

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, if we only had one family on relief the percentage of administration would be about six hundred per cent. It is impossible to keep the rate at a low basis when the basis goes down. I believe, also, Mr. President, the employes are under civil service and while there is only so many as they need they are still provided at a fixed rate.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire to further interrogate the gentleman from Northampton.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Northampton permit himself to be further interrogated?

Mr. BARTLETT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, does the gentleman from Northampton know whether during the two year period he has referred to in his very fine speech how many people employed in the department have been released during that same period?

Mr. BARTLETT. I do not have that figure, Mr. President.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. President, it seems to me it is conceivable both the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Shapiro, and the gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Bartlett, may be in the right, if you take their basis.

As I understand it, suppose at the time of the maximum expenses in Pennsylvania the cost of administration was one million dollars and suppose at the present time the cost of administration is \$900,000, then there is a reduction of 9 per cent, but if you take it on the percentage that is being spent for assistance then in that case the ratio may go up a bit although the absolute expense is less.

Now, Mr. President, I may be wrong but I am inclined to think the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Shapiro, has considered it in the ratio of the amount expended for relief and the gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Bartlett, has considered it on the absolute expense for administration during any one period, as compared with the present, and therefore if that be so both of those gentlemen are right in their statements.

Mr. SHAPIRO. Mr. President, you have the same conditions and you have the same figures. In September of 1937, with the same \$8,585,000 total as in December of 1940 the figures for administration are 7.3 per cent; they are now 8.8 per cent.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. President, I did not quite understand what the gentleman from Philadelphia said. Was that the percentage of the amount given out for assistance?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Mr. President, you can take it either way. I will give you the figures as follows:

In December of 1940 the total figures for relief expenditures were \$9,240,000, payable from federal funds \$1,925,000, payable from state funds \$7,314,000; the percentage is 8.8 per cent.

In September of 1939, two years plus a few months, the total was \$8,500,000 instead of \$9,000,000; the federal funds were \$1,400,000—almost alike; the state funds were \$6,700,000 instead of \$7,300,000 and the percentage was 7.5 per cent—1.3 per cent less in administrative cost.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. President, that is the percentage on what?

Mr. SHAPIRO. Mr. President, that is the percentage on any one of those figures you want to take; it is the percentage of state and local; according to the report here, the administrative state and local percentage was 7.5 per cent in 1937, in September, at a time when the state spent \$600,000 less than they spend today, and the percentage

today is 8.8 per cent. You can take it any way you wish. Administrative expenses have increased and they only have increased because they have not reduced the pay roll to meet the lowered demands on the fund.

### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GELTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 25, 1941 at 11:00 o'clock, a. m.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 6:28 o'clock, p. m. until Tuesday, March 25, 1941, at 11:00 o'clock a. m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1941

The House met at 9 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Elmer Kilroy) in the Chair.

### PRAYER

The CHAPLAIN, Rev. DONALD McFALL offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, God of Mercy and of Truth, we would ask Thee to make the door of this House of Representatives so wide that there might pass through it all mankind in need of that which is marked by Love and Friendship; that which is prompted by Thy Spirit, O God.

Yet, at the same time, we desire it to be so narrow, in order that envy, pride, and hate may be shut out.

Make its threshold smooth enough to be no stumbling-block to those who are weak, especially the children and youth of our State; yet rugged and strong enough to turn back all those who would ask to destroy life marked by noble character.

Great God, make the door of this House of Representatives the gateway to a higher and nobler order of living within every home of our beloved State.

We ask it in the name of Christ, Thy Son. Amen.

### JOURNAL APPROVED

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of Wednesday, March 19, 1941.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of Wednesday, March 19, 1941, when, on motion of Mr. MODEL, unani- mously agreed to, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

### BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. FALKENSTEIN. HOUSE BILL No. 905.

An Act permitting certain organizations to conduct the playing of the game of bingo under certain circumstances; providing for the issuance, suspension and revocation of licenses therefor; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. WEINGARTNER. HOUSE BILL No. 906.

An Act to amend sub-section (f) of Section 8 of the Act approved May 29, 1931, (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on non-payment thereof; requiring the receivers and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district and poor district

taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the liens thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereinafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," as amended by the Act of Assembly approved June 20, 1939, (P. L. 498), by increasing the commissions of the county treasurers which shall be deducted from the amount to be paid to the taxing district upon any settlement with the taxing district.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. REGAN. HOUSE BILL No. 907.

An Act to amend sections nine hundred forty-two, nine hundred forty-three, and nine hundred forty-five 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 providing for payment into the State Treasury of fines and penalties in certain cases involving cruelty to animals.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. STINE. HOUSE BILL No. 908.

An Act to amend the next to the last paragraph of section four and to further amend section sixteen of the act, approved the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 885), entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of cooperative agricultural associations having capital stock; and defining agriculture so as to include persons engaged in agriculture, dairying, livestock raising, poultry raising, floriculture, mushroom growing; beekeeping, horticulture, and other allied occupations; and providing penalties," by defining the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission over such associations, and regulating the sale and marketing of milk thereby.

Referred to the Committee on Dairy-Industries.

By Mr. LEONARD. HOUSE BILL No. 909.

To further amend section three hundred three of and to add section three hundred seven to the act, approved the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 15, 1933-34), entitled as amended "An act to regulate and restrain the sale, manufacture, possession, transportation, importation, traffic in, and use of alcohol, and alcoholic and malt or brewed beverages; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and its agents, the Department of Public Instruction, other officers of the State government, courts, and district attorneys; authorizing the establishment and operation of State stores for the sale of such beverages not for consumption on the premises, and the granting of licenses, subject to local option, to sell such beverages for consumption on and off the premises; forbidding importation or bringing of such beverages into the State except as herein provided; prohibiting certain sales or practices in, connection with, and transactions in such beverages by licensees and others; providing for the forfeiture of certain property; making disposition of the receipts from State stores and of fees; and imposing penalties," by providing for the appointment of assistant managers in Pennsylvania Liquor Stores; and by establishing minimum salaries for certain employes of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board working in Pennsylvania Liquor Stores.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. VAN ALLSBURG. HOUSE BILL No. 910.

Providing State-aid for certain agricultural associations and counties holding annual agricultural exhibitions; regulating the payment thereof; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Agriculture.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Messrs. CHUDOFF and FINESTONE.

HOUSE BILL No. 911.

Making hospital records admissible in evidence in civil and criminal proceedings without being proven by the persons who made the same.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. REUBEN E. COHEN. HOUSE BILL No. 912.

An Act authorizing guardians and trustees to purchase life endowment or annuity contracts in companies approved and duly authorized to carry on such business in the State of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Messrs. REUBEN E. COHEN and BRETH.  
HOUSE BILL No. 913.

An Act making an appropriation to the Sanitary Water Board.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TARR. HOUSE BILL No. 914.

An Act permitting and regulating fishing in certain reservoirs used for public water supply purposes in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Fish Commissioners; modifying the laws with respect to trespass, and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. THOMAS H. LEE. HOUSE BILL No. 915.

An Act to further amend section two thousand four hundred nine of the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," further regulating the award of purchasing contracts by the Department of Property and Supplies.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. PETROSKY and LOVETT.  
HOUSE BILL No. 916.

Making an appropriation to the Department of Highways for the erection and construction of ramp over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Borough of West Leechburg, and for the construction of the necessary approaches thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. PETROSKY and LOVETT.  
HOUSE BILL No. 917.

Establishing certain public roads and streets in the borough of West Leechburg, Westmoreland County, as a

state highway; providing for their construction and maintenance by the Department of Highways, and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. BRETH and TARR. HOUSE BILL No. 918.

To amend the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," as amended, by establishing a Dog Control Commission and defining its powers and duties; and repealing inconsistent acts or parts of acts.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. TARR. HOUSE BILL No. 919.

To amend subsections two, five and six of section seven hundred and twenty-four of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by eliminating the killing of elk or bear destroying property.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Messrs. BRETH and HAINES. HOUSE BILL No. 920.

To amend clause (f) of section seven hundred and thirty-one of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by reducing the fine for failure to tag or mark big game.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Messrs. BRETH and HAINES. HOUSE BILL No. 921.

To amend section four hundred and two of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by changing permit fees for taxidermists.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Mr. BRETH. HOUSE BILL No. 922.

To amend clause (c) of section four hundred one and sections four hundred six and seven hundred sixteen of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by providing for the purchase and sale of deer hides in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Mr. BRETH.

HOUSE BILL No. 923.

To amend clause (v) of section one thousand four hundred and one of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by authorizing appropriations to provide adequate game food and cover; and prescribing methods relating thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Mr. PROSEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 924.

An Act to amend section four hundred two of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation; and providing for refunds," further regulating the registration of motor vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. BRETH.

HOUSE BILL No. 925.

An Act to amend section eight hundred and fifteen of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by further controlling shooting during big game season.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Mr. ELDER.

HOUSE BILL No. 926.

An Act to further amend section one thousand two hundred one of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and mis-

cellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further providing for the magistrate before whom informations in summary proceedings shall be brought.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. MARKS. HOUSE BILL No. 927.

An Act to amend part of section one of the act, approved the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2443), entitled "An act to fix the number of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State; and to apportion the State into representative districts, as provided by the Constitution," by further apportioning the legislative districts of Montgomery County.

Referred to the Committee on Legislative Apportionment.

By Mr. MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 928.

An Act to amend section three hundred twenty of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by requiring additional information on game reports.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Messrs. MAXWELL and WEISS.  
HOUSE BILL No. 929.

To amend subsection (g) of section nine hundred and forty-two of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by providing additional protective measures.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Messrs. MAXWELL and WEISS.  
HOUSE BILL No. 930.

To amend section one thousand four hundred and one of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by providing for additional conservation activities.

Referred to the Committee on Game.

By Messrs. HARKINS and O'NEILL.  
HOUSE BILL No. 931.

To further amend section six of the act, approved the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2603), entitled "An act relating to vocational education; creating vocational school districts for the purpose of conducting systems of vocational schools, departments or classes; providing for their government; prescribing their powers and duties; conferring powers and duties; conferring powers and imposing duties on school districts and on the State Board for Vocational Education; and providing for referendum in certain cases," fixing the rate of the annual tax levy; requiring county commissioners or boards for the assessment and revision of taxes to furnish, at the expense of the county, certified duplicates of last adjusted valuations of real estate; making the same taxable for vocational school purposes; and making further provision with reference to the bond of tax collectors.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. READINGER. HOUSE BILL No. 932.

To further amend section four hundred five of the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," by removing the Secretary of the Commonwealth as a member of the Board of Finance and Revenue.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. KENEHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 933.

To further amend sections four and five of the act, approved the sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 90), entitled "An act to promote uniformity in the assessment and taxation of properties and persons within the territorial limits of cities of the second class A, by providing that city and school taxes within such territorial limits shall be assessed, levied, and collected upon the basis of the assessments for taxation for county purposes; and requiring the furnishing of tax duplicates by the county taxing authorities to such cities and to school districts coterminous therewith; abolishing the department of assessors in cities of the second class A; consolidating tax statements covering city, school, county, and poor taxes therein, and making uniform the time for levy and collection of said taxes respectively, and regulating the discounts therefrom and penalties thereon," by further regulating discounts for prompt payment of taxes and penalties and interest imposed on said taxes and by changing the date of certain tax payments.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Second Class.

By Mr. McCLANAGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 934.

An Act for the preservation of eyesight and the prevention of blindness; declaring a policy in reference thereto; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Health; and prescribing qualifications for persons administering such work.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation

By Mr. McCLANAGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 935.

An Act to add clause (m) to section four hundred ten, and to add clause (e) to section four hundred eleven of the act, approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," requiring

policies of life insurance to state rate of interest on loans and prohibiting provisions allowing the compounding of such interest.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

### SENATE MESSAGE

#### SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 297. (HOUSE BILL No. 936.)

An Act to further amend section ten of the act approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) entitled "An act imposing a State Tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax, and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation;" by limiting the amount of the liquid fuels tax payable to counties and the uses for which such moneys may be expended.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

SENATE BILL No. 298. (HOUSE BILL No. 937.)

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor License Fund to the Department of Highways for allocation to and expenditure in cities, boroughs, towns and townships of the Commonwealth for maintenance, construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, or improvement of municipal roads, highways and bridges, during the calendar years one thousand nine hundred forty-two and one thousand nine hundred forty-three, permitting the use of the funds for maintenance and repair of municipal roads, highways and bridges under certain conditions; and providing for the method of payment to such political subdivisions.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

SENATE BILL No. 270. (HOUSE BILL No. 938.)

An Act to amend section seven hundred and two of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (Pamphlet Laws one hundred three), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by authorizing such townships to regulate the use of certain parks and recreational grounds; providing penalties for violation of rules prescribed therefor; and authorizing police officers to arrest violators thereof on view.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

SENATE BILL No. 268. (HOUSE BILL No. 939.)

An Act to further amend section three hundred one of the act, approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (P. L. 789), entitled as amended "An act relating to insurance; establishing an insurance department; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating to the licensing, qualification, regulation, examination, suspension, and dissolution of insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and certain societies and orders, the examination and regulation of fire insurance rating bureaus, and the licensing and regulation of insurance agents and brokers; the service of legal process upon foreign in-

surance companies, associations or exchanges; providing penalties, and repealing existing laws," further regulating the computation of the reserve liability of life insurance companies and the issuance of life insurance policies.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

#### RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. ACHTERMAN.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 57.

In the House of Representatives, March 24, 1941.

Whereas, Newspapers have carried reports concerning the operation of certain state hospitals within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which, if true, show an extremely reprehensible situation existing in such state hospitals; and

Whereas, There have been charges made that certain trustees and supervisory officials have committed criminal acts; and

Whereas, Certain state hospitals have lost their official standing and rating with the American Medical Association; and

Whereas, The conduct of certain trustees of state hospitals has resulted in unfavorable criticism of the operation of said hospitals; and

Whereas, If these charges are true, the situation calls for immediate attention by the legislative branch of the government to remedy such a condition; therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee of three members of the House, and the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint a committee of three members of the Senate to act as a legislative committee to investigate the maintenance, operation and conduct of all hospitals within this Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall have power to issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, requesting and commanding any person or persons to appear before them and to answer such questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee may deem necessary. Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of the courts of this Commonwealth. Each member of said committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee. Any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to testify before said committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the said committee, because of the urgency of the situation, report to the House as speedily as possible, with appropriate recommendations.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TARR.

RESOLUTION No. 58.

In the House of Representatives, March 19, 1941.

It has long been a custom in the United States and in other countries throughout the world to observe the first day of May as May Day, and to mark such observances by various kinds of celebrations, which sometimes have taken the form of demonstrations against our established democratic form of government.

Almost a decade ago the American Legion organization in Fayette County inaugurated a new and more appropriate observance of the first day of May, by staging a parade and celebration in the name of Americanism.

The first day of May has since been annually observed and celebrated as Americanism Day by patriotic societies, veterans' organizations and other groups, both in Fayette County and throughout the Commonwealth, and it has been the custom of the Governor of the Commonwealth to issue his proclamation signifying the observance of Americanism Day.

The present world crisis constitutes a serious threat to those American principles of life and government, which

were established with such great sacrifice and which have since been maintained and protected so valiantly, thus making it particularly significant and appropriate the observance of May first as Americanism Day in the year of 1941, now therefore be it

Resolved, By the Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to arrange appropriate ceremonies at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on August 30, 1941, in anticipation of the observance of May first as Americanism Day, and be it further

Resolved, That the Members of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the officers of the American Legion Post No. 51 and Veterans' of Foreign War Post No. 47 of Uniontown, Fayette County, and the state officers of the various other veterans' and patriotic organizations throughout the Commonwealth be invited to attend such ceremonies, and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby urged to issue his proclamation signifying May 1, 1941 as Americanism Day, and calling upon all patriotic, veteran, fraternal and civic organizations to hold celebrations of this day in such a manner as will bring to the people of the Commonwealth the full realization of the benefits, privileges and blessings that come to them through the continuance of our American form of government, and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania further urges all persons in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to join in a real American celebration of May 1, 1941 as Americanism Day.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

## SENATE MESSAGES

### RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 18, 1941.

Whereas, "The Glory that was Greece," is a term well known to educated men the world over, Greece of antiquity was the cradle of our civilization. From Greece we have derived our laws, our literature, our art, our concepts of justice and of the dignity of man. Indeed, Greece belongs to all mankind;

Whereas, that treasured pearl of our language, the word democracy, meaning the rule of the people, is derived from the ancient Greek, Democracy was founded in ancient Athens. When Greece of the early Christian era, the home of so many Saints, Fathers and Doctors of the Church, fell to the pagan conqueror, the word democracy vanished through the ages to be revived by our own glorious nation at its foundation.

Whereas, on March 25, 1821, the Greece of modern times became an independent nation through the never-ending faith, hope, and courage of her people. In the century that followed, Greece all too often has been the battle ground of nations, but the spirit of indomitable courage of the Lacedaemonians at Thermopylae has been handed down through centuries. Indeed, the word Spartan is synonymous with courage. Today, Greece again struggles to maintain her liberty and freedom as a nation; she defends not only her soil, but those classical treasures of antiquity of which she is the world's custodian; once ruined in the havoc of modern war, they can never be restored. It is to be hoped that when peace is restored that the nations of the world will remember the "Glory that is Greece" and restore all Greek territory to the blue and white cross of St. George.

Whereas, the Greeks have been associated with the United States since the early days of the Republic. In 1804 the first challenge to our infant nation embroiled us in war with the Barbary States of Northern Africa. Our slogan of that day, "Millions for defense, but not a

cent for tribute," brought us the respect of the nations of the world. The slogan is still valid in our day! Our young navy crossed the seas and wrote glorious chapters of our history under Decatur and Bainbridge. Wars are not won by naval victories alone; our infant republic could not send a military expedition across the seas. However, a military force was organized under the command of General William Eaton, U.S.A., and Colonel Tobias Lear who had been military secretary to George Washington: this force was composed mainly of Greeks supported by a small force of Neapolitan gunners. These Greek Companies fought valiantly alongside the United States Marines. Their repeated assaults brought the war to a successful conclusion in 1805 by the capture of the Tripolitan Capitol of Derne. Our Greek companies were repeatedly mentioned in the dispatches for their courage and sacrifice. Thus General Eaton in his dispatch to Commodore Samuel Barron concerning the assault on Derne on April 29, 1805, states, "Our forces ashore successfully assaulted Derne, led by Patrick N. O'Bannon of the Marines along with our Greek companies. The loss in killed and wounded this day were mostly Greeks. They well supported their ancient character." Thus the Greeks made the supreme sacrifice and contributed their lives in the early days of our republic.

Whereas, people of Greek origin or descent have greatly contributed to the progress of the United States as citizens of the republic. They have been loyal, progressive and law abiding. They have entered the various phases of American life and contributed greatly thereto. They have been noted for their community spirit in matters of charity and human kindness. Their campaign in education for American citizenship has been outstanding. In the early days of our present economic depression, having engaged extensively in the food trades in the United States, they willingly fed thousands of persons out of their love for their fellow man before either private or governmental social agencies could bring themselves to the realization of the catastrophe that had overtaken us.

Whereas, a campaign is now in progress in the United States for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed women and children of Greece. Such relief as has been afforded has been most thankfully received. The campaign has been conducted with dignity and restraint. Our citizens of Hellenic origin have steadfastly refused to indulge in a campaign of recrimination and hate, or tell us what we should do on their behalf. This is eminently befitting an ancient and cultured people. They realize that our nation is derived from many peoples and that our national unity is of paramount importance. Now be it therefore

Resolved, (if the House concur), That the Legislature of this state acknowledge the contribution made to our nation by persons of Hellenic origin by endorsing the celebration of Greek Independence Day on March 25th as Hellenic Day, and be it further

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), that his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania shall issue, publish and declare an appropriate proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, designating for observance this year, the twenty-fifth day of March, as Hellenic Day.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

### RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 18, 1941.

Whereas, On March 7 and 8, 1941, at California State Teachers' College, California, Pennsylvania, was held the second session of the Annual Student Congress of the Western Pennsylvania District of the National Forensic League, and

Whereas, Students representing high schools from Beaverdale, Bentleyville, Brownsville, California, Cumber-

land Township, Centerville, Charleroi, Derry Township, East Pike Run, Glassport, Monessen, Hurst of Mount Pleasant Township, Munhall, Point Marion, St. Vincent, Waynesburg, and West View participated in this Congress, and

Whereas, This Congress affords training for more than 150 high school students in the proper methods of legislative procedure, and

Whereas, It is necessary in these perilous times that the citizens of the United States do their utmost to insure the Democratic form of government for the future citizens of this nation. Therefore be it

Resolved (if the House concur), That the Sponsors of this Student Congress together with the students themselves be highly commended for their efforts to preserve democracy, and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Assembly of Pennsylvania that the Student Congress be continued and, if possible, broadened to include a larger number of students, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all schools participating in the Student Congress and to every student who took part.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

##### APPROVAL OF HOUSE BILLS Nos. 225 and 402

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 19, 1941.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed the following:

House Bill No. 225, Printer's No. 18, entitled, "An Act Relating to 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."

House Bill No. 402, Printer's No. 48, entitled, "An Act Providing for the organization government discipline maintenance and regulation of an additional land force to be known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps for the defense of the Commonwealth during any period of time in which the National Guard of Pennsylvania or any part thereof shall be in active service of the United States."

ARTHUR H. JAMES.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

##### APPROVAL OF HOUSE BILL No. 320

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 20, 1941.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 320, Printer's No. 27, entitled, "An act to amend section one of the act approved the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (P. L. 387) entitled 'An act to authorize execution of process in certain cases in equity concerning property within the jurisdiction of the court and on defendants not resident or found therein' authorizing execution of process in certain cases for the perpetuation of testimony."

ARTHUR H. JAMES.

#### COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications and petitions which were read by the Clerk.

##### RELIEF

A communication from Steel City Industrial Union Council, Pittsburgh, addressed to the Speaker, urging a relief appropriation of \$200,000,000.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

##### LIQUOR LICENSES

A resolution from the Council of the City of Duquesne, filed by Mr. Kenneth Harkins, requesting that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pay to cities of third class liquor license fees now held by the Commonwealth for the years 1940 and 1941.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

##### POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, PARK GUARDS

A communication from LaSalle College Civic and Social Congress, Philadelphia, addressed to the Speaker, endorsing enactment of legislation increasing salaries of firemen, policemen and park guards.

Referred to the Committee on Cities First Class.

##### PHILADELPHIA-MERGER

An extract from the minutes of the Board of Commissioners, Township of Haverford, protesting merger with the City of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Cities First Class.

##### HOME RULE

Resolutions from the City Councils of Duquesne and Clairton opposing passage of House Bill No. 7, providing for home rule for cities of the third class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities Third Class.

##### SCHOOL BANDS

A communication from citizens in the Beaver Valley, particularly Beaver Falls, favoring passage of legislation providing for school bands.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

##### SABOTAGE

A resolution from Philadelphia Industrial Union Council protesting passage of House Bill No. 452, anti-sabotage bill.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

##### LIQUOR LICENSES

A communication from Mr. E. P. Gager, representing a class in the Asbury M. E. Church, Scranton, addressed to the Speaker, protesting passage of legislation to extend hours for the sale of intoxicating beverages by liquor licensees.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

##### VETERANS

A communication from the Department Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Uniontown, addressed to the Speaker, protesting the recommending of House Bills, Nos. 6, 89, 90, 104, 180 and 182.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## DELINQUENT TAXES

A resolution by the Council of the City of Duquesne, filed by Mr. L. Kenneth Harkins, requesting repeal of Act 276, Approved the 29th day of June, 1929, relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

## PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE

A communication from Philadelphia Merchants' Association, addressed to the Speaker, favoring passage of House Bill No. 707, and protesting passage of House Bills Nos. 676, 684 and 685.

A petition from citizens of Philadelphia, transmitted by letter of G. D. Dragone, O. D. addressed to the Speaker, favoring passage of House Bills Nos. 684 and 685.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

## WATER SANITATION COMPACT

A communication from Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed to the Speaker, favoring passage of House Bill No. 121.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

## HOUSE BILLS NOS. 199, 364, 397

A communication from Eden Park Volunteer Fire Co. and Relief Association, McKeesport, addressed to the Speaker, favoring passage of House Bills Nos. 199, 364 and 397.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## RELIEF

A communication from Steel City Industrial Union Council, Pittsburgh, addressed to the Speaker, urging the rejection of the report of the Joint State Government Commission giving local relief boards autonomy.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

## OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Resolutions from Locals 606, and 612, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, endorsing a deficiency appropriation to meet claims and liabilities to workmen.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

## COMMUNICATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

UNITED STATES SENATE  
Committee on Finance

March 14, 1941.

Mr. Thomas J. Callahan  
Chief Clerk  
House of Representatives  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
Dear Mr. Callahan:

Attached herewith is a part of the Congressional Record of March 13th in which I arranged to have printed the resolution on the Bill of Rights passed by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and concurred in by the Senate. I also introduced and had printed in the Record Senate Joint Resolution 51, and am enclosing a number of copies of the Resolution. I shall do whatever I can to have the measure become law.

With every kind wish, I am  
Most cordially yours

JAMES J. DAVIS

## 77th CONGRESS

1st Session

S. J. RES. 51

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 13, 1941.

Mr. Davis introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights as the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The 15th day of December 1941 is the day on which occurs the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights as the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Such day assumes unusual importance and significance during the present critical period in the history of our Nation and of the world when the fundamental rights of free people, as set forth in such amendments, are being threatened by totalitarian forces abroad and their sympathizers at home: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order that the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights as the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be duly commemorated, the 15th day of December 1941 is hereby declared to be a national public holiday throughout the United States.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of providing for appropriate ceremonies and celebrations on such day, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Bill of Rights Sesquicentennial Commission (hereafter referred to as the "Commission"), to be composed of seven commissioners, as follows: Three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, two Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman and vice chairman from among their number. If any vacancies occur in the membership of the Commission, such vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided for the original appointments.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commission to sponsor appropriate ceremonies and celebrations to be held throughout the United States on December 15, 1941, in commemoration of such anniversary.

Sec. 4. The Commission is authorized to make such expenditures for the purpose of carrying out its functions under this joint resolution as it may deem advisable, but no expenditure shall be made except for the purposes authorized by a majority of the members thereof. Expenditures of the Commission shall be paid upon the presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman of the Commission.

Sec. 5. The authority of the Commission under this joint resolution shall cease and terminate on June 30, 1942, at which time the Commission shall make a report of its expenditures and activities under this joint resolution to the Congress.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$10,000, to be expended by the Commission for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE  
REGULATION OF MILK IN PENNSYLVANIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Special Commission of the General Assembly to investigate regulation of milk in Pennsylvania which was read by the Clerk.

(For report see Appendix)



## COMMUNICATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication which was read by the Clerk as follows:

Perry E. Wright  
27 South Richhill Street,  
Waynesburg, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Harrisburg

Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1941.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives:

In a brief, but my best way, I will try to pay you my respects. Personally I am very well, but the house I live in is getting a little dilapidated; it is tottering on its foundations, its walls are badly shattered, its roof is worn, and the whole structure trembles with every wind, and I think that I will have to move out of it before very long.

This life and the beyond puts something into a man which no words can tell, it may be, the truth about life and the brightness on the other side of its shadow.

Life at its basest, life at its best find the end. Death is the starkest tragedy in the story of man.

Sometimes even the bravest are tempted to give up, let down, and turn cynic. But that strange Man on His rough but rugged Cross outside The City Gate, rebukes us, shames our shoddy mood, and calls us back to courage. Facing the realities, man must endure his going hence as his coming hither.

Life is being and becoming and it does not yet appear what it shall be. We could not have imagined this life, nor can we see beyond it, and friends, most of our comforts come between troubles.

Our job is not to see what lies in the distant future, but to do what lies at hand; great things are done by inward urges, or outward necessity—they are drawn from us by struggle.

Lincoln said "Man is entitled to long life, but he should do something to comfort others."

Nothing has happened to me in years that gave me more real comfort than the act of this body of law makers of one of the greatest states in the world's greatest nations, when they placed on record in the House Journal here, the resolution relative to the passing of my life's companion into the great beyond.

Please allow me with all the manhood and fervor that I possess to say, I thank you.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) PERRY E. WRIGHT

## COMMUNICATIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication which was read by the Clerk as follows:

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER OF THE LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

ROY E. FURMAN  
General Contractor  
Waynesburg, Pa.

March 21, 1941.

Hon. Elmer Kilroy, Speaker,  
House of Representatives,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Due to the fact that it has been impossible for me to attend the meetings of the Local Government Commission, I am herewith submitting to you my resignation as a member thereof.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROY E. FURMAN.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION APPOINTMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Nagel to succeed the former Speaker of the House, Honorable Roy E. Furman, to the Local Government Commission.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## RESIGNATIONS OF HOUSE EMPLOYEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications which were read by the Clerk:

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. T. J. Callahan, Chief Clerk,  
House of Representatives,  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

I hereby tender my resignation as Transcribing Clerk House of Representatives, effective at the close of business February 28, 1941.

(Signed) ANTHONY J. SADOWSKI.

February 28, 1941.

To the Chief Clerk of the House:

I hereby tender my resignation as Clerk to Committee of the House of Representatives to become effective today.

(Signed) MARIE M. CASAZZA.

## RESOLUTION

## REPORT FROM SLATE COMMITTEE

Mr. LOVETT offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, March 24, 1941.

Resolved, That Marie Casazza be elected Transcribing Clerk of the House of Representatives effective March 1, 1941.

## SENATE MESSAGE

## TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 24, 1941.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 31, 1941, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 31, 1941, at 9:00 p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was unanimously concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

## WELCOME EXTENDED TO MEMBER

The SPEAKER, The Chair welcomes to the House this evening the gentleman from Philadelphia Mr. Finnerty who has been absent during a long and serious illness. The Chair is confident he is expressing the sentiment of all the members of this House.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, I wish to take advantage of this opportu-

ity to thank the many Members of this House on both the Democrat and Republican sides for the many telephone calls, telegrams and letters which I received. The letters, numbering exactly one hundred five were messages of good wishes and "get well" cards from both the Republicans and Democratic members.

I want to thank the Republican members and the Democratic members who sent me many beautiful flowers during my illness. I want particularly to thank our worthy chaplain for two consoling letters and a prayer book and for the prayer he offered up for my recovery.

I owe a lot to the Chief Clerk and his assistants in this House for the wonderful service they gave me in keeping me in touch with the doings of this House. I had but one disappointment when I was sick and that was that I was compelled to miss the Saint Patrick's Day dinner. I worked on that committee and was very active on it during the four terms I have been in this House. That was quite a disappointment, but I had one consolation. On the day of the dinner I read a poem in one of the newspapers, and part of that poem said that as long as there is one Irishman alive there will always be a Saint Patrick's Day celebration. I hope we will all be present for the next one.

I am glad to be back, I am glad to be as well as I am, and I hope to be with you to help out in the proceedings of this House and to help make Pennsylvania a better place in which to live.

#### USE OF HALL OF HOUSE GRANTED

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I request permission of the House to use the Hall of the House tomorrow at eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of a public hearing, before the Liquor Control Committee. The hearing has been scheduled for the old Caucus Room. Many of our members tell me they hope to have quite a number of people from their districts here for that public hearing. For that reason I think it will be necessary to use the hall of the House for the public hearing.

The SPEAKER. Will the House grant permission for the use of the Hall of the House as requested? The Chair hears no objection and consent is granted.

#### PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. FINNERTY asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Cities First Class to meet during the session of the House.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

The Speaker for Mr. MARSHALL M. COHEN for tonight and tomorrow on account of illness.

Mr. Rosenfeld for Mr. SKALE on account of illness.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. MODELL, from the Committee on Cities—First Class, reported as committed House Bill No. 596, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Council of the City of Philadelphia to fix the salaries of members of the Park Guards, and authorizing the Park Commission to classify the Park Guards and to pay the salaries as set by the City Council.

Mr. MODELL, from the Committee on Cities—First

Class, reported as committed, House Bill No. 597, entitled:

An Act to amend section two of article five of the act approved the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (P. L. 581) entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth" by classifying employes and officers of the Bureau of Police and Fire and certain employes of the Electrical Bureau assigned exclusively for work in connection with the Bureau of Fire, all in the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of fixing minimum salaries for each classification and payment of at least such minimum salaries to all persons within the said classifications.

Mr. READINGER, from the Committee on Rules, reported as amended House Resolution No. 57.

Mr. READINGER, from the Committee on Rules, reported as amended House Resolution No. 58.

Mr. READINGER, from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 117.

Mr. READINGER, from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 116.

#### SENATE MESSAGES

##### RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 18, 1941.

Whereas, "The Glory that was Greece," is a term well known to educated men the world over. Greece of antiquity was the cradle of our civilization. From Greece we have derived our laws, our literature, our art, our concepts of justice and of the dignity of man. Indeed, Greece belongs to all mankind:

Whereas, that treasured pearl of our language, the word democracy, meaning the rule of the people, is derived from the ancient Greek, Democracy was founded in ancient Athens. When Greece of the early Christian era, the home of so many Saints, Fathers and Doctors of the Church, fell to the pagan conqueror, the word democracy vanished through the ages to be revived by our own glorious nation at its foundation.

Whereas, on March 25, 1821, the Greece of modern times became an independent nation through the never-ending faith, hope, and courage of her people. In the century that followed, Greece all too often has been the battle ground of nations, but the spirit of indomitable courage of the Lacedamonians at Thermopylae has been handed down through centuries. Indeed, the word Spartan is synonymous with courage. Today, Greece again struggles to maintain her liberty and freedom as a nation; she defends not only her soil, but those classical treasures of antiquity of which she is the world's custodian; once ruined in the havoc of modern war, they can never be restored. It is to be hoped that when peace is restored that the nations of the world will remember the "Glory that is Greece" and restore all Greek territory to the blue and white cross of St. George.

Whereas, the Greeks have been associated with the United States since the early days of the Republic. In 1804 the first challenge to our infant nation broiled us in war with the Barbary States of Northern Africa. Our slogan of that day, "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," brought us the respect of the nations of the world. The slogan is still valid in our day! Our young navy crossed the seas and wrote glorious chapters of our history under Decatur and Bainbridge.

Wars are not won by naval victories alone; our infant republic could not send a military expedition across the seas. However, a military force was organized under the

command of General William Eaton, U. S. A., and Colonel Tobias Lear who had been military secretary to George Washington; this force was composed mainly of Greeks supported by a small force of Neapolitan gunners. These Greek companies fought valiantly alongside the United States Marines. Their repeated assaults brought the war to a successful conclusion in 1805 by the capture of the Tripolitan Capitol of Derne. Our Greek companies were repeatedly mentioned in the dispatches for their courage and sacrifice. Thus General Eaton, in his dispatch to Commodore Samuel Barron concerning the assault on Derne on April 29, 1805, states, "Our forces ashore successfully assaulted Derne, led by Patrick N. O'Bannon of the Marines along with our Greek companies. The loss in killed and wounded this day were mostly Greeks. They well supported their ancient character." Thus the Greeks made the supreme sacrifice and contributed their lives in the early days of our republic.

Whereas, people of Greek origin or descent have greatly contributed to the progress of the United States as citizens of the republic. They have been loyal, progressive and law abiding. They have entered the various phases of American life and contributed greatly thereto. They have been noted for their community spirit in matters of charity and human kindness. Their campaign in education for American citizenship has been outstanding. In the early days of our present economic depression, having engaged extensively in the food trades in the United States, they willingly fed thousands of persons out of their love for their fellow man before either private or governmental social agencies could bring themselves to the realization of the catastrophe that had overtaken us.

Whereas, a campaign is now in progress in the United States for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed women and children of Greece. Such relief as has been afforded has been most thankfully received. The campaign has been conducted with dignity and restraint. Our citizens of Hellenic origin have steadfastly refused to indulge in a campaign of recrimination and hate, or tell us what we should do on their behalf. This is eminently befitting an ancient and cultured people. They realize that our nation is derived from many peoples and that our national unity is of paramount importance. Now be it therefore

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That the legislature of this state acknowledge the contribution made to our nation by persons of Hellenic origin by endorsing the celebration of Greek Independence Day on March 25 as Hellenic Day, and be it further

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), that his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania shall issue, publish and declare an appropriate proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, designating for observance this year, the twenty-fifth day of March, as Hellenic Day.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?  
It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

#### RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 18, 1941.

Whereas, on March 7 and 8, 1941, at California State Teachers' College, California, Pennsylvania, was held the second session of the Annual Student Congress of the Western Pennsylvania District of the National Forensic League, and

Whereas, Students representing high schools from Beaverdale, Bentleyville, Brownsville, California, Cumberland Township, Centerville, Charleroi, Derry Township, East Pike Run, Glassport, Monessen, Hurst of Mount

Pleasant Township, Munhall, Point Marion, St. Vincent, Waynesburg, and West View participated in this Congress, and

Whereas, This Congress affords training for more than 150 high school students in the proper methods of legislative procedure, and

Whereas, It is necessary in these perilous times that the citizens of the United States do their utmost to insure the Democratic form of government for the future citizens of this nation. Therefore be it

Resolved: If the House concur, that the Sponsors of this Student Congress together with the students themselves be highly commended for their efforts to preserve democracy, and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Assembly of Pennsylvania that the Student Congress be continued and, if possible, broadened to include a larger number of students, and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to all schools participating in the Student Congress and to every student who took part.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?  
It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

#### BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MODELL asked and obtained unanimous consent for House Bill No. 597 to be read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and confor House Bill No. 597 to be read for the first time.

An Act to amend section two of article five of the act approved the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (P. L. 581) entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth" by classifying employes and officers of the Bureau of Police and Fire and certain employes of the Electrical Bureau assigned exclusively for work in connection with the Bureau of Fire, all in the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of fixing minimum salaries for each classification and payment of at least such minimum salaries to all persons within the said classifications.

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

Mr. MODELL asked and obtained unanimous consent for House Bill No. 596 to be read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 596, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Council of the City of Philadelphia to fix the salaries of members of the Park Guards, and authorizing the Park Commission to classify the Park Guards and to pay the salaries as set by the City Council.

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. 112, entitled:

An Act to amend 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," authorizing counties of the third, fourth, fifth and

sixth classes to acquire by lease, purchase or condemnation, land within the county for the purpose of establishing and maintaining airdromes and aviation landing fields; authorizing the leasing of such facilities and the joint operation by said county of such facilities with other political subdivisions; and authorizing appropriations for such purposes.

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. 314, entitled:

An act to repeal certain local laws relating to The Berks County Prison and relating to the Board of Prison Inspectors and Prison Inspectors of said prison.

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. 107, entitled:

An Act to amend section eleven of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of April 1927 (P. L. 395), entitled "An act empowering the Department of Highways to acquire certain toll bridges within the Commonwealth; providing the procedure therefor; providing for the reimbursement of the Commonwealth from tolls and charges; and making an appropriation," as amended, by providing that such toll bridges heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Department of Highways shall be free bridges from the effective date of this act or from the date they are so acquired.

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. 251, entitled:

An Act to amend section eleven of the act approved the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2532), entitled "An act to establish funds to provide security for the payment of benefits in event of the insolvency of an insurance carrier authorized to write workmen's compensation insurance in this Commonwealth; and to provide for the administration thereof," by providing that payment of an award from the funds established by said act shall not provide any right of recovery against the employer; and that the employer may pay the award in advance of payment from the fund and shall thereupon be subrogated to the rights of the employe or any other party in interest against the fund.

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. 364, entitled:

An Act to amend the act approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (P. L. 566), entitled "A supplement to the act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred thirty-six), entitled, as amended 'An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties,' as reenacted and amended, providing for the payment of compensation to volunteer firemen or their dependents," amplifying the provisions thereof as to persons entitled to such payments.

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. 50, entitled:

An Act to repeal section four hundred eight 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."

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

### BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four of the act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act relating to employes and organizations thereof; defining labor disputes; prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes, and the scope thereof; declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void; prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations; prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions; prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions; limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes; and providing for the payment of costs; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," by extending the provisions thereof to certain additional cases.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 3, line 9, by striking out the light-face bracket before the word "Provided"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 3, line 11, by inserting a light-face bracket before the letter "(a)"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 5, line 10, by inserting a light-face bracket after the word "Where"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 5, line 10, by inserting after the word "Where" the following: "where"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 5, line 18, by striking out the light-face bracket after the word "bargaining"

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, these amendments are designed to delete from House Bill 136, Printer's No. 69, paragraph (d) on page 5. If the amendments prevail the bill will include what is now paragraph (d). My amendment has nothing to do with deleting paragraph (a) on page 3, paragraph (b) on page 4 and paragraph (c) on page 5. Under the amendments that I have submitted those paragraphs will still be in the bill. I simply, as I have said before, present these amendments so that

paragraph (d) will be in the bill as a proviso and would not be affected by the anti-injunction act. I perhaps will find myself in disagreement with my colleagues and with other Members of the House, but I believe they will realize that my disagreement is based on fundamental reason and sound judgment. If my opinion were the opinion I am giving I would say it might be in error, but I believe the amendments would place the bill in keeping with the substantive law of this land as announced by the Supreme Court of the United States.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that I have voted for all labor legislation in this House since 1935. If I thought that my amendments would hurt labor I would not insert them, but I believe my amendments will not only help labor but will help all the people of this Commonwealth.

What are we doing in these amendments? We are simply saying that the Courts of this Commonwealth are not bound by the injunction procedure set up in paragraph nine of this bill, but on the question of "sit down" strikes and the question of destruction of property the courts have the power to grant what is known as an ex-parte injunction. I believe that these amendments are necessary at this particular time because the times demand, Mr. Speaker, that the courts be not hampered by things which the courts have said are illegal and are not proper labor disputes. The labor legislation passed by this Legislative body and that passed by the National Congress has been designed to protect labor in the exercise of its lawful duty. A "sit-down" strike is not a labor dispute; destruction of property is not a labor dispute, and therefore, it is my contention that these things should be excluded from this bill.

Let me briefly, Mr. Speaker, and I am not going to take up much of your time, giving you the reason why I have presented these amendments. On April 12, 1937, the Supreme Court of the United States in sustaining the Labor Relations Board in the case of Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin, 301 U. S., page one, the Chief Justice speaking for the court and speaking on the right of labor to organize, said:

"That is a fundamental right. Employees have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents. Discrimination and coercion to prevent the free exercise of the right of employee to self-organization and representation is a proper subject for condemnation by competent legislative authority. Long ago we stated the reason for labor organizations. We said that they were organized out of the necessities of the situation; that a single employe was helpless in dealing with an employer; that he was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family; that if the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and resist arbitrary and unfair treatment; that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer."

I simply say that, Mr. Speaker, to let you know and to let the Members of the House know that we are in perfect accord with the opinion laid down by the Chief Justice of the United States in the case that I have just cited.

Listen to the same Chief Justice, speaking in another case, and I refer to the famous case of National Labor Relations Board vs. Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, in which in February, 1939, the same Chief Justice who had held that labor had the fundamental right to organize and protect its members had this to say as to seizure and sit-

down strikes:

"Seizure and retention of respondent's property were unlawful. It was a high handed proceeding without shadow of legal right. The workers had the right to strike but no license to commit acts of violence or to seize the plant. Seizure was a wrong apart from any acts of sabotage. It is same as an assault in conversion of goods. To justify such conduct because of the existence of a labor dispute or of an unfair labor practice would be to put a premium on resort to force instead of legal remedies."

Here is the heart of that opinion:

"The conduct permitted in scuring labor's rights is lawful conduct.

Mr. Speaker, it appears to me, if we are going to abide by the decisions of the highest court of this land, and I think we are, the highest court of this land has told us that the labor laws were promulgated and enacted by the legislature to protect labor in the exercise of its lawful rights. The same courts, speaking through the same Chief Justice, later on said that the seizure and the retention of the property of an employer would not constitute a labor dispute; it is unlawful conduct, it is a conversion of goods, it is an illegal act and therefore has no right to be protected under any act we pass here. It does seem to me, if we follow the pronouncements of the Supreme Court of the United States which has been fair to labor and which has sustained so much labor legislation, we ought to except out of this the right of the Courts to grant any injunction in the case of these unlawful acts, such as the destruction of property and the seizure of goods.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members to vote in favor of my amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it is necessary that I arise to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Allegheny Mr. Brown, concerning subsection (b) of section four of this act. I have already offered amendments which will be read to the House later on, where we feel that we will take care of this particular subsection.

The gentleman from Allegheny has spoken on what has been done for labor. There is no doubt there has been a lot done for labor in recent years. He also spoke of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, of course, in this particular case, was one which did not come under the jurisdiction of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which was the act under which our State act was patterned in 1937. Therefore, we feel, since they have decided it was not a labor dispute, it would not come under the jurisdiction of this House Bill, and we have made provisions to designate "sit-down" strikes, and that is what Mr. Brown is speaking of in this particular amendment to another subsection of section nine of this act.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members on this side of the House to oppose the amendments at this time. We will offer amendments to the act later on.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. AUKER and Mr. JAMES and Mr. BRETHERICK and were as follows:

YEAS 74

Auker,	Fletcher,	Krise,	Simons,
Boorse,	Foor,	Lee, E. A.,	Snyder,
Bower,	Gates,	Lee, T. H.,	Sollenberger,
Bretherick,	Gillan,	Leisey,	Sorg,

Brown,	Gillette,	Leydic,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, C. H.,	Greenwood,	Lichtenwalter,	Stockham,
Cadwalader,	Gross,	Lyons,	Taylor,
Cook,	Gyger,	McClester,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cooper,	Habbyshaw,	McMillen,	Trout,
Cordier,	Haines,	McSurdy,	Turner,
Dalrymple,	Hall,	Muir,	Van Allsburg,
Dennison,	Hare,	Reagan,	Voorhees,
Dix,	Helm,	Reese, D. P.,	Wagner,
Eckels,	Hewitt,	Rhea,	Winner,
Elder,	Huntley,	Riley,	Wood, L. H.,
Ely,	Imbrie,	Royer,	Wood, N.,
Fisher,	James,	Sarge,	Woodside,
Fiss,	Jones, G. E.,	Serrill,	Yeakel,
Fleming,	Knoble,		

NAYS 115

Achterman,	French,	McDermott,	Reynolds,
Baker,	Gallagher,	McFall,	Rooney,
Balthaser,	Gerard,	McGrath,	Rose, S.,
Baughner,	Goodwin,	McIntosh,	Rush,
Bentley,	Gryskewicz,	McLanahan,	Sarraf,
Bentzel,	Haberlen,	McLane,	Scanlon,
Boies,	Hamilton,	Melchiorre,	Schwab,
Boney,	Harkins,	Mihm,	Shaffer,
Bradley,	Harmuth,	Modell,	Shepard,
Breth,	Harris,	Mooney,	Stank,
Brunner, P. A.,	Heatherington,	Moran,	Stine,
Burns,	Herting,	Moul,	Tarr,
Burris,	Hersch,	Munley,	Tate,
Chervenak,	Hirsch,	Nagel,	Thompson, E. F.,
Chudof,	Holland,	Nunemacher,	Verona,
Cochran,	Jefferson,	O'Brien,	Vincent,
Cohen, R. E.,	Keenan,	O'Connor,	Vogt,
Corrigan,	Kenehan,	O'Mullen,	Voidow,
Croop,	Kline,	O'Neill,	Watkins
DiGenova,	Kolankiewicz,	Owens,	Weiss,
Dolon,	Komorowski,	Petrosky,	Welsh, E. B.,
D'Ortona,	Leonard,	Pettit,	Welsh, M. J.,
Duffy,	Lesko,	Polaski,	Williams,
Early,	Levy,	Polen,	Wolf,
Elliott,	Longo,	Powers,	Woodring,
Finestone,	Lovett,	Prosen,	Wright,
Finnerty,	Malloy,	Rausch,	Yester,
Flynn,	Marks,	Readinger,	Young,
	Maxwell,	Reese, R. E.,	Kilroy,
		Regan,	Speaker,

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

It was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment as a new section.

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend bill, page 5, by inserting between lines 18 and 19, the following:

Section 2. Section nine of said act is hereby amended by adding thereto, immediately after clause (f), a new clause to read as follows:

Section 9. No court of this Commonwealth shall issue any restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court to the effect—

(g) That an employe or employes acting in concert, or a labor organization or the members, officers, agents or representatives of a labor organization or persons acting for such organization, have seized, held, or threaten to seize, hold, damage or destroy the plant, equipment, machinery or other property of the employer, or engaging in a "sit-down strike" in order to compel such employer to accede to any demands, conditions or terms of employment or for collective bargaining.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I offer this amendment

to section nine setting up a new subsection known as section (g) due to the fact that labor itself does not believe in the "sit-down" strike; we do not care to protect the "sit down" strike. Under the decision of the Supreme Court that was handed down, they declared in that particular case that a "sit down" strike was not a labor dispute, therefore, we felt that that did not come under the jurisdiction of this particular act.

We are offering subsection (g) to section nine in order that where labor is involved in a dispute, that where employers may run into court, and ask the court to hand down an injunction, that labor should at least have a right to a hearing before that injunction is granted. We know that "sit downs" are a thing that is very unpopular both with the general public and with the employer, and of course with labor itself. Labor does not care to have any part of "sit down" strikes; we would be just as glad to be rid ourselves of them as would any one else, but we feel that rather than have an employer or his agent run into court and have an injunction slapped upon labor without a hearing, which would be an injustice because of the fact that we know they do employ people in and around the plant to carry on that particular thing, we feel that in all of these cases where the dispute would come under this particular act, we should have a right to a hearing before an injunction is granted.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Williams.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TURNER. We have been trying, Mr. Speaker, over here to discover the difference between this amendment and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Brown. If the gentleman has an explanation as to why he opposed the amendment offered by the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Brown, and presented this amendment, we would like to hear it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the amendment offered by Mr. Brown was of such a nature that an injunction could be granted without a hearing. We feel in these cases where labor is involved as defined under this act, they should be given a hearing before an injunction is granted. That will be done under this particular section.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to support these amendments on the ground that half a loaf is probably better than no loaf at all. Our differences are differences of procedure. If an act is illegal, in labor as in other matters, the court has a right to restrain those acts. I cannot understand why labor could want more than anybody else would want. Under these amendments, the court would have to grant a full hearing and it would have to take testimony as long as testimony was presented. Destruction could be going on, the plant could be seized until a full hearing was had and service of notice upon all parties concerned, and allowing that time to answer. We differ on the question of procedure. It was my contention that in a matter so vital as the destruction of and seizure of property, an ex-parte injunction should be allowed. However, the majority of the House has seen fit to say "no" to my amendment and the majority has presented this amendment, which gives us half a loaf, saying in effect, "We will allow you the letter and substance of your contention, but with a full hearing and the right to take testimony." It seems to me the only thing we can do is

to take this amendment, which, as I said before, is a half loaf, and a half loaf is better than no bread at all.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to defend the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Williams. I want to say that in this time of national defense, we do not feel that we can browbeat labor into submission. We feel that labor should be granted a hearing at all times, which they have not been granted heretofore, and since the intelligensia cannot themselves decide upon what action should be taken in this particular piece of legislation, we are told from one side that there is no need for such a law, that there is plenty of law on the statute books to protect the corporations of the State of Pennsylvania. We find, on the other hand, men who say there is not law enough unless we amend this bill to the extent that the courts cannot issue an injunction for almost anything that happens in a labor dispute. Now, my friends, I say to you this is no time for a quarrel between management and labor. We feel labor should be given a hearing at all times, and I ask the members of this House to support the amendment.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, we on this side seemed to be willing to vote for the amendments that were offered by Mr. Brown. We felt there was a whole loaf. I do not agree with Mr. Brown that it is better to accept half a loaf than no bread at all in this matter. In asking the Members of this House to vote "no" on this last offered amendment I fully realize, and I think they should fully realize that in these amendments they give the appearance of having voted for "sit-down" strikes. I believe this is a preliminary to kill this entire bill, and I particularly ask the Republican Members to vote "no" on this amendment.

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words in the interest of the amendments as offered by Mr. Williams.

From the standpoint of practical experience, I am a steel worker; I have been working in the steel mills since 1896, and up until 1932, under the administration which is in charge of the affairs of this great government of ours today it was common to have an injunction issued against you even though you were a hundred miles away from where the strike was in progress. I am in favor as an American citizen, the same as any other American citizen, of having a hearing and determining from that hearing whether or not I am one of the violators that induced the judge to issue the injunction.

My name is in the records through injunction procedure times without number, and I say to this House that I am as innocent of any wrongdoing as a new born baby. It so happened in those days that the attorney representing the corporation was successful and able to reach the ear of those from whom he wanted favors and got an injunction issued against you without one iota of violence having taken place, denying the workers their civil rights, denying them the right to protect the interests which caused the strike. I could possibly enumerate here for an hour things that have happened under injunctions that were issued without a hearing, and especially now with the good things and the privileges that the workers of this country have been enjoying since 1933, I am sure that the people of Pennsylvania, this industrial state of ours want to see their workers given the same rights and privileges that the Constitution guarantees all the citizens of this country.

The American labor movement is not responsible for the "sit-down" strike. It was not brought about through

the activities of the American labor movement. The American labor movement is against "sit-down" strikes and every place that I have had anything to do with strikes, I have had the privilege of sitting across the conference table with the owner of the plant and assured him that if he wanted his property protected, just to leave it in the hands of the strikers. Why? Why would we want to leave it in the hands of the strikers? Is there anybody here that would think for a moment that an American worker would want to destroy the instrument that made it possible for him to make a living? I want to say that I have been successful in convincing the management in a few cases that that was the situation, that the worker will protect his plant because if it is destroyed he loses the opportunity of making a livelihood, and if the plant is destroyed, the employer loses his money. Money is secondary in my opinion to the welfare of the people of America, and especially those who produce, this great body of working people who are doing so much in this day to preserve this great democracy of ours, and I ask the members of both sides of the House in the name of American labor and the working movement to support these amendments as submitted by Mr. Williams.

Mr. REUBEN E. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to unduly prolong the debate on this amendment, but I think there is something rather fundamental that has been overlooked from the legal phase of the question. The past few years in labor history have brought the "sit-down" strike which is condemned bitterly by both responsible labor leaders and industry alike. This legislation, I believe is not quite understandable from one viewpoint. We are attempting to say by these amendments that should there exist a condition which anyone says is a "sit-down" strike, that merely upon the say-so of that particular individual, upon the say-so of that employer, upon the say-so of a law enforcement agency, that should not be accepted in truth and fact as being a "sit-down" strike without that accusation being brought before the only means of determination of the facts, which affect the rights of people, and that is in an open court for the purpose of testifying, for the purpose of being subjected to cross-examination and for the purpose of having a judicial determination of the accusation.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the shoe might be on the other foot, there might be many in the House to stand up and say that there should be an open hearing and an ex-parte injunction. For example, I might go into court and say so and so was violating the law and committing a nuisance with his plant, and I might say to the judge that that nuisance was affecting the health of the community, and ask for an injunction ex-parte without giving that industry an opportunity to be heard. Should that injunction be granted, a great deal of damage might be done that probably in a short time might be undone, but meantime might cause a great deal of damage to that particular employer. The employer might come into court a while later and have the ex-parte injunction lifted by being able to show that the statements made by the one who asked for the original injunction were not based on the facts upon which the injunction was granted. The existing law is confusing in its concept, and this is merely to define the fundamental principles of a hearing in open court and judicial determination, because after all it is an accepted fact throughout this nation that only in the judiciary do we have a last court of resort for the determination of facts between opposing parties.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I think that a bill which emphatically states now with these amendments and sets forth the manner and means by which labor may come into court and meet its accuser and question its accuser and disprove, if the facts warrant disproving the accusation, I think we are only granting to labor what is fundamentally good for every other portion and segment of the American rights of American people.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. BAKER, Mr. TATE and Mr. KEENAN and were as follows:

YEAS 123

Achterman,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	Rooney,
Baker,	Gates,	McClanaghan,	Rose, S.,
Balthaser,	Gerard,	McDermott,	Rosenfeld,
Baugher,	Goodwin,	McFall,	Rush,
Bentley,	Greenwood,	McGrath,	Sarraf,
Bentzel,	Gryskewicz,	McIntosh,	Scanlon,
Boies,	Haberlen,	McLanahan,	Schwab,
Boney,	Hamilton,	McMillen,	Shaffer,
Bradley,	Harkins,	McSurdy,	Shaw,
Breth,	Harmuth,	Melchiorre,	Skale,
Brown,	Harris,	Mihm,	Sorg,
Brunner, P. A.,	Heatherington,	Modell,	Stank,
Burns,	Hering,	Mooney,	Stine,
Chervenak,	Hersch,	Moran,	Tarr,
Chudoff,	Hirsch,	Moul,	Tate,
Cochran,	Holland,	Munley,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cohen, R. E.,	Imbrie,	Nunemacher,	Verona,
Cordier,	Jefferson,	O'Brien,	Vincent,
Corrigan,	Keenan,	O'Connor,	Vogt,
Croop,	Kenehan,	O'Mullen,	Voldow,
Cullen,	Kline,	O'Neill,	Voorhees,
Dalrymple,	Knoble,	Owens,	Watkins,
Dennison,	Kolankiewicz,	Petrosky,	Wells,
DiGenova,	Komorowski,	Pettit,	Weish, E. B.,
Dolon,	Krise,	Polaski,	Welsh, M. J.,
D'Ortona,	Leonard,	Polen,	Wilkinson,
Duffy,	Lesko,	Powers,	Williams,
Early,	Levy,	Prosen,	Wolf,
Elliott,	Leydic,	Rausch,	Woodring,
Finestone,	Longo,	Readinger,	Wright,
Finnerty,	Lovett,	Reese, R. E.,	Yester,
Flynn,	Lyons,	Regan,	Young,
French,	Malloy,	Reynolds,	Kilroy,
	Marks,		Speaker.

NAYS 41

Auker,	Gillette,	McClester,	Stockham.
Boorse,	Habbyshaw,	McKinney,	Thompson, R. L.,
Bower,	Halmes,	Muir,	Trout,
Bretherick,	Hall,	Reese, David P.,	Turner,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hare,	Rhea,	Wagner,
Cadwalader,	Helm,	Riley,	Weingartner,
Cook,	Hewitt,	Royer,	Winner,
Cooper,	James,	Serrill,	Wood, L. H.,
Eckels,	Jones, G. E.,	Snyder,	Wood, N.,
Elder,	Lichtenwalter,	Sollenberger,	Woodside,
			Yeakel,

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TURNER in the Chair.

REASONS FOR VOTE

Mr. BRETHERICK filed the following reasons for his vote:

I am voting against the amendment because it will make necessary a hearing in open court to prevent the continued commission of the criminal acts involved in sit down strikes and seizure of private property.

Mr. GATES filed the following reasons for his vote:

Whether the United States will shortly be "at war" formally is still a question which cannot be answered—It all depends.

But approaching facts always cast their shadows before

them. Some months ago the shadows indicated abandonment of neutrality policy and it was so reported and there were controversies over the forecast, but the shadows turned out to be true in portent.

Now we are in a more advanced phase, all the actions these days, all the policies, all the plans, indicate preparations as if for war.

These facts do not prove that the United States will be formally at war but they give a strong hint that formal entrance into war is probable. Personally I think the actions mean formal war, and for this reason I am voting for the amendment which bans sit down strikes, which would interfere with the prosecution of full defense.

The second section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment:

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Sec. 2, page 5, line 19, by striking out the figure "2" and inserting in lieu thereof: "3".

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend title, page 1, line 1 of title, by inserting after the word "four" the following: "and to amend section nine"

Amend title, page 2, last line of title on page 2, by inserting after the word "cause" the following: "and allowing courts to issue restraining orders in certain cases"

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title as amended?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

The SPEAKER (Elmer Kilroy) in the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, for presiding.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 551, entitled:

A supplement to the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (Appropriation Acts, page 60), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the Public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year end-



ing May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine," providing for a deficiency in the appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred forty-one; providing for payment out of revenues of the fiscal biennial period beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred forty-one; and preventing lapsing.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 1, by striking out the following: "fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof: "seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000)."

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 7, by inserting after the word "furnishings" the following: "equipment, books."

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 9, by inserting after the word "Representatives" the following: "and."

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 10 and 11, by striking out the following: "and the Department of Justice and for rest room facilities for women employes"

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The second and third sections and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 688, entitled:

An Act concerning reciprocal agreements for the Interstate Transportation and the support of poor and indigent persons, and to make uniform the law with reference thereto.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend as follows: Section 1, Page 1, line 6 after the word "persons," insert the following: "who do not require institutional care because of physical or mental infirmity."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The second, third and fourth sections and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 656, entitled:

An Act to amend the third paragraph of article seven of the act, approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," permitting the city treasurer to collect delinquent taxes under the act approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three (P. L. 106).

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 583, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor, to sell and convey two certain plots of land.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 259, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections four hundred eleven, and six hundred ten of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 15—1933-34), entitled, as amended, "An act to regulate and restrain the sale, manufacture, possession, transportation, importation, traffic in, and use of alcohol, and alcoholic and malt or brewed beverages; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and its agents, the Department of Public Instruction, other officers of the State government, courts, and district attorneys; authorizing the establishment and operation of State stores for the sale of such beverages not for consumption on the premises, and the granting of licenses, subject to local option, to sell such beverages for consumption on and off the premises; forbidding importation or bringing of such beverages into the State except as herein provided; prohibiting certain sales or practices in, connection with, and transactions in such beverages by licensees and others; providing for the forfeiture of certain property; making disposition of the receipts from State stores and of fees; and imposing penalties," by further fixing the hours during which liquor, malt or brewed beverages may be sold; and imposing further penalties.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

#### BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Liquor Control for the purpose of a public hearing.

The motion was agreed to.

#### BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 487, entitled:

An Act to repeal clause (o) of section seven of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose:

authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," by eliminating requirement that the names of general assistance recipients be made public.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 1, by striking out the words "Clause (o) of section seven" and inserting in lieu thereof: "Section four"

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 18 and 19, by striking out the words "and the amendments thereto are" and inserting in lieu thereof: "is hereby amended, by adding thereto, after clause (k), which was added to said section by section two of the act, approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 1091), a new clause to read as follows:

"Section 4. General Powers and Duties of Department of Public Assistance.—The Department of Public Assistance shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

"(1) To keep the names of all applicants or recipients of general and special assistance confidential.

"Section 2. Clause (o) of section seven of said act, which was added to said section by section two of the act, approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (P. L. 1091), is"

Amend bill, page 2, by inserting at the end thereof, the following:

"Section 3. This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend title, page 1, line 1 of title, by inserting after the word "to" the following: "add clause (1) to section four and to"

Amend title, page 2, last line of title on page 2, by inserting after the word "public" the following: "and requiring that the names of all applicants or recipients of assistance be kept confidential."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title as amended?

It was agreed to

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading as amended?

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I cannot very well pass over the amendments to House Bill 487, Printers No. 91,

without calling the attention of the Members of the House and especially the attention of the minority floor leader to the fact that I have prepared amendments in accordance with his request and have inserted them in the bill tonight. I want to say, in passing Mr. Speaker, that after the gentleman from Dauphin, when this bill was up for first reading, made remarks relative to the framing of this bill I conferred with the Legislative Reference Bureau and they tell me that the bill was drafted by a gentleman over there who has been in the employ of the Legislative Reference Bureau for many years. If the members of the House will read lines 18 and 19 of this bill they will find inserted the words "and the amendment thereto are hereby repeated".

I understand from this gentleman in the Bureau that that has been the practice for many years, and if the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Woodside, would have read the last few lines which I could not do in view of the fact that I had walked in from an important Committee meeting and hadn't had time to glance over the bill before Mr. Woodside took the floor, he probably would have known that this amendment was not necessary, but in view of the fact that it might satisfy the minority floor leader I inserted it in the bill.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 692, entitled:

An Act to amend clauses (k) and (1), and to add clause (n) to section two thousand four hundred two of the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers College; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," authorizing the leasing of Indiantown Gap Military Reservation to the United States.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 653, entitled:

An Act to add clause eighteen A to section three of article nineteen of the act, approved the seventh day of

March, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," authorizing cities of the second class to impose and collect charges for the care and treatment at municipal hospitals of persons who are financially able to pay the expenses of such care and treatment.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. BENTLY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 3), page 2, line 8, by striking out the word "whenever" and insert in lieu thereof "where."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 401, entitled:

An Act to further amend section five hundred eleven of the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," appropriating to the Department of Military Affairs the proceeds of the sale of certain products, to be expended for the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 588, entitled:

An Act providing for the acquisition by the Department of Property and Supplies of a tract of land fronting on Lake Erie, situated in the township of North East, County of Erie, and for its development and maintenance as a state park by the Department of Forests and Waters; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

## BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of further study.

The motion was agreed to.

## BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 553, entitled :

An Act to amend section twenty-two of the act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred three), entitled "An act relating to the form, execution, revocation, and interpretation of wills; to nuncupative wills; to the appointment of testamentary guardians; to spendthrift trusts; to forfeiture of devise or legacy in case of murder of testator; to elections to take under or against wills, and to the recording and registering of such elections and of decrees relative thereto, and to the fees therefor," by providing for forfeiture of the right to take property under the will of a murdered testator.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 554, entitled:

An Act to amend section twenty-three of the act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, 429), entitled "An act relating to the descent and distribution of the real and personal property of persons dying intestate; and to provide for the recording and registering of the decrees of the Orphans' Court in connection therewith, and the fees therefor," by providing for forfeiture of the right to inherit or to take property of a murdered intestate under the said act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 237, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four hundred three of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1017), entitled "An act creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation, and each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government, an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children; prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners, county treasurers city departments of public welfare, the State Department of Welfare and the State Department of Public Assistance, in respect thereto; abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors overseers, guardians, and managers of the poor and poor district auditors, and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them; providing for the transfer, vesting, sale and disposition of the property of poor districts and the payment of their obligations; imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth; regulating the affairs of poor districts until abolished; revising, amending, changing and consolidating the law relating to the care of the poor; and repealing existing laws," increasing the maximum cost of burial.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

## BILL RECOMMENDED

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommended to the Committee on Welfare for the purpose of further study.

The motion was agreed to.

## BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 639, entitled:

An Act requiring the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Department of Military Affairs to complete and thereafter maintain "The Twenty-eighth Division Shrine," at Boalsburg, Centre County; dedicating the same to the officers and men of the Twenty-eighth Division; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

## BILL RECOMMENDED

Mr. MIHM. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommended to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of further study.

The motion was agreed to.

## BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 444, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Military Affairs, upon request, to supply an official flag of the Commonwealth to each post of a nationally chartered veterans' service organization, in the Commonwealth; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

## BILL RECOMMENDED

Mr. CHUDOFF. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommended to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of further study.

The motion was agreed to.

## BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 616, entitled:

An Act to amend section seven of the act approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, (P. L. 427), entitled "An act to Consolidate, Revise, and Amend the Laws of this Commonwealth relating to Penal Proceedings and Pleadings," providing for admission to bail by committing magistrates in cases involving manslaughter by automobile.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. D'ORTONA. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend section 1, (section 7), page 2, line 5 by inserting after the part word "corder" the word "coroner".

Amend section 1, (section 7) page 2, line 14, by inserting before the word "the" the following: "the coroner or".

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The second section was read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. D'ORTONA. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend the title, page 1, seventh line of title by inserting after the word "magistrates" the following "and coroners".

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title as amended?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

## BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 376, as follows:

An Act to amend paragraph (a) of section eight hundred sixty-five of the act approved the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" by prohibiting the sale of lubricating oil which has been used and re-refined unless such oil is clearly so labeled. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Paragraph (a) of section eight hundred sixty-five of the act approved the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 865 Fraudulent Dealing in Liquid Fuels and Oils (a) Whoever stores sells exposes for sale or offers for sale any liquid fuels lubricating oil or mixtures of lubricants adulterated oils reclaimed oils or falsely labeled oils or other similar product in any manner so as to deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser as to the nature origin quality [and] grade or identity of the product so sold or offered for sale and whoever stores sells exposes for sale or offers for sale in any manner so as to deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser any lubricating oil lubricants mixtures of lubricants adulterated oils or falsely labeled oils which had been once used for lubrication purposes and subsequently reclaimed re-refined or reconditioned without clearly indicating or setting forth such fact on the container pump or distributing device used shall be subject to the penalties provided in clause (f) of this section

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

## 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.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third 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 Sunday.

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

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. HEATHERINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend title, page 1, line 2 of title, by inserting after the word "bowling" the following: "after two o'clock post meridian".

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 2, by inserting after the word "Sunday" the following: "but only after the hour of two o'clock post meridian".

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 4, by inserting after the word "same" the following: "after such hour."

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objections? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments.

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, last Monday night when the Democrats were committing a blitzkrieg on the Veterans and other legislation sponsored by Republicans I raised an inquiry concerning the apparent discrepancy between sponsorships as they appeared on the bills filed and as they appeared on the calendar. I did not raise the question at that time because there was any doubt in my mind as to what happened. I did not think that the desk had been violating any of the rules of this House, nor that they were inefficient or sloppy in the work which they are doing, and, of course, investigation showed that they were not.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, at this time that I as minority floor leader and as a minority Member have received, not only every right to which I as a Member of this House have been entitled to from the Speaker, the Chief Clerk, the Parliamentarian, the Secretary and other Members on the Desk, but I have received and I think all the Republican members on this side have received every consideration and every courtesy that any minority member could ever expect to be entitled to.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I could have the same praise for the Democratic strategy, but I cannot. You know, Mr. Speaker, the character and standards of political parties are often measured by the seemingly little things which they do. Speaking of little things let us return to this business of bill stealing and sponsorship snatching. The Democrats have started a practice during this session of taking any Republican bill which is good and has political advantage and adding to it the name of some Democrat, even without the knowledge of the sponsor and in direct violation of the rules of this House. When the matter was called to the attention of the House last Monday night the Chair mildly, but properly, rebuked the Members of this House for violating the rules in adding the sponsorship. I think that is petty political practice about which the Members of the Democratic party, even down to the most political minded precinct leader, certainly must be ashamed. Not only are they guilty of sponsorship snatching but they are also guilty of bill stealing. They do that by taking bills which have been introduced by Republican members which they think will be of political advantage to have sponsorship, and then they copy the exact bill and introduce it as their own. This practice also has generally been carried on during this session.

One other practice which has demonstrated itself during the past week has been the returning to Committee of all Republican sponsored bills and at the same time reporting out only those bills which were sponsored by

Democratic Members. I think, Mr. Speaker, that proves conclusively that the Democrats' chief interest is not in the merit of the legislation which is before us but is only in what political advantage they may get for their particular Members in the way of sponsoring legislation.

I cannot understand the Members of this House. I know many of them personally quite well on the other side. They are not that petty; they are not that picayune in their personal feelings. It does not measure up to the type of men many of you I know to be, but in your party you have adopted as a practice in this House resorting to the lowest and the cheapest type of petty politics.

Mr. Speaker, the Governor, the Executive Departments and the Republican members of this House and the Senate have made every conceivable effort during this session to avoid petty political dickering and bickering and to work for the welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I do not think there was ever a time in the history of the Commonwealth when there was a division between the executive and the legislature where there was as much effort made to cooperate as has been made on the part of the administration and of the Republican members of this House. The Members on the other side of the House well know as you do Mr. Speaker, of occasions when the Governor would call you in and talk to you about the problems of the Legislature even before they would be referred to the members on this side of the House. We introduced legislation which we have taken over to the Democrats and said "We do not want to make any political capital out of this, we want to work for the welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and if you want to join us in this, all right." We introduced the bills on behalf of the administration to carry out the pledges as suggested by the Governor. We took them over to the Democratic side as they came in and asked them whether they did not want to join in the sponsorship to make them non-political. In some cases they did but in most of them they said, "No, we do not want to bother with it, we are going to steer our own course." It develops that "our own course" is stealing these bills that were introduced by Republicans and saying to the Members of this House "We are not going to let out any Republican sponsored bills."

Mr. Speaker, I can only say to the members of this House that the minority has weapons. In this House there are some of us who have been around here long enough to know how to use those weapons, and the Senate has a Republican majority. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that the Members of the Republican Party are not going to be dragged down to this petty and picayune politics that has been played here particularly during the past week. I think it is time, Mr. Speaker, that we set aside petty politics. The people of the Commonwealth are interested in having this legislation considered carefully and honestly, intelligently and fairly, but they are not interested in such petty party politics as to say who shall sponsor this bill or who shall sponsor that bill. They are interested in having a good administration in the Executive department and having good legislation passed by the House and by the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I think the Members of this House ought to get down to doing a job of passing legislation regardless of sponsorship. I think the Members on this side of the House will continue the practice which they have followed

in the past of voting for all Democratic bills which we think merit support, regardless of who the sponsor is. If it is necessary we will continue to vote for such bills, even in those cases where we know the bills which were introduced by Republican members should have been passed. I think the people of Pennsylvania want us to legislate and want you as legislators to deal with legislation in that manner.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, I am rather surprised to hear the outburst on the part of the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Woodside, and I am just wondering whether after all he has not falsely suspected us of doing what the party on the other side of the House did in 1939, and has had attributed to us the same activities that characterized them in 1939.

If the gentleman from Dauphin had but examined the calendar of last week and the calendars of the weeks preceding he would have seen as a matter of fact that the minority of this House was receiving the same consideration as were the Members of the majority party. We have recommitted bills that have been introduced by Democrats, and by the same token we also have recommitted bills that have been introduced by the Republicans. I think I rather carefully explained that situation, and more than that I explained in detail the reasons for committing the series of five or six bills that emanated from the Committee on Military Affairs. Some of those bills certainly were not in proper form and needed amendment. There was uncertainty as to the manner in which they had been reported from committee; there was uncertainty as to the names that were on those bills. I very frankly said that was a practice that should not have been followed and that it was necessary and essential to stop that practice in this House. We did that very thing, but when the gentleman says it is the policy to commit all Republican bills, if he will refer to the calendar of last week, my recollection is he will find one bill emanated from the Senate, introduced by a Republican Senator, and was passed finally by this House. That bill was sponsored solely by a Republican. That would not seem to bear out the gentleman's contention that we were opposed to legislation sponsored by Republican members? Then again I would like to call to the gentleman's attention a bill that was sponsored jointly in this House by a Democrat and a Republican. That bill was passed here and sent to the Senate for their concurrence. That has occurred, on numerous occasions in this House, and I can safely warrant to the gentleman from Dauphin that it will continue in this House both as to bills that have been sponsored by Republicans and as to those bills which have been jointly sponsored.

I am saying, Mr. Speaker, in all fairness the charge made by the gentleman from Dauphin is unwarranted; that the facts do not warrant it; that the facts do not sustain it, and, Mr. Speaker, the charge certainly should not have been made. As a matter of fact, a careful study should have been made of the activities of this House in the past as to how we have treated the minority Members. I say, Mr. Speaker, without any fear of contradiction, that we have tendered to the minority Members of this House, and we have accorded them fairer treatment and more substantial treatment than the Democratic members of this House received in 1939.

## CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

Mr. ROYER 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, March 24, 1941.

Reverend John W. Smith, well known religious leader in the Borough of Ephrata and Lancaster County, and pastor emeritus of Trinity Lutheran Church of Ephrata, died March 14, 1941 at the age of eighty-six years. He was born in Floyd, Virginia, and attended Roanoke College, Roanoke, Virginia, graduating in 1883.

Reverend Smith later attended Mount Airy Seminary, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1886. His first charge was at Brandonville, West Virginia, after which he had a charge at Grafton, West Virginia.

Reverend Smith came to Ephrata in 1892 and served as pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church until May, 1936, when he was retired and made pastor emeritus.

For almost half a century Reverend Smith faithfully and unselfishly served the members of his church and his community. His counsel and example have served as an inspiration to all those coming into contact with him, and his activity and leadership in both religious and civic affairs have been an invaluable contribution to the welfare of his community and his state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives mourns the passing of Reverend John W. Smith; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House to his widow, Mrs. Nancy Phlegar Smith.

## CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

Messrs. LEISEY and GYGER 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, March 1, 1941.

George R. North of Lyndell, Chester County, has passed away. Mr. North was a member of this House, having served during the regular sessions of 1919-1920 and 1925-1926.

Mr. North was born on March 7th, 1860, and, after a public school education, settled in Chester County, where he resided until his death.

He was a Master Farmer, a member of the East Brandywine Township School Board; a former president of the Chester County School Directors Association; and a former clerk of the Chester County Courts. Until his death, on March 20th, 1941, he was active in the affairs of the Hopewell Methodist Church, and the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives makes a minute of the passing of this useful citizen, and extends to Mrs. North and the members of the family, its sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained by the death of their husband and father.

Resolved Further, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mrs. North by the Chief Clerk of this House.

## PROCLAMATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Proclamation from the Governor which was read by the Clerk as follows:

IN THE NAME AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
HARRISBURG

"The Glory that was Greece" is a term which may now be revised to "The Glory that is Greece."

The Greece of antiquity was a cradle of civilization and from Greece we have derived laws, literature, art, and concepts of justice and of the dignity of man.

The Greece of today is making a magnificent and glorious struggle to maintain her liberty and freedom as a nation; she defends not only her soil, but those classical treasures of antiquity of which she is the world's custodian.

On March 25, 1821, the Greece of modern times became an independent nation through the never-ending faith, hope, and courage of her people. In the century that followed, Greece all too often has been the battle ground of nations, but the spirit of courage of the Lacedaemonians at Thermopylae has been handed down through centuries.

Persons of Greek origin or descent have contributed greatly to progress of the United States and Pennsylvania. They have been loyal, progressive and law-abiding.

A campaign is now in progress in the United States to give aid and assistance to the distressed women and children of this beleaguered country. This is a humanitarian work which appeals to all of us.

Pennsylvania will do well to take cognizance of the historic battle being waged by these people of Hellenic origin by participating in the celebration of Greek Independence Day which will be celebrated tomorrow, Tuesday, March 25th.

Now Therefore, I, Arthur H. James, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the spirit of the concurrent resolution which was adopted in the Senate March 18, 1941, and which has been adopted in the House tonight, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, March 25th, as Hellenic Day in Pennsylvania.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Secretary of the Commonwealth

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The following Committee meetings were announced:

Education, Tuesday, March 25 at 11:15 A. M. in Room 326.

Game, Tuesday, March 25 at 10:30 A. M. in Room 324.

Judiciary General, Tuesday, March 25 at 10:00 A. M. in Room 246.

Labor, Tuesday, March 25 at 10:30 A. M. in Room 522.

Municipal Corps., Tuesday March 25, After Session in Room 323.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 25, 1941, at 1 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:48 p. m.) the House adjourned.