13, 1940. Their names are as follows:

Mr. Lloyd W. Strayer, Chairman; Mr. Fred Vaughn, Mr. Scott Brest, Mr. Ray Johnstown, Mrs. Rose Fazonne, Mr. Sam Taylor and Mr. Ivor Richards.

The members of this new Board had held two meetings when at 11:45 p. m., September 17, 1940, they called the Executive Director before them and demanded his resignation immediately. He, therefore, did not return to the office after that night but was paid to October 1, 1940 because of vacation on his own time.

The reason given by Chairman Strayer was, "you are not satisfactory to Harrisburg."

Such was the treatment accorded to one who had ten years experience in the work, six of which had been served in the interests of the people of Lawrence County.

SUMMARY

February-June 1939 ...	4	Months	No Local Board
February-June 1940 ...	4	Months	No Field Service
May 16-Sept 1940	3½	Months	No Local Board
Total	11½		

February 1939 to September 1940 Nineteen Months

During 11½ of the last nineteen months, the local administration was without either Field Service or a Local Board.

A severe staff shortage was experienced during several months of that time, but nothing could be done about it locally.

CONCLUSION

Regardless of these severe handicaps, the Executive Director stands on his record of services rendered, and leaves the verdict to the thinking people of Lawrence County.

These facts are presented to the people for their consideration regarding the operations of a political party in power, when it means to put politics in relief and relief in politics; the quotations of Governor James and Secretary Russell, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

J. W. MOOREHEAD,
Former Executive Director,
Lawrence County Board of Assistance."

It was not my intention, Mr. Speaker, to confuse the matter brought before the House today. I am concerned with the problem of relief in my County, inasmuch as we have close to seventy per cent of our people on relief, or substantially so. We do not and will not see the hearts of these people tortured by being made political footballs any longer. If it is the plan of the Governor and his aides to bring about measures such as were enacted in 1939, which I know emasculated some of the provisions of prior years, evidently he feels that the people of the Commonwealth should be reduced to economic servitude reminiscent of the Dark Ages.

I came here to work and I hope to work, and I think it is about time that we work for the people of the Commonwealth instead of working against them.

Mr. BENTLEY: Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will the gentleman from Delaware permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. TURNER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, did I understand the gentleman from Delaware to say that in this opinion, based on his investigation and as Chairman of an investigating committee, that there were many malingerers on relief.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that there are many malingerers on relief.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Delaware have any statistics as in the case of chiselers, on the subject of malingerers?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I think that would be a

very difficult investigation and a rather expensive one to determine that all over the State.

Specifically, in answer to the gentleman, I have no figures and we did not attempt to make any study of that problem. However, I might say that the Delaware County Relief Board has recently been making a very intensive study of all the people on relief. I do not know what the percentages are, but I do know that at one time the Board of Delaware County took off the relief rolls about seventy-four cases of individuals who they believed had been either on the rolls so many years that they had to find some way of getting off, or they believed the relief rolls paid them so low that they should be able to earn that amount. The Joint State Government Commission report shows an investigation of those cases made by the Joint State Government Commission to learn what happened to them. In other words, we were interested to know whether that board had been correct in its action and to determine what had happened to those people. It is amazing, and if you will turn to the pages,—I cannot keep these facts in my mind, but if you will turn to those pages in the report of the Joint State Government Commission and read that Delaware County investigation you will find that there were not very many of those seventy-four that turned up, in fact they could not find most of them. They found some of them. Some of them had gotten jobs, some of them had gone back to live with their families, and so forth. I think there were only two or three cases that they thought were in any way entitled to relief. I do not know what the percentage of those seventy-four were to the number of cases on relief in Delaware County.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman state, based on his investigation, his observation, and his experience with the Joint State Government Commission whether or not malingering is as common as chiseling, as he defined it.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I really have no facts upon which I could base that. I never attempted in my own mind to determine how far that may go.

I would like to give you this example to show you what I mean. A man told me the other day of a man who worked for him for a number of years. He said he was a fine mechanic, one of the finest mechanics he knew of and one who could get a job anytime he wanted. This man got out of work during the depression; he got on relief and then on W.P.A., and he finally sank so low that when the upturn came and there was employment, which a man of his calibre and his attainments could have secured, this man had lost his grip so he just couldn't seem to get anything to do. He was practically down and out. Some of the men in that neighborhood got hold of him, got him bucked up, and finally he is back in harness, back to a good living. I am confident that those cases are manifold and that there are plenty of them.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Delaware state whether, based on his observations and experience, as the Chairman of this Committee, it is as easy to be a malingeringer as it is to be a chiseler?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, under the law and under the rules as they exist it is pretty difficult to say that a man who is malingering is not legally entitled to relief. I am speaking from the standpoint that is best for the individual. We all know that a real job is what the average citizen wants. I think the Pierson relief act demonstrated very clearly that the majority of people

on relief really want to work. I think we have many, many cases where that was shown, that the people who were on relief, and got jobs under the Pierson relief act were willing to work, they took an interest in the job they were doing, whether they were painting a school house, or fixing something in their little towns. Those people came back and offered to work. I think that demonstrates very clearly one thing, that is, that the majority of American citizens on relief are anxious to work or have some form of work. We all know too that it is human nature to be either a little lazy or it is human nature to take it easy when helped. It is human nature to go along with something that provides an easy means to get by, when you get right down to it.

For instance, the other night a man told me of some one, speaking of a certain individual, he said this man has five children and he earns thirteen dollars and sixty cents a week on W.P.A. and he does not want any other kind of employment; he is satisfied. We do not want people satisfied with thirteen dollars and sixty cents a week. That is a sub-standard of living as we know it in America. It is the purchasing power of the vast majority of our people that makes the wheels go round in business. When they go around there is employment, and when there is employment we do not have any unemployment problems. Therefore, it is our duty to raise that standard of living as far as it is possible to raise it. We do not want people on W.P.A., we do not want people on relief, not alone because it is a burden on the state, not alone because it is a burden upon the Nation, but because economically and morally it is not a good thing.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, out of the wealth of remarks made by the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, I have gathered, perhaps erroneously, but certainly the tenor of his remarks indicated to me that he felt there were at least as many malingeringers, as he called them, as there are chiselers,—accepting relief in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia. I think that can be justly drawn from his remarks. That indicates, on the percentages which he has given us on chiselers, that there are in Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties something in the neighborhood of thirty per cent or better of relief applicants, whom he dubs either as malingeringers or chiselers. That indicates but one thing to me, either a total lack of sympathy, or a misunderstanding, of the problem of relief applicants. I wish to go on record here and now as expressing my entire disagreement with such an attitude of mind and such an expression.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Allegheny is entitled to his own opinion. I have no quarrel with that. In fact I never have any quarrel with any man for having his own opinion, but the way the gentleman endeavors to interpret my opinion and then rises to the defense of some group, I can only think from his attitude that he is trying to place me on the spot, and I must, therefore, answer the gentleman in this way. In the first place, I did not say, and I was very careful to say that I had no idea and no estimate of the group of malingeringers on relief; I had no idea of the percentage.

As to the question of sympathy with relief, Mr. Speaker, I have, I think, a record which speaks for itself, but for the benefit of the gentleman from Allegheny who is seek-

ing to interpret my meanings and my opinions, I would say that in 1931 I was one of those who drafted, or helped to draft "The Talbot Act," under which all relief in Pennsylvania has been given since that time. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that since 1931, and you will recall the history of 1931, we had a very difficult battle to put across the Talbot Act. It was carried to the Supreme Court. Since 1931 I have actively studied the question and have spent many hours upon it. I would say, not only as Chairman of the Joint State Government Commission, and a member of the committee on relief, I have been in addition to that a member of a nationwide committee appointed by the Council on State Government to study the question of relief. I have given many hours, and a great deal of time and effort to the study of this question which I consider to be a most vital question to the American people. I have voted for relief appropriations; I have favored the giving of relief to those people who need it, but that does not blind me, nor do I think I would for a minute endeavor to set up any alibi or any defense for my efforts to in seeing that the many millions of dollars, which are a great weight around the necks of the taxpayers of Pennsylvania, which has prevented us from spending money that is needed for public schools, which has prevented us from giving moneys that are needed by our political subdivisions, which has prevented us from carrying out many other activities, which has put a burden upon the industry of Pennsylvania, as shown by the report presented to the Legislature yesterday, are properly expended. Those are things which are vitally important, and it is the duty of every legislator to forget for the moment his instincts for charity and kindness, when it pertains to the improper application and the improper securing of relief funds.

One of the quarrels I have, and I find that I am not alone in this, because I have met Democrats and Republicans from all over the state, I find that Legislators from everywhere, no matter what their political faith is, are all in agreement upon this question: to reduce the amount of the relief burden in every way possible, to reduce that burden and at the same time take care of those people who have gone on relief.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I shall stand here as long as I am a Member of this House, as long as I am here as a representative of the people of this Commonwealth, and battle against any improper application of the funds, whether they be given to chiselers or given to malingerers. I started out to say that my whole quarrel as to the administration of relief, not only in Pennsylvania but elsewhere, is that in the administration of relief the psychology has been wrong; the approach has been from the social service view point rather than from the viewpoint of the need of the people and the burden which you are placing upon the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. The school teachers are struggling in the various schools of Pennsylvania because they are not paid. There are school teachers, who have not been able to receive payment because the state has not been able to help any of our school districts. There are many other activities that need our charity and our good feeling as much as does this question of relief. So I would answer the gentleman from Allegheny by saying it is unfair and improper to say that I have established any percentage or that I have indicated or said in any way that there was any great percentage of those on

relief that were malingerers, because I distinctly said I have no information upon it and have never given it very much thought. If I find there is one out of three I will state that fact. Whether it be popular to say it or whether it be wise to say it from a political viewpoint, because in the end I owe a higher duty than that pertaining to politics or any group of people.

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I have been in this Hall with the gentleman from Delaware for quite a few sessions, and I believe what he says, but I do not think the arguments coming from the Democratic side of the House have been interpreted by the gentleman from Delaware in the light they have been given. Our quarrel is not with the interpretation of the Public Assistance Law by Republicans or Democrats. I sincerely believe that Mr. Turner and the members of the Joint State Government Commission have spent many hours in attempting to find a solution, and to bring some recommendations before the House of Representatives that might improve the Public Assistance Law and the administration of public assistance in Pennsylvania. I do say, however, and I insist upon it, that the Joint State Government Commission originating as it did out of a Commission appointed with so many members of one political party, and so few members of another political party, that naturally the attitude and principles and ideals that emanated from the Republican side of the House must have been inserted in the Commission's study. I say to the gentleman from Delaware that I have no quarrel with him as to chiseling. Every man in the House detests it and certainly we have attempted to Legislate against it. I do say this, in the appointment of investigators, in the drawing of conclusions as to what constitutes chiseling and what does not that certainly the Republican members who dominated the commission, placed in the report their attitude on the administration of relief.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Delaware permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. TURNER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Delaware in the investigation by the Joint-State Government Commission whether they accepted the reports of the Board of Assistance of Delaware County or whether they investigated the cases themselves?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman, the investigation, and I presume he refers to the group of cases I mentioned and which are mentioned in the report, was by our own investigators. We took no statement by any relief board on any question, that is any question pertaining to the individual case.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Delaware if the cases that he spoke of as being dismissed from relief in Delaware are the cases that were dismissed in October of last year?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I really do not remember when they were dismissed.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I hesitated to get into this discussion at this time because I know it has gone far afield from the original subject under discussion. However, since the question of relief chiseling and malingering has been brought into the discussion by Mr. Woodside and since Delaware County has been mentioned, I feel I would be lax in my duties if I were to let it pass without making a few remarks.

I understand by reports that have been issued by the Department of Public Assistance, the relief board in Delaware County is held up as an example all over the state because of its efficiency in Delaware County in handling the relief cases. I have before me here a number of letters, some of which I have personally investigated, and others that I intend to investigate, where persons who were receiving relief were cut off. I have many other cases that I have personally investigated in Delaware County and I would just like to cite one for the information of the Members of this House.

I might say that we have in the city of Chester a gentleman who is receiving old age assistance, who has not been physically able to work for a number of years; seventy-four years of age at the present time, and receiving old age assistance. The Relief Board suddenly decided he was not entitled to old age assistance. They said his children were able to take care of him, and after months of investigation, after he had been cut off of relief, they finally decided that this gentleman had a son living in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, who was able to take care of him. They brought him before the Court in Delaware County to compel him to take care of his father and mother and one minor child in the city of Chester.

After the Court had made an investigation it handed down a decision on the first day of November, stating that the son in Pottstown was not able to take care of the father, that he was hardly able to take care of himself and that the relief board should return the old age assistance.

This gentleman was told by the investigator to appear at the office of the relief board on the following Thursday a week, and make another application for old age assistance, and after an investigation if they found he was entitled to it he would be given old age assistance. Now, mind you, they dragged this case through the Courts of Delaware County and were ordered by the Court, and it was suggested by the Court that they return the old age assistance, and then they had to go through two investigations, and old age assistance was not returned until January of this year.

I have another instance of another gentleman who was receiving assistance in the amount of four dollars eighty cents a week and required to work one day in the Crozer Hospital to earn a part of that old age assistance. Because he lived with a young man who was married and had a child, the relief board—and I might say that the young man with whom he was living was no relation, he was only living there out of the goodness of heart of this young man and his wife—the relief board came in there and demanded that this young man surrender the insurance policies that he had on himself, his wife and child before taking relief—that is this man that was living with him. They took the relief away from him, and then they discovered that he was entitled to it.

I could stand here for hours and tell you of cases that were handled by this board in Delaware County which has been held up as an example in Pennsylvania, but I will not take the time to do that. However sometime later on when the question of relief is up for discussion, I will have more to say.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Delaware permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pretty hungry but I will answer the gentleman.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, did I understand the gentleman from Delaware, in reply to a question from the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Harkins, and in line with the recommendations of the Joint State Government Commission, to state that he thought it would be better to use men of business experience to carry on investigations of recipients of relief rather than use what he termed "social workers."

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I think I can answer that very quickly by suggesting that the gentleman read the report of the Joint State Government Commission which is quite specific and extensive on the question of investigators.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman say yes or no?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman will not say yes or no.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Delaware whether in his opinion he could obtain a man of business experience to carry out the duties now being carried out by our visitors at the rate of compensation which the visitors receive, which incidentally starts at about eight-five dollars a month and runs up to about one hundred dollars a month?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad that question has been raised because we specifically state in our report that we believe they should receive more money. This is my personal opinion, and please do not get it mixed up with the opinion of the Republican party or the opinion of the Joint State Government Commission. I do personally believe that the amount of money paid for an investigator should be more than is paid, because, as I said, that is the very foundation of this whole question. It is like the man whom you are going to send out to different people to meet and sell your product, he ought to receive compensation commensurate with his ability and training. I do believe they should have some business experience and I do believe investigators should receive more money because I do not see how you can expect to secure the proper kind of investigators for the amount of money the Commonwealth is spending.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, if we were to adopt the recommendations of the Joint State Government Commission with respect to the substitution of men of business experience as visitors rather than social workers which the Joint State Government Commission was so much concerned about, would the gentleman from Delaware be willing to go along with an increased appropriation at this time to better compensate these business men whom he would use as investigators and thereby disrupt the Governor's budget and recommendations?

Mr. TURNER. That is a rather long and involved question. I cannot answer as to what the members of the Joint State Government Commission would do, but I understand the gentleman's final question was as to whether or not I personally would go along in favor of an increased appropriation. Let me keep the record straight, as one of your most famous Democrats used to say. First of all, I do not want to leave the impression that I think business men are the only ones who would make good investigators. I think there are many women who are good investigators and who possess the proper training and ex-

perience. I do not think business experience is the only qualification because that again would be a wrong angle. I do think it is one of the qualifications, but not the only one. The trouble is at the present time the emphasis on examination is mainly placed upon social service training. Your social service training is a fine thing, and is one of the things to be considered in getting the proper kind of investigators.

The gentleman asked me whether I would go along with an appropriation which would increase the amount of pay that will be necessary to secure the right kind of investigators and thus disrupt the Governor's budget. I do not know that it would be necessary to disrupt the Governor's budget. I do not know how much money would be required to increase the salaries of investigators. I say this, that the question of disrupting the Governor's budget is not so important in my mind as getting good investigators, and if I were convinced that it were necessary to appropriate more money for the purpose of getting good investigators I personally, and let us understand, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I personally would be in favor of such an increase.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to get the opinion of the gentleman from Delaware on that matter as it will assist me materially in my study of this question.

POINT OF INFORMATION

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware will state his point of information.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, Edger Bergen Moran, is in again.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware is right. Charlie McCarthy will go to the rear of the hall.

Mr. TURNER. On second thought, Mr. Speaker, I will take on both of them.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I might state here that the gentleman from Philadelphia does not need any aid from any other quarter. They might do that in other sections of the State but he does not need it. I want to question the gentleman from Delaware.

In his opinion would the gentleman from Delaware agree at this time to provide better compensation to the visitors now being employed if he were of the opinion that granting higher compensation to such visitors would result in more efficiency and result in a better conduct of their duties.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I am not convinced that money question is the sole question. If the gentleman asked me whether I would be willing to increase the pay of the visitors, I would say, if he is asking me, as a Mother Hubbard to cover the whole group I would say, no. If he is asking whether after proper investigation to determine the qualifications of the visitors I would be in favor of increasing their compensation, as they prove their efficiency and so forth, yes, I would.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask one more question of the gentleman from Delaware.

In his reply to previous questions by Members of the House on the occasions when he was addressing the House, he referred to the social workers who are being employed by the Department of Public Assistance to carry out their

investigations and I would like to get from the gentleman from Delaware his definition as to what constitutes a social worker.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to try to find that out. I presume the gentleman is referring to the remarks I made in reference to the social service viewpoint. I did not say anything about social workers. As far as the social service viewpoint is concerned I did not say that in itself there was anything in that which argues against the administration. I said that the quarrel many of us have had with the administration is that the administration of relief has been entirely from a social service viewpoint. I think the social service viewpoint has been that which is applied to the question of relief, those regulations or rules of investigation and rules for determining relief which were applied to small community relief, where they were confronted to a great extent not only with the question of aiding families but in all of the family problems that entered into it. I think our great difficulty, and I have talked a great deal to social service workers and people in the National Association of Social—I do not remember what they call it, but they have headquarters in Chicago, and I have attended some of their conferences. I think they admit that one of the great difficulties is that the ideas of the plans and ideals of the social service group as it applied to community welfare and community agencies was carried into the larger problem which was a bigger problem and which had other values and other connections which should have been considered.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I still do not think that the gentleman from Delaware has given me a definition of what constitutes a social service worker. In view of the fact that he has made huge studies of this problem I will appreciate the gentleman from Delaware giving me his definition.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I do not think it is the proper thing to do at this time, that is, take up the time of the House in obtaining my definition of a social service worker. Is that the question you are asking?

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I would say that my idea of a social service worker is one who takes a course of training in some of these institutions which have been set up for training social service workers, that deal in the field of human relationship, that deal in the field of groups who either are of sub-income or because of no income, have become a problem in the community. They are that group of people who first started in settlement houses in the different large cities of the country, such as the one in Chicago,—I cannot think of the name of it, but it is a famous one in Chicago. That perhaps is an inclusive definition.

QUESTION OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SPEAKER. The gentleman from Blair will state his question of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, would it be permissible for a member of the House to request the Speaker to admonish the members who are speaking presently to confine themselves to the matter before the House?

The SPEAKER. In answer to the question of parlia-

mentary inquiry of the gentleman from Blair, the question before the House is on concurrence in the amendments made by the Senate.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Blair will state his point of order.

Mr. AUKER. The gentleman is not talking on the point at issue before the House.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, we have before us the question of concurring in the amendments submitted by the Senate, and this discussion concerning the relief situation was commenced by the members on the opposite side of the House, and as one interested in acting upon appropriations and upon legislation before us at this time I am very much interested in getting the views of those who are much better acquainted with this situation than I am. I feel that the interrogations I have been submitting to the gentleman from Delaware will aid me considerably in considering this particular measure.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must confine his interrogations to the subject matter before the House.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I have but one other question which I would like to ask the gentleman from Delaware.

The gentleman from Delaware has just said in his opinion a social worker is one who has received training from some of the schools set up to better train them and equip them to serve as social workers. I would like to ask the gentleman from Delaware whether he has any idea as to the number of social workers being employed by the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance as visitors.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no knowledge off hand.

I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Rose, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know what his definition is of a social worker.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, frankly, I do not have the experience of the gentleman from Delaware, but it was always my opinion that a social worker was one who was interested in the problems of those individuals for whom special institutions have been set up, as well as the general problem of human welfare.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add one word. I do not want to leave the record wrong. When I said institutions were set up for training, I was not only thinking of special institutions, such as were set up by some of those interested in relief in Philadelphia, and out of which I think have come most of the social service workers in at least the eastern part of the state, but in many of the colleges. I know that girls from Vassar, Bryn Mawr and Wellesley have been trained as social workers, so that includes other institutions than those specifically set up.

Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I do not know much about the girls from Vassar but I do want to say

now that I appreciate the replies made by the gentleman from Delaware and I am certain that they will aid me in better considering this particular amendment.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS 205

Achterman,	French,	Malloy,	Royer,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Marks,	Rush,
Baker,	Gates,	Maxwell,	Sarge,
Balthaser,	Gerard,	McClanaghan,	Sarraf,
Baughner,	Gillan,	McClester,	Scanlon,
Bentley,	Gillette,	McDermott,	Schwab,
Bentzel,	Goodwin,	McDowell,	Serrill,
Botes,	Greenwood,	McFall,	Shaffer,
Boney,	Gross,	McGrath,	Shaw,
Boorse,	Gryskewicz,	McIntosh,	Shepard,
Bower,	Gyger,	McKinney,	Simons,
Bradley,	Habbyshaw,	McLanahan,	Skale,
Breth,	Haberien,	McLane,	Snyder,
Bretherick,	Haines,	McMillen,	Sollenberger,
Brown,	Hall,	McSurdy,	Sorg,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hamilton,	Melchiorre,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, P. A.,	Hare,	Milm,	Stank,
Burns,	Harkins,	Modell,	Stine,
Burriss,	Harmuth,	Monks,	Stockham,
Cadwalader,	Harris,	Mooney,	Tarr,
Chervenak,	Heatherington,	Moran,	Tate,
Chudoff,	Helm,	Moul,	Taylor,
Cochran,	Hering,	Muir,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cohen, M. M.,	Herman,	Munley,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hersch,	Nagel,	Trout,
Cook,	Hewitt,	Nunemacher,	Turner,
Cooper,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	Van Allsburg,
Cordler,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Verona,
Corrigan,	Huntley,	O'Dare,	Vincent,
Croop,	Imbrie,	O'Mullen,	Vogt,
Cullen,	James,	O'Neill,	Voldow,
Dalrymple,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Voorhees,
Dennison,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Wagner,
DiGenova,	Jones, P. N.,	Pettit,	Watkins,
Dix,	Keenan,	Polaski,	Weingartner,
Dolon,	Kenehan,	Polen,	Weiss,
D'Ortona,	Kline,	Powers,	Welsh, E. B.,
Duffy,	Knoble,	Prosen,	Welsh, M. J.,
Early,	Kolankiewicz,	Rank,	Williams,
Eckels,	Komorowski,	Rausch,	Winner,
Elder,	Krise,	Readinger,	Wolf,
Elliott,	Lee, E. A.,	Reagan,	Wood, L. H.,
Ely,	Lee, T. H.,	Reese, D. R.,	Wood, N.,
Falkenstein,	Lelsey,	Reese, R. E.,	Woodring,
Finestone,	Leonard,	Regan,	Woodside,
Fisher,	Lesko,	Reynolds,	Wright,
Fiss,	Levy,	Rhea,	Yeakel,
Fleming,	Leydic,	Riley,	Yester,
Fletcher,	Lichtenwalter,	Rooney,	Young,
Flynn,	Longo,	Rose, S.,	Kilroy,
Foor,	Lovett,	Rose, W. E.,	Speaker.
	Lyons,	Rosenfeld,	

NAYS 0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 367, entitled:

An Act legalizing the operation of bowling alleys, and participation in the sport of bowling on Sundays.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 381, entitled:

An Act to amend section nine hundred eight of the act, approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 364), entitled "An act relating to business corporations; defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, reorganization, winding up and dissolution of such corporations; conferring certain right, powers, duties and immunities upon them and their officers and shareholders; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the second class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign business corporations may be admitted, or may continue, to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; authorizing certain State departments, boards, commissions, or officers to collect fees for services required to be rendered by this act; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," by further prescribing the procedure to be followed by shareholders who desire to become dissenting shareholders of a corporation which becomes a party to a plan of merger or consolidation; limiting the rights and remedies of shareholders who desire to object to or dissent from any merger or consolidation, and making the rights and remedies herein provided for exclusive.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 481, entitled:

An Act to amend section eighteen of the act approved the second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (P. L. 589), entitled "An act to safeguard human health and life by providing for the issuance of permits to, and regulation of persons and entities selling milk and milk products; conferring powers, and imposing duties on the Secretary of Health, the Advisory Health Board; and otherwise providing for the administration of the act; and imposing penalties," requiring local ordinances in certain cases to conform to this act and the regulations made thereunder.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 512, entitled:

An Act requiring all authorities of political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, who contract for policies of insurance on behalf of such political subdivisions, to so contract with stock insurance companies only.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 382, entitled:

An Act authorizing counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships to appropriate money for the establishment or continuance of Federal Surplus Commodities Stamp plans therein.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 208, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2724), entitled "An act relating to soil conservation and soil erosion, and regulating land use practices contributing to soil wastage and soil erosion; providing for the organization of soil conservation districts, as governmental subdivisions of the Commonwealth, with powers of enacting ordinances and regulations for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the conservation of soil resources; prescribing the officers and employes thereof, and defining their powers and duties; creating the State Soil Conservation Board in the Department of Agriculture and imposing powers and prescribing duties thereon relative to the enforcement of this act; providing financial assistance to such soil conservation districts; prescribing penalties; and making an appropriation," by providing changes in the membership of the State Soil Conservation Board; prescribing procedures for the allocation of funds among districts, requiring the filing of budget reports changing the necessary favorable vote in referenda on the creation, addition of, territory to, and dissolution of districts; changing the requirements of petitions for inclusion of additional territory; requiring district supervisors to be residents of such districts; further defining the powers of districts; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 466, (Senate Bill No. 79), entitled:

An Act to amend subsection (a) of section twelve of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 447), entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estates of decedents and of miners, and of trust estates; including the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, liabilities, accounts, discharge and removal of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, herein designated as fiduciaries; the administration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents; widow's and children's exemptions; debts of decedents, rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof, the lien thereof, sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof, judgments and executions therefor, and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof; contracts of decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate; legacies, including legacies charged on land; the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the lien of legacies and other charges; the appraisalment of real estate devised at a valuation; the ascertainment of the curtilage of dwelling houses or other buildings devised; the abatement and survival of actions, and the substitution of executors and administrators therein; the survival of causes of action and suits thereupon by or against fiduciaries; investments by fiduciaries; the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents; the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries; refunding bonds; transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries; the rights, powers, and liabilities of nonresident and foreign fiduciaries; the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees durante absentia; the recording and registration of decrees, reports and other proceedings, and the fees therefor; appeals in certain cases; and, also, generally dealing with the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the estates of decedents," by authorizing the orphans' court to set aside the widow's or children's exemption without notice or appraisalment where the property claimed is of apparent or readily ascertainable value.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 349, as follows:

An Act to authorize cities boroughs incorporated towns townships and school districts to file suggestions of non-payment and averments of default or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims and to revive judgments where the lien of such claims or the judgments thereon have been lost and providing for the reinstatement of the liens of such claims and judgments

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Whenever any city borough incorporated town township or school district has not within the period of five years after the date on which any such claim was filed sued out a writ of scire facias to reduce the claim to judgment or in the case of a tax claim has not within said period of five years filed a suggestion of nonpayment and an averment of default or whenever any writ of scire facias has been issued to reduce any such claim to judgment and by reason of defense or any other court proceedings judgment has not been entered within the period of five years after the date on which such writ was issued or whenever any such tax or municipal claim has been reduced to judgment and the city borough incorporated town township or school district has not within the period of five years after the date on which such judgment was entered or within five years after the date on which such judgment was last revived filed a suggestion of nonpayment and an averment of default or sued out a writ of scire facias to revive the same then in any such case any such city borough incorporated town township or school district may within six months after the passage and approval of this act issue its praecipe for a writ of scire facias on any such tax or municipal claim and proceed to judgment in the manner provided by law to obtain judgments upon tax or municipal claims or in case a writ of scire facias has been issued but the same has not been reduced to judgment within five years from the date of issuance issue its praecipe for an alias writ of scire facias on any such tax or municipal claim and proceed to judgment in the manner provided by law to obtain judgments upon tax or municipal claims or in the case of a tax claim where no judgment has been entered file a suggestion of nonpayment and an averment of default or in case judgment has been entered on a tax or municipal claim either file a suggestion or non-payment and an averment of default or issue its praecipe for a writ of scire facias on any such judgment and proceed to judgment in the manner provided by law to obtain judgments of revival and such claim or judgment so entered or revived shall be a valid claim or judgment and be a lien upon the real estate upon which it was a lien at the time the claim was filed or the judgment was entered and said claim or judgment may be revived or further revived and collected as other claims or judgments upon tax or municipal claims are revived and collected Provided however that the lien of any such claim or judgment shall not reattach against any real estate transferred to any purchaser during the time when the lien of any such tax or municipal claim or judgment was lost nor shall the lien of any such claim or judgment impair or affect the priority of the lien of any mortgage or other lien which gained priority because of the failure of the city borough incorporated town township or school district to sue out the writ of scire facias or file a suggestion of nonpayment and an averment of default within the five year period or was entered of record during the time the lien of such tax or municipal claim of judgment was lost.

Section 2 This act shall become effective immediately upon its final enactment

And said bill having been read at length the third time,
considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—205

Achterman,	French,	Malloy,	Royer,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Marks,	Rush,
Baker,	Gates,	Maxwell,	Sarge,
Balthaser,	Gerard,	McClanaghan,	Sarraf,
Baugher,	Gillan,	McClester,	Scanlon,
Bentley,	Gillette,	McDermott,	Schwab,
Bentzel,	Goodwin,	McDowell,	Serrill,
Boles,	Greenwood,	McFall,	Shaffer,
Boney,	Gross,	McGrath,	Shaw,
Boorse,	Gryskewicz,	McIntosh,	Shepard,
Bower,	Gyger,	McKinney,	Simons,
Bradley,	Habbyshaw,	McLanahan,	Skale,
Breth,	Haberlen,	McLane,	Snyder,
Bretherick,	Haines,	McMillen,	Sollenberger,
Brown,	Hall,	McSurdy,	Sorg,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hamilton,	Melchiorre,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, P. A.,	Hare,	Mihm,	Stank,
Burns,	Harkins,	Modell,	Stine,
Burriss,	Harmuth,	Monks,	Stockham,
Cadwalader,	Harris,	Mooney,	Tarr,
Chervenak,	Heatherington,	Moran,	Tate,
Chudoff,	Helm,	Moul,	Taylor,
Cochran,	Hering,	Muhr,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cohen, M. M.,	Herman,	Munley,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hersch,	Nagel,	Trout,
Cook,	Hewitt,	Nunemacher,	Turner,
Cooper,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	Van Allsburg,
Cordier,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Verona,
Corrigan,	Huntley,	O'Dare,	Vincent,
Croop,	Imbrie,	O'Mullen,	Vogt,
Cullen,	James,	O'Neill,	Voldow,
Dalrymple,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Voorhees,
Dennison,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Wagner,
DiGenova,	Jones, P. N.,	Pettit,	Watkins,
Dix,	Keenan,	Polaski,	Weingartner,
Dolon,	Kenehan,	Polen,	Weiss,
D'Ortona,	Kline,	Powers,	Welsh, E. B.,
Duffy,	Knoble,	Prosen,	Welsh, M. J.,
Early,	Kolankiewicz,	Rank,	Williams,
Eckels,	Komorowski,	Rausch,	Winner,
Elder,	Krise,	Readinger,	Wolf,
Ellott,	Lee, E. A.,	Reagan,	Wood, L. H.,
Ely,	Lee, T. H.,	Reese, D. R.,	Wood, N.,
Falkenstein,	Leisey,	Reese, R. E.,	Woodring,
Finestone,	Leonard,	Regan,	Woodside,
Fisher,	Lesko,	Reynolds,	Wright,
Fiss,	Levy,	Rhea,	Yeakel,
Fleming,	Leydic,	Riley,	Yester,
Fletcher,	Lichtenwalter,	Rooney,	Young,
Flynn,	Longo,	Rose, S.,	Kilroy,
Foor,	Lovett,	Rose, W. E.,	Speaker.
	Lyons,	Rosenfeld,	

NAYS—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bill numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 262.

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred

prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGE

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 19.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 10, 1941.

Whereas, December 15, 1941, will be the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights embodied in the Constitution of the United States as its first ten amendments, and

Whereas, This date which is ordinarily significant assumes unusual importance at this particular period in the history of our Nation and of the world when those fundamental rights are threatened by totalitarian forces aboard and their sympathizers at home, and

Whereas, The American Legion Spanish American War Veterans and Veterans of the World War and other veterans' and patriotic organizations and citizens have petitioned this General Assembly to urge suitable action to encourage the promotion of widespread observance of the anniversary, therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the General Assembly memorialize the Congress of the United States to designate December 15, 1941, as a national holiday and authorize the appointment of a Bill of Rights Sesqui-Centennial Commission to sponsor appropriate ceremonies and celebrations upon that day, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House to the President of the United States each of the presiding officers of the two branches in Congress and to each United States Senator and member from this Commonwealth.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SHAW, asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that the agreement under which the sewing projects were continued for two months was not reached until after the adjournment of the House last Wednesday and in order to prevent Members of the House from going to members of the Committee to ask about it, I think a brief statement is in order.

Due to the cooperation of all the parties concerned, an agreement was reached on last Wednesday, the terms of which provide that the sewing projects are to be continued for two months. During that period the Master Highway Project which is designed to act as a cushion and permit Pennsylvania to receive the benefit of an over-all computation and its contribution to WPA Projects, will be in operation. The members of your committee are quite confident, that there will be no further interruption of the sewing projects.

In order to satisfy a few complaints which have reached me within the past day or two, I have a further statement to make: In Philadelphia some of the people were told that certain projects were to be given up. That is not true. The WPA Deputy Administrator advises me to-day that in order to keep from paying exorbitant rent, certain projects are being combined in one building but the projects will not be given up. They are to continue just as they have been.

RESOLUTION

Mr. TURNER offered the following resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was twice read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1941.

Whereas, The Joint State Government Commission of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania has, within the past few days published its "First Report on the Tax and Financial Problems of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the General Assembly," which contains information and studies of great value to the General Assembly and to the people of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, The appropriation made for the use of the Joint State Government Commission permits the printing of a limited number of copies only of this report, which will be greatly inadequate to meet the demand for the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the General Assembly hereby authorizes and directs the printing of 2500 additional copies of the "First Report on the Tax and Financial Problems of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the General Assembly by The Joint State Government Commission of The General Assembly," and directs that the cost thereof be charged against the appropriation for printing required by the General Assembly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. AUKER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of the Members of the House for about five minutes of their time. I know they are anxious to get out but I have not had any hand in delaying the session this afternoon.

In submitting to the members of the House this Brief against the Rugg books, it is the desire of the Honorable George E. Jones and myself that the members of the House be brought to a full realization of the dangers inherent in these books by allowing them to be used in our public schools and especially in the Junior High schools.

It must be borne in mind when we speak of the Rugg books that they take the place of History, Civics, and Geography in the Junior Highschools and are used, as a rule, in series of 3: as a textbook, a reading book, both of which the parents can see if they so desire, and a so-called teacher's guide, which only the teachers see. It is in the teacher's guide that the instructors are taught how to lead the pupils using the text and reference books in thoughts and in ideas which will very strongly tend, if not altogether so, to have a realization or conviction that our form of Government is not of the right kind; that a new social order should be created, based very strongly on the collectivistic form of government; the principles, concepts and forms of which are so amply and aptly illustrated in the world today by the so called totalatarian states.

It is further the thought of the sponsors of these Bills to bring the House members to an awareness of the fact that the use of these books and all books of a similar nature, or series of books such as Dr. Rugg's "Social Science Series" is particularly dangerous at this time. And, too, it possibly may seem more or less of a paradox that Dr. Rugg and his colleagues in the "Progressive Educational Association of America" should be advocating at the time their text and reference books and their "teachers guides." Courses and teachings, which it is contended, will break down the American Democratic way of life and create in the minds

of students a prejudice against the United States Constitution; against its system or checks and balances which is so fundamental for the protection of minorities in this country, and would pave the way for a collectivist social order. And that further bringing a conclusion in the student's mind that social, economical and political conditions in these United States are so bad that honesty, frugality and thrift rarely bring rewards, I say at this time, paradox, when the totalitarian states are seeking and using every means in their power to create in the minds of people and school children of the democracies, ideas and conclusions that their own form of government and school systems and economic life is a failure and this for the purpose of hastening the down-fall of the democratic governments of the world and creating universally throughout the world their own system of totalitarian government with all powers of whatsoever nature supreme in the state and with the state having control of the economic life, individual and civic, and religious life of the people.

Dr. Rugg has stated that he did not believe that an educator should not belong to any political party. We contend that such a statement is un-American and that in making such a statement he shows very strongly his weakness to acclaim that he is a good American. Most certainly, educators should of a necessity ought to belong to at least if not in a minority party, then assuredly in one of the major political parties. For we believe that it can be taken as a well proven fact that the safety of our form of Government and the continuance of the same rests upon the fact that there are two major political parties in the Country and have always been two such parties.

The sponsors of this Bill are not acting for the American Legion. Dr. Rugg has dared the critics of his books to state in what particulars they are objectionable. The sponsors of these two Bills, to wit, the Bill to remove the Rugg books from the schools of Pennsylvania and the Bill to investigate all books which tend to create un-American or un-Democratic ideas in the pupils minds, accept that challenge. As stated in the Brief, much more material is available. We believe that the situation is so critical in our schools at this time that an immediate investigation should be started seeing whether or not the allegations made are true or not true.

Dr. Rugg in a brief public address or press conference fell back on the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights as part of his defense. We say to you that in the fear of infringing of civil liberties the American people have coddled our un-American foe at every turn. We further allege, that the people who are trying to instill into the peoples' minds and especially into the minds of susceptible school children who are not mature enough to be able to evaluate different opinions, that the proponents of such teachings and such ideas are deliberately using our Constitution and our Bill of Rights as a convenient shield for their subversive aims. We believe that it is high time that some action be taken to correct these conditions as they do exist and that the time to act is now, and as quickly as possible, and that we show to these people if such conditions exist that we are not going to allow such conditions and teachings in our schools and allow our pupils, especially in the Junior High school grades, to be lead astray by such teachings.

In conclusion, therefore, we respectfully ask this House

and the Committee which hold these bills to act as quickly as possible in order that action may be started.

INTERROGATION

Mr. SHEPARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Auker.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Blair, Permit himself to be interrogated.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I shall.

Mr. SHEPARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman how long the Rugg books have been used in Pennsylvania.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Shepard, I cannot say the exact number of years. I would say somewhere between seven and ten years. I might add further that I do not believe, while I am perfectly willing to submit myself to questioning at any time, we should prolong the session this afternoon by going into this matter. When there is a bill in the House to appoint an investigating commission whose function it will be to investigate thoroughly all questions raised on matters of this kind that discussion may come before the House.

Mr. SHEPARD. I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman know the number of Rugg books which are used in Pennsylvania in our schools, and how they are distributed.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I do not know.

Mr. SHEPARD. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman know in just what grades these books are being used?

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I would say as I said in my statement, that they are used in junior high school grades mostly. However, if the gentleman read the brief that was laid on his desk, the question is answered in there. Some are being used in the elementary grades and some in high schools. What proportion, I cannot say at this time.

Mr. SHEPARD. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Charlie McCarthy Turner?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, may I say that the gentleman from Blair is well able to take care of himself on the floor of this House.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I presume the gentleman refers to me.

Mr. SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. TURNER. No, Mr. Speaker, I want to answer his question, but before I agree to be interrogated I would say that I presume that the gentleman from Philadelphia is speaking of his desire to interrogate Charlie McCarthy Turner, as I am the only Turner in the House he must mean me. However, I would say, Mr. Speaker, I would not be willing to be interrogated as Charlie McCarthy Turner because there would be nothing coming from Charlie McCarthy.

Mr. SHEPARD. Mr. Speaker, my only observation would be that since the gentleman who read the statement does not seem to know much about the books and use in the schools, my association and knowledge of the children in the public schools during the last ten years, is that they do not seem to know much about what is in any book. However, I do think, Mr. Speaker, in refer-

ence to this statement, that the gentleman ought to furnish us with direct quotations from these books, rather than from this quotation that has been deduced by somebody who has perhaps not read the Rugg books, and I ask that he give the House a little more enlightenment on the material in these books rather than just introduce it through someone who may or may not have read the book.

CONSENT TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TURNER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman from Philadelphia to say that from his observation of the children for the last ten years, they did not know what was in the

books. Mr. Speaker, I would say from observation of my colleagues in the House that goes back further than ten years.

COMMITTEE MEETING

The following Committee meeting was announced:
Municipal Corporations, Monday, March 3 at 8 p. m. in Room 323.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, March 3, 1941, at 9 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 2:35 p. m.) the House adjourned.