

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1941

The House met at 12 m.

The SPEAKER (Elmer Kilroy) in the Chair.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, thou hast encouraged us in thy holy word to pour out our hearts before thee, and through the medium of prayer, to make known unto thee our requests and supplications with thanksgiving. We thank thee for the work of Thy Spirit in our hearts, and beseech thee to lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. May we meditate daily on thy holy will and fatherly goodness that our minds may be purified of all thoughts that are unworthy. Help us, O God, to think on things that are honorable and true, lovely and pure, and let no guile be found in our mouths.

As word has come to this House of another member having undergone a serious operation, we ask thy special blessing upon Representative Skale of Philadelphia. May he put his trust in Thee and in due season may he be returned to this House. Bless every person within the sound of my voice. We pray it in Thy Name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

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

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

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. HOLLAND. HOUSE BILL No. 980.

An Act to amend subsection (c) of section four hundred seventeen of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," prohibiting payment and receiving of compensation for serving as watchers or for performing any other work at any polling place on any election day.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. COOPER. HOUSE BILL No. 981.

An Act authorizing the abatement of certain interest charges, expenses and fees added to county, city, borough town, township, school district or poor district water rates or charges and claims imposed or assessed for improvements, or for the abatement of nuisances; prohibiting the sale of real property for the nonpayment of such claims for a certain period; preserving the liens of such claims, and providing for the extension thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. ROSENFELD.

HOUSE BILL No. 982.

An Act to amend article twenty-three 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," by establishing social service clinics in the Department of Welfare.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. ROSENFELD.

HOUSE BILL No. 983.

An Act Providing that the failure of a person operating a motor vehicle to see or avoid a defect in any highway shall not be deemed negligence as a matter of law.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. ROSENFELD.

HOUSE BILL No. 984.

An Act providing that when new trial is granted upon grounds that damages are inadequate or excessive, the new trial shall be confined to that question and not to liability.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. ROSENFELD.

HOUSE BILL No. 985.

An Act making the insurer of defendant in an action in tort involving the operation of a motor vehicle a proper party defendant with the defendant; and providing for the effect of such joinder.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. TARR.

HOUSE BILL No. 986.

An Act to amend section two thousand one of the act, approved the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," by fixing the minimum compensation for patrolmen in such cities.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Third Class.

By Mr. BENTLEY (By Request). HOUSE BILL No. 987.

An Act to further amend section five 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," by further limiting the use of manufacturers', jobbers' and dealers' registration plates.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. LICHTENWALTER. HOUSE BILL No. 988.

An Act to further amend sections two hundred twenty and two hundred eighty-five of the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," increasing the resident fishing license fee and authorizing the use of the money derived from such increase for the acquisition by lease or purchase of public fishing rights in the waters of the Commonwealth, together with the rights of ingress and egress to and from such waters.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. LEVY. HOUSE BILL No. 989.

An Act to amend section four hundred and eighteen 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," by allowing certain exemptions to be waived in favor of labor unions.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Messrs. HERMAN and SHAFFER.
HOUSE BILL No. 990.

An Act to amend section one hundred and eight of the act approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (P. L. 566), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools; creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriation; and prescribing penalties," by further defining the term "occupational disease."

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. BAKER. HOUSE BILL No. 991.

An Act to add section 435 to the act approved June second, one thousand nine hundred fifteen (P. L. 736), entitled, "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," providing that hospitals, institutions, physicians, surgeons and others furnishing medical, dental or nursing services, hospital treatment, artificial appliances, medicines and supplies for which the employer is liable, shall be deemed parties in interest to present claims and to enforce awards in Workmen's Compensation proceedings.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. REGAN. HOUSE BILL No. 992.

An Act invalidating clauses in deeds or other instruments affecting real property, whereby the owner of minerals or other portions beneath the surface, is released from liability for damages for injury to persons or property on the surface caused by mining or other operations underground.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Messrs. HIRSCH and FINNERTY.
HOUSE BILL No. 993.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 589), entitled, as amended "An act to promote the public health and safety, by providing for the examination and licensure of those who desire to engage in the occupation of barbering; regulating barber shops and barber schools, and apprentices and students therein; regulating compensation for service rendered; conferring certain powers and duties on the Department of Public Instruction; and providing penalties," by changing the provisions as to fees charged apprentices and students; prohibiting advertising of prices by registrants; requiring all barber shops to be registered; transferring the administration of certain provisions of said act to the State Board of Barber Examiners; and prescribing additional penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. IMBRIE. HOUSE BILL No. 994.

An Act authorizing courts to admit evidence of the alcoholic content of the defendant's blood upon the trial of any person charged with the commission of involuntary manslaughter while intoxicated or charged with the operation of a vehicle while intoxicated; and prohibiting the admission, against the defendant, of evidence of his failure to have a blood test made.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. BAUGHER. HOUSE BILL No. 995.

An Act to further amend sections two thousand six hundred twenty and two thousand six hundred twenty-five 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," by eliminating the duty of filing a copy of the auditor's report with the Department of Public Instruction by the auditors in school districts of the third and fourth classes.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HARKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 996.

An Act to further amend section six hundred and twenty 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, pedes-

trians, 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," by further defining the phrase "under the influence of intoxicating liquor," and evidence relative thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. HARKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 997.

An Act to amend subsection (e) of section three hundred and one of the act, approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (P. L. 566), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools; creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriation; and prescribing penalties," by allowing common law actions in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 998.

An Act to protect the public health; defining and providing for the licensing of bakeries and regulating the inspection, maintenance and operation of bakeries and premises, stores and shops connected therewith; defining and regulating the manufacture, sale and offering for sale of bakery products, prohibiting the establishment of bakeries in basements, establishing uniform and standard weights, requiring the publication of weights and ingredients upon products; prohibiting rebates, discounts and special allowances; conferring powers on the Department of Agriculture; creating a Commissioner of Bakeries and inspectors under him, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. FALKENSTEIN. HOUSE BILL No. 999.

An Act to amend clause (b) of section nine 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 reducing the age limit for and fixing the amount of old age assistance subject to approval of the electors; and providing for an election thereon.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. SCANLON. HOUSE BILL No. 1000.

An Act to further amend section five hundred two 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 changing the procedure whereby local option elections may be initiated.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. SCANLON. HOUSE BILL No. 1001.

An Act to further amend section five hundred one of the act, approved the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred 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 suspending elections on local option during any national emergency.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Messrs. HERMAN and SHAFFER. HOUSE BILL No. 1002.

An Act to further reenact and amend the act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (P. L. 736), 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," changing maximum and minimum rates, periods, total amounts and aggregate of compensation; changing the system of computation of wages for compensation purposes; changing practice and rules of evidence; defining earning power after accident, authorizing the board to terminate compensation in certain cases; changing the classes of dependents entitled to compensation in case of death; changing powers and duties of the board; and imposing additional penalties; authorizing the department, the board and the referees

to approve compromise agreements in certain cases, and generally amending, clarifying and changing the provisions of said act.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. JEFFERSON and DUFFY.

HOUSE BILL No. 1003.

An Act making an appropriation to the Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry formerly Philadelphia School of Design for Women at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. JEFFERSON and DUFFY.

HOUSE BILL No. 1004.

An Act making an appropriation to the Bureau Manual Training and Industrial School.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LEVY.

HOUSE BILL No. 1005.

An Act to add section six hundred ninety-nine and six-tenth 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," making it unlawful for unauthorized persons to buy or exchange Federal food order stamps for currency and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. LEVY.

HOUSE BILL No. 1006.

An Act to add section six hundred ninety-nine and seven-tenth to 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," making it unlawful for any person to accept Federal food order stamps for other than food or surplus food as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. BENTZEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 1007.

An Act proposing an amendment to Article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto section eighteen.

Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

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

SENATE BILL No. 377.

(HOUSE BILL No. 1008).

An Act validating certain proceedings and elections of counties, cities, boroughs, school districts or other municipalities or incorporated districts, had and held pursuant to the provisions of an act, approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L. 65), entitled "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," and the amendments and supplements thereto; and validating bonds issued or authorized to be issued in pursuance of such proceedings and elections.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. CHUDOFF and MODELLE.

RESOLUTION No. 63.

In the House of Representatives, March 25, 1941.

Whereas, It is one of the postulates of a living and growing democracy that the health of its citizenry is both a national asset and a stimulating safeguard of spiritual buoyancy; and

Whereas, In the wake of recent depressions and resultant unemployment, there came a lowering of standards that sapped the health of an alarmingly substantial part of our population; and

Whereas, The Department of Public Assistance of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is charged, inter alia, with the duty of extending medical help to the needy and unemployed; and

Whereas, The formula heretofore adopted by the Department of Public Assistance for the compensation of physicians attending recipients of public assistance is based upon prorating of an amount computed on the basis of an allowance by the Department of Public Assistance of twenty cents (20c) per month for each person receiving assistance; and

Whereas, Said monthly amounts are tangibly reduced by priority payments to pharmacists who are exempt from prorating; and

Whereas, With the decrease of the number of recipients of public assistance the monthly amount available for prorating will shrink while the number of persons who are mostly in need of medical assistance and belong to the irreducible stratum of assistance-recipients, to wit, old-age pensioners, blind and assisted mothers, will remain stationary; and

Whereas, In addition to the paucity of their fees, the physicians rendering medical assistance to the needy and unemployed encounter needless delays in receiving said fees from the Department of Public Assistance; and

Whereas, An equitable revision of the formula for computation of the pro rata fees now paid by the Department of Public Assistance to physicians attending needy and unemployed would ensue in higher standards of medical assistance; now be it therefore

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania request the Secretary of Public Assistance to equitably revise the determinants guiding the prorating of fees payable to physicians attending recipients of assistance as well as expedite the payments of amounts now due to such physicians.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS

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

LIQUOR LICENSES

A resolution from the Commissioners of South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, filed by Mr. Harmuth, requesting that the Commonwealth return to local municipalities liquor license fees now held by the Commonwealth for the years 1940 and 1941.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

A communication from Central-Pittsburgh Reformed Presbyterian Church, addressed to the Speaker, urging defeat of House Bill No. 601, requiring public school teachers to take the oath of allegiance.

SCHOOL BANDS

A communication from McDanel Refractory Porcelain Company, Beaver Falls, addressed to the Speaker, urging

defeat of House Bill No. 497, relating to high school bands and orchestras.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

JUVENILE COURT

A communication from The Philadelphia Home For Infants, addressed to the Speaker, urging repeal of House Bill No. 18, providing for the repeal of laws which raised the age limit of juvenile courts to eighteen years.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

EMPLOYES OF LIQUOR LICENSES

A telegram from members of the Perrysville Avenue Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, protesting passage of House Bill No. 550, repealing the barmaid act of 1878.

LIQUOR LICENSES

Petitions from citizens of the Thirty-eight Ward, Philadelphia, favoring 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 East Harrisburg Post, No. 1718, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Progress, addressed to the Speaker, favoring passage of House Bill No. 639, establishing a Twenty-eighth Division Shrine at Boalsburg.

A communication from the Department of Pennsylvania, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, addressed to the Speaker, protesting recommitting House Bills, endorsed by the Joint Veterans Legislative Committee.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Telegrams from Arthur F. Morrison and Frank J. Barrett, salesmanager Parkway Oil Company, and communications from Mrs. Catherine Klitsch, A. N. Henson and O. F. Zurn, Company, all of Philadelphia, addressed to the Speaker, favoring passage of House Bill No. 690 increasing maximum rates for motor vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

A communication from W. E. Neihenke, Boswell, urging modification of Workmen's Compensation Law.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. O'CONNOR, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 708, entitled:

An Act enabling city, county, poor, institution district, ward, school, borough, and township tax collectors, their executors and administrators, if they are deceased, or either surety or sureties, to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, without having collected the same by the expiration of the authority of their respective warrants, or by the expiration of their terms of office; extending the time for the collection of the same for a period of two years from the passage of this act; and validating collections and proceedings for collections made or commenced without previous authority.

Mr. LONGO, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 895, entitled:

An Act to authorize cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, school districts, poor districts and county in-

stitution districts, to file tax and municipal claims, not filed within the time specified by law and to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims, and to revive judgments where the lien of such claims or the judgments thereon have been lost; and providing for the reinstatement of the liens of such claims and judgments.

Mr. CORDIER, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 758, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections four and nine of the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (P. L. 463), entitled as amended "An act providing for the incorporation, as bodies corporate and politic, of 'Authorities' for municipalities, counties, and townships; defining the same; prescribing the rights, powers and duties of such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain, and operate projects, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds, and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof; and for other purposes." including incinerators for rubbish and garbage as projects.

Mr. CADWALADER, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 666, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act approved the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D., one thousand nine hundred thirty-two, entitled "An act authorizing collectors of delinquent taxes, except in cities of the first class, to accept payments of delinquent taxes or water-rents or rates in installments," by including counties.

Mr. WILKINSON, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 657, entitled

An Act to amend sections one, two, three and four of the act, approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 787), entitled "An act authorizing the compromise or reduction of tax claims on real property purchased by any county, city, borough, town, school district or poor district at any sale for the nonpayment of taxes; and the reconveyance or private sale of such property," extending the provisions of said act to properties purchased by said political subdivisions at sales for municipal claims, and to the payment of such claims from the proceeds of such compromises or sales, and changing the time when such compromises may be made.

Mr. DOLON, from the Committee on Fisheries, reported as committed, House Bill No. 524, entitled:

An Act to further amend section two hundred and ten of the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the sale of striped bass or rock fish under eighteen inches in length.

Mr. LEVY, from the Committee on Professional Licensure, reported as committed, House Bill No. 462, entitled

An Act providing for and regulating the state licensing and registration of nurses of several classes, the biennial recording of licenses, regulating nursing; imposing penalties; and repealing certain existing laws.

Mr. LEVY, from the Committee on Professional Licensure, reported as committed, House Bill No. 707, entitled:

An Act to further amend section nine of the act approved March thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred seventeen, (P. L. 21), entitled "An act defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Board of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said board, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith"; and further regulating advertising by optometrists.

Mr. LEVY, from the Committee on Professional Licensure, reported as committed, House Bill No. 685, entitled:

An Act to protect the public against advertising or offering for sale at fixed prices eyeglasses, spectacles, etc. and filling prescriptions for the same similar to the restraint upon professions licensed by the State to prescribe eyeglasses and spectacles fixing a penalty for violations of this act and investing the courts with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act.

Mr. LEVY, from the Committee on Professional Licensure, reported as committed, House Bill No. 684, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections six and nine of the act, approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 21), entitled "An act defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Board of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said board, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith" further regulating the granting, suspension and revocation of the licenses of optometrists.

Mr. LEVY, from the Committee on Professional Licensure, reported as committed, House Bill No. 675, entitled:

An Act providing for and regulating the State Licensing and registration of nurses of several classes the biennial recording of licenses regulating nursing imposing penalties and repealing certain existing laws.

Mr. RONALD L. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Townships, re-reported as committed, House Bill No. 70, entitled:

An Act to amend section seven hundred three of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class: amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto by providing for the compensation paid to township commissioners

Mr. SCHWAB, from the Committee on Public Utilities, re-reported as amended, House Bill No. 203, entitled:

An Act to amend section two, and to further amend sections three, four, nine and eleven of the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws four hundred sixty-three), entitled as amended "An act providing for the incorporation, as bodies corporate and politic, of Authorities for municipalities, counties, and townships; defining the same; prescribing the rights, powers, and duties of such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to acquire, construction, improve, maintain, and operate projects, and

to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds, and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof; and for other purposes," by defining the term "commission"; by changing the method by which notice of the formation of a municipal authority shall be made public; and by limiting the power of an authority to engage in the acquisition or operation of a public utility, by requiring approval of the Public Utility Commission.

Mr. RUSSELL E. REESE, from the Committee on Workmen's Compensation, re-reported as committed, 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 (P. L. 736) 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.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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

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

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inquire as to the numbers of the House Bills which have been reported. Due to the frequent interruptions, I have been unable to follow and I would ask the Chair to have the Clerk repeat the numbers of the bills that have been re-reported from Committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will gladly comply with the gentleman's wishes. The Clerk will again read the numbers of bills reported from Committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Shaffer for Mr. GOODWIN on account illness.

MR. GERARD IN THE CHAIR.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act protecting the rights of students in colleges, universities and other educational institutions to credits represented to be obtainable at the time of commencing work therefor; imposing penalties; and providing for equitable relief.

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. 665, entitled:

An Act prescribing presumptions of authority and rules of evidence, where payments are made on account of the principal of mortgages in certain cases.

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. 165, entitled:

An Act to further amend subsection six and to repeal subsection seven of section twelve hundred ten of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (P. L. 309), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violator thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," fixing the minimum annual salary and increments of members of the teaching and supervisory staff in school districts of the fourth class.

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. 919, entitled:

An Act 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.

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. 383, entitled:

An Act to further amend section one thousand five hundred three of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and 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 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," providing that school districts of the fourth class shall employ at their own expense a medical inspector.

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. 325, entitled:

An Act, authorizing boards of school directors to permit the use of vehicles used for transportation of pupils; for educational trips and other school activities.

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. 868, entitled:

An Act, to further amend the act, approved the fifth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation, with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," by further defining "contributions" to be paid by certain employers; changing the procedure and administrative details for the determination and payment of compensation; further regulating the appointment, promotion, dismissal, suspension and furlough of civil service employes; further defining the powers of and procedure before the board making payments out of the Unemployment Compensation Fund subject to agreement between the State Treasurer and the Social Security Board, and making the Administration Fund subject to certain charges.

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. 769, (Senate Bill No. 176), entitled:

An Act for the judicial notice of the ordinance of cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships of the first class, and for proof thereof; and to make uniform the law with reference thereto.

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

The SPEAKER (Elmer Kilroy) in the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Gerard, for presiding.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 158, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections two hundred two and four hundred two, to repeal section eight hundred eight of, and to add section one thousand one hundred three to, 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 hereof 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," transferring the State Employees Retirement Board from the Department of State to the Treasury Department.

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. 159, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections four and twenty-two of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by transferring the State Employes' Retirement Board from the Department of State to the Treasury Department; and transferring certain appropriations.

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

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection House Bill No. 367, Printer's No. 117, was passed over at the request of Mr. Baker.

There being no objection House Bill No. 487, Printer's No. 116 was passed over at the request of Mr. Levy.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 596, as follows:

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

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

Section 1 The Fairmount Park Commission shall classify the Park Guards and their officers as follows and there shall be no other classification

Park Guards first class (and shall include those guards in the employ of the Commission for one year or less)

Park Guards second class (and shall include those guards in the employ of the Commission for not more than two years and not less than one year)

Park Guards third class (and shall include those guards in the employ of the Commission for two years or more)

- House Sergeant
- Duty Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Superintendent

Section 2 The salaries to be paid to the Fairmount Park Guards and their officers shall be fixed by the Council of the City of Philadelphia at a sum per annum not lower than contained in the following schedule

Park Guards first class who have been in the employ of the Park Commission for one year or less	\$2,100
Park Guards second class who have been in the employ of the Park Commission for two years but not less than one year	2,300
Park Guards third class who have been in the employ of the Park Commission for two full years or more	2,500
House Sergeants	2,700
Duty Sergeants	2,850
Lieutenant of Park Guards	3,200

Superintendent of Park Guards 3,800
Section 3 The Park Commission shall pay minimum salaries as established by the Council of the City of Philadelphia as aforesaid in Section 1 hereof
Section 4 This Act shall become effective December 15 1941

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—203

Achterman,	French,	Marks,	Rosenfeld,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	Royer,
Baker,	Gates,	McClanaghan,	Rush,
Balthaser,	Gerard,	McClester,	Sarge,
Baughner,	Gillan,	McDermott,	Sarraff,
Bentzel,	Gillette,	McDowell,	Scanlon,
Boies,	Greenwood,	McFall,	Schwab,
Boney,	Gross,	McGrath,	Serrill,
Boorse,	Gryskewicz,	McIntosh,	Shaffer,
Bower,	Gyger,	McKinney,	Shaw,
Bradley,	Habbyshaw,	McLanahan,	Shepard,
Breth,	Haberlen,	McLane,	Simons,
Bretherick,	Haines,	McMillen,	Snyder,
Brown,	Hall,	McSurdy,	Sollenberger,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hamilton,	Melchiorre,	Sorg,
Brunner, P. A.,	Hare,	Mihm,	Stambaugh,
Burns,	Harkins,	Modell,	Stank,
Burris,	Harmuth,	Monks,	Stine,
Cadwalader,	Harris,	Mooney,	Stockham,
Chervenak,	Heatherington,	Moran,	Tarr,
Chudoff,	Helm,	Moul,	Tate,
Cochran,	Hering,	Muir,	Taylor,
Cohen, R. E.,	Herman,	Munley,	Thompson, E.,
Cook,	Hersch,	Nagel,	Thompson, R.,
Cooper,	Hewitt,	Nunemacher,	Trout,
Cordier,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	Turner,
Corrigan,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Van Allsburg,
Croop,	Huntley,	O'Dare,	Verona,
Cullen,	Imbrie,	O'Mullen,	Vincent,
Dalrymple,	James,	O'Neill,	Vogt,
Dennison,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Voldow,
DiGenova,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Voorhees,
Dix,	Keenan,	Pettit,	Wagner,
Dolon,	Kenehan,	Polaski,	Watkins,
D'Ortona,	Kline,	Polen,	Weingartner,
Duffy,	Knoble,	Powers,	Weiss,
Early,	Kolankiewicz,	Prosen,	Welsh, E. B.,
Eckels,	Komorowski,	Rank,	Welsh, M. J.,
Elder,	Krise,	Rausch,	Wilkinson,
Elliott,	Lee, E. A.,	Readinger,	Williams,
Ely,	Lee, T. H.,	Reagan,	Winner,
Falkenstein,	Leisey,	Reese, D. P.,	Wolf,
Finestone,	Leonard,	Reese, R. E.,	Wood, L. H.,
Finnerty,	Lesko,	Regan,	Wood, N.,
Fisher,	Levy,	Reynolds,	Woodring,
Fiss,	Leydic,	Rhea,	Woodside,
Fleming,	Lichtenwalter,	Riley,	Wright,
Fletcher,	Longo,	Rooney,	Yeakel,
Flynn,	Lovett,	Rose, S.,	Yester,
Foot,	Lyons,	Rose, W. E.,	Young,
	Malloy,		Kilroy, 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. 597, as follows:

An Act to amend section two of the 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 to reach classification and payment of at least such minimum salaries to all persons within the said classifications

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That Section 2 of Article 5 of the Act approved the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws 581) entitled "An Act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 2 (a) The director of public safety shall have the power to appoint an assistant director who in the absence or incapacity of the director to act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the director until the new director is appointed and qualified as hereinbefore provided The director shall also appoint such other officers and employes as may be provided for by ordinance Provided however that employes and officers of the Bureau of Police Bureau of 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 shall be appointed and classified or if now employed in the aforesaid Bureaus to be classified for the purpose of fixing minimum salaries and they shall receive at least the minimum salaries for such classifications as is set forth in subsection (b) (4) (B) (5) and (b) (6) hereof and there shall be no other classifications

(b) (1) Employes and officers employed in the Bureau of Police in the Department of Public Safety shall be classified for the purpose of fixing and paying at least the minimum salaries as follows

Patrolmen second grade or second class comprising those over sixty years of age and those under that age declared incapacitated except by injuries sustained in line of duty
Patrolmen Class A that is those serving their first year
Patrolmen Class B that is those serving their second year
Patrolmen Class C that is those serving their third and subsequent years

House Sergeant
Street Sergeant
Captain
Inspector
Assistant Superintendent
Superintendent
Detectives
Sergeant of Detectives
Lieutenant of Detectives
Captain of Detectives
Inspector of Detectives
Captain Band Master

(b) (2) Employes and officers employed in the Bureau of Fire in the Department of Public Safety shall be classified for the purpose of fixing and paying at least the minimum salaries as follows

Second grade or second class hosemen and ladder men comprising those over sixty years of age and those under that are declared incapacitated except by injuries sustained in line of duty

Class A hosemen and ladder men that is those serving their first year

Class B hosemen and ladder men that is those serving their second year

Class C hosemen and ladder men that is those serving their third or subsequent years

Lieutenants
Captains
Battalion Chiefs
Deputy Chief
Chief Engineer
Fire Boat Pilots
Marine Engineers
Marine Firemen
Fire Dispatchers

(b) (3) Some employes of the Electrical Bureau assigned exclusively for work in connection with the Bureau of Fire Department of Public Safety shall be classified for the purpose of fixing and paying at least the minimum salaries as follows

Battery Men
Fire Alarm and Test Operator
Assistant Chief Operator

(b) (4) Employes and officers of the Bureau of Police in the Department of Public Safety thus classified shall receive at least the minimum salaries set forth hereafter

Patrolmen second grade or second class one thousand eight hundred twenty-five dollars (\$1825) per annum

Patrolmen Class A two thousand one hundred dollars (\$2,100) per annum

Patrolmen Class B two thousand three hundred dollars (\$2,300) per annum

Patrolmen Class C two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum

House Sergeant two thousand seven hundred dollars (\$2,700) per annum

Street Sergeant two thousand eight hundred fifty dollars (\$2,850) per annum

Captain three thousand two hundred dollars (\$3,200) per annum

Inspector three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum

Assistant Superintendent four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum

Superintendent seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum

Detectives two thousand eight hundred dollars (\$2,800) per annum

Sergeant of Detectives three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum

Lieutenant of Detectives three thousand one hundred fifty dollars (\$3,150) per annum

Captain of Detectives four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum

Inspector of Detectives four thousand two hundred dollars (\$4,200) per annum

Captain Band Master two thousand seven hundred dollars (\$2,700) per annum

(b) (5) Employes and officers of the Bureau of Fire in the Department of Public Safety thus classified shall receive at least the minimum salaries as follows

Second grade or second class hosemen or ladder men one thousand eight hundred twenty-five dollars (\$1,825) per annum

Class A hosemen and ladder men two thousand one hundred dollars (\$2,100) per annum

Class B hosemen and ladder men two thousand three hundred dollars (\$2,300) per annum

Class C hosemen and ladder men two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum

Lieutenants two thousand seven hundred dollars (\$2,700) per annum

Captains two thousand eight hundred fifty dollars (\$2,850) per annum

Battalion Chiefs three thousand three hundred dollars (\$3,300) per annum

Deputy Chief four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum

Chief Engineer seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum

Pilots fire boats two thousand five hundred fifty dollars (\$2,550) per annum

Marine Engineer two thousand six hundred dollars (\$2,600) per annum

Marine firemen two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum

Fire dispatchers two thousand two hundred dollars (\$2,200) per annum

(b) (6) Some employes of the Electrical Bureau assigned exclusively for work in connection with the Bureau of Fire in the Department of Public Safety shall receive at least the minimum salaries as follows

Battery Men one thousand nine hundred dollars (\$1,900) per annum

Fire Alarm & Test Operators two thousand two hundred dollars (\$2,200) per annum

Assistant Chief Operator two thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$2,750) per annum

Section 2 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed

Section 3 All the provisions in this act shall be considered as severable If any section or portion thereof shall be declared to be unconstitutional it shall not invalidate any other section portion or remainder of the said act

Section 4 The provisions of this act shall become effective December 15, 1941

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—203

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

NAYS—0

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

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

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 112, as follows:

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

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

Section 1 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" is hereby amended by adding thereto after section four hundred ninety-three a new section to read as follows

Section 494 Airdromes and Aviation Landing Fields in Counties of the Third Fourth Fifth and Sixth Class—(a) Any county of the third fourth fifth and sixth class is authorized to acquire by lease purchase or condemnation proceedings any lands within the limits of the county for the purpose of establishing and maintaining thereon airdromes and aviation landing fields whenever the county commissioners of the county by resolution duly adopted deem it advisable so to do

(b) Proceedings for the condemnation of lands and for the assessment of damages for property taken injured or destroyed shall be conducted in the manner provided by the act to which this is an amendment for the condemnation of lands for county purposes The title acquired by virtue of any such condemnation shall be a title in fee-simple

(c) Any county acquiring land hereunder is authorized to lease the same or any part thereof to any individual or corporation desiring to use the same for the purpose of landing or starting airplanes or other aviation purposes upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the county commissioners thereof may provide Any such county may enter into a contract in the form of a lease providing for the use of said land or any part thereof by the Government of the United States for use for aviation mail service or other aviation purposes upon nominal rental or other consideration

(d) Any county acquiring any land for such purpose may enter into a contract with any city or borough for the operation of any land acquired by the county or owned by it as a joint city or borough and county aviation field or airdrome upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon in writing between the corporate authorities of the city or borough and the county commissioners

(e) Any county acquiring any land for such purpose may by resolution of the board of commissioners appropriate such funds as are necessary for the engineering design surveys and construction of such an airport either wholly by themselves or in cooperation with State Federal or other public agencies supplying a portion of the necessary funds for said work

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—203

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| Ac terman, | French, | Marks, | Royer, |
| Auker, | Gallagher, | Maxwell, | Rush, |
| Baker, | Gates, | McClanaghan, | Sarge, |
| Balthaser, | Gerard, | McClester, | Sarra, |
| Baugher, | Gillan, | McDermott, | Scanlon, |
| Bentley, | Gillette, | McDowell, | Schwab, |
| Bentzel, | Greenwood, | McFall, | Serrill, |

Boies,	Gross,	McGrath,	Shaffer,
Boney,	Gryskewicz,	McIntosh,	Shaw,
Boorse,	Gyger,	McKinney,	Shepard,
Bower,	Habbyshaw,	McLanahan,	Simons,
Bradley,	Haberlen,	McLane,	Snyder,
Breth,	Haines,	McMillen,	Sollenberger.
Bretherick,	Hall,	McSurdy,	Sorg,
Brown,	Hamilton,	Melchiorre,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hare,	Mihm,	Stank,
Brunner, P. A.,	Harkins,	Modell,	Stine,
Burns,	Harmuth,	Monks,	Stockham,
Burris,	Harris,	Mooney,	Tarr,
Cadwalader,	Heatherington,	Moran,	Tate,
Chervenak,	Helm,	Moul,	Taylor,
Chadoff,	Hering,	Muir,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cochran,	Herman,	Munley,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hersch,	Nagel,	Trout,
Cook,	Hewitt,	Nunemacher,	Turner,
Cooper,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	VanAillsburg,
Cordier,	Holland,	O'Connor	Verona,
Corrigan,	Huntley,	O'Dare,	Vincent,
Croop,	Imbrie,	O'Mullen,	Vogt,
Cullen,	James,	O'Neill,	Voidow,
Dairymples,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Voorhees,
Dennison,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Wagner,
DiGenova,	Keenan,	Pettit,	Watkins,
Dix,	Kenehan,	Polaski,	Weingartner,
Dolon,	Kline,	Polen,	Weiss,
D'Ortona,	Knoble,	Powers,	Welsh, E. B.,
Duffy,	Kolankiewicz,	Prosen,	Welsh, M. J.,
Early,	Komorowski,	Rank,	Wilkinson,
Eckels,	Krise,	Rausch,	Williams,
Elder,	Lee, E. A.,	Readinger,	Winner,
Elliott,	Lee, T. H.,	Reagan,	Wolf,
Ely,	Lelsey,	Reese, D. P.,	Wood, L. H.,
Falkenstein,	Leonard,	Reese, R. E.,	Wood, N.,
Finestone,	Lesko,	Regan,	Woodring,
Finnerty,	Levy,	Reynolds,	Woodside,
Fisher,	Leydie,	Rhea,	Wright,
Fiss,	Lichtenwalter,	Riley,	Yeakel,
Fleming,	Longo,	Rooney,	Yester,
Fletcher,	Lovett,	Rose, S.,	Young,
Flynn,	Lyons,	Rose, W. E.,	Kilroy, Speaker
Foor,	Malloy,	Rosenfeld,	

NAYS—0

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

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

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection House Bill No. 107, Printer's No. 104, was passed over at the request of the Speaker.

BILL ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 251, as follows:

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

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

Section 1 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 in-

solveny of an insurance carrier authorized to write workmen's compensation insurance in this Commonwealth and to provide for the administration thereof" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 11 (1) A valid claim for compensation or installments thereof heretofore or hereafter made pursuant to the Workmen's Compensation Law which has remained or shall remain due and unpaid for sixty days by reason of default after the effective date of this act by an insolvent carrier shall be paid from the proper fund in the manner provided in this act Any person in interest may file with the commissioner an application for payment of compensation from the proper fund on a form to be prescribed and furnished by the commissioner a certified copy of the award must accompany the application The commissioner shall thereupon certify to the State Treasurer such award for payment according to the terms of the same whereupon payment shall be made by the State Treasurer on warrant of the Auditor General and on requisition of the commissioner

(2) Payment of an award from either fund shall not give the commissioner of such fund any right of recovery against the employer

(3) An employer may pay an award or a part thereof in advance of payment from the fund and shall thereupon be subrogated to the rights of the employe or other party in interest against such fund to the extent of the amount so paid

(4) The commissioner shall be entitled to recover the sum of all liabilities of such insolvent carrier assumed by such stock or mutual fund from such carrier its receiver liquidator rehabilitator conservator or trustee in bankruptcy employer and all others liable under any of the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Law and may prosecute an action or other proceedings therefor All moneys recovered in any such action or proceedings shall forthwith be placed to the credit of the stock or mutual fund which has assumed such liability by the State Treasurer to reimburse the stock or mutual fund which has assumed such liability to the extent of the moneys so recovered and paid If and when all liabilities of all stock or of all mutual carriers for workmen's compensation losses in this Commonwealth shall have been fully liquidated distribution shall be made to all contributing stock companies or to all contributing mutual carriers of the remaining balance of such funds in the proportion in which each carrier made contribution to its respective fund Provided however That an insolvent carrier shall be entitled to share in the said distribution of its respective fund only to the extent that its distributive share of said fund is in excess of any losses paid out of said fund for its account by the treasurer in accordance with the terms of this act

Section 2 The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

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

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

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

YEAS—203

Achterman,	French,	Marks,	Royer,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	Rush,
Baker,	Gates,	McClanaghan,	Sarge,
Balthaser,	Gerard,	McClester,	Sarraf,
Baughner,	Gillan,	McDermott,	Scanlon,
Bentley,	Gillette,	McDowell,	Schwab,
Bentzel,	Greenwood,	McFall,	Serrill,
Boies,	Gross,	McGrath,	Shaffer,
Boney,	Gryskewicz,	McIntosh,	Shaw,
Boorse,	Gyger,	McKinney,	Shepard,
Bower,	Habbyshaw,	McLanahan,	Simons,
Bradley,	Haberlen,	McLane,	Snyder,
Breth,	Haines,	McMillen,	Sollenberger,
Bretherick,	Hall,	McSurdy,	Sorg,
Brown,	Hamilton,	Melchiorre,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hare,	Mihm,	Stank,
Brunner, P. A.,	Harkins,	Modell,	Stine,

Burns,	Harmuth,	Monks,	Stockham,
Burris,	Harris,	Mooney,	Tarr,
Cadwalader,	Heatherington,	Moran,	Tate,
Chervenak,	Helm,	Moul,	Taylor,
Chudoff,	Hering,	Muir,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cochran,	Herman,	Munley,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hersch,	Nagel,	Trout,
Cook,	Hewitt,	Nunemacher,	Turner,
Cooper,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	VanAllsburg,
Cordier,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Verona,
Corrigan,	Huntley,	O'Dare,	Vincent,
Croop,	Imbrie,	O'Mullen,	Vogt,
Cullen,	James,	O'Neill,	Voldow,
Dalrymple,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Voorhees,
Dennison,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Wagner,
DiGenova,	Keenan,	Pettit,	Watkins,
Dix,	Kenehan,	Polaski,	Weingartner,
Dolon,	Kline,	Polen,	Weiss,
D'Ortona,	Knoble,	Powers,	Welsh, E. B.,
Duffy,	Kolankiewicz,	Prosen,	Welsh, M. J.,
Early,	Komorofski,	Rank,	Wilkinson,
Eckels,	Krise,	Rausch,	Williams,
Elder,	Lee, E. A.,	Readinger,	Winner,
Elliott,	Lee, T. H.,	Reagan,	Wolf,
Ely,	Leisey,	Reese, D. P.,	Wood, L. H.,
Falkenstein,	Leonard,	Reese, R. E.,	Wood, N.,
Filvestone,	Lesko,	Regan,	Woodring,
Finnerty,	Levy,	Reynolds,	Woodside,
Fisher,	Leydic,	Rhea,	Wright,
Fiss,	Lichtenwalter,	Riley,	Yeckel,
Fleming,	Longo,	Rooney,	Yoster,
Fletcher,	Lovett,	Rose, S.,	Young,
Flynn,	Lyons,	Rose, W. E.,	Kilroy, Speaker
Foor,	Malloy,	Rosenfeld,	

NAYS—0

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

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

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, in line with my request yesterday to the Members to help the Speaker, I think the Speaker is placed in a particularly difficult position when two members of his own party, and the representative of the Democratic party on the National Committee violate the rules. They ought to help out the Speaker of their own accord.

BILL ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 50, as follows:

An Act to amend 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" relieving school directors of the duty of visiting schools and of making reports thereof

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

Section 1 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" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 408 The board of school directors shall exercise general supervision over the schools of their respective districts [and shall except in districts having district superintendents or supervising principals by one or more of their number visit every school in the district at least once a month and shall cause the report of such visit to be entered on the minutes of the board]

Section 2 The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, House Bill No. 50, Printer's No. 122, as originally introduced repealed section 408 of the school code. There were many members of this House as well as many school directors in Pennsylvania who felt that by the repeal of section 408, we would take from the school directors the power which is as follows:

"The Board of School Directors shall exercise general supervision over the schools of their respective districts".

Therefore, I had that bill amended so as to leave that power vested in the school boards of Pennsylvania, and the bill as it is now before the House for action simply takes from the school directors their duty to visit all the schools in their district once a month and makes a report thereon. Since under the present law that section or provision applies only to fourth class school districts, I ask the House to support this bill.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

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

YEAS—203

Achterman,	French,	Marks,	Royer,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	Rush,
Baker,	Gates,	McClanaghan,	Sarge,
Balthaser,	Gerard,	McClester,	Sarrafi,
Baueher,	Gillan,	McDermott,	Scanlon,
Bentley,	Gillette,	McDowell,	Schwab,
Bentzel,	Greenwood,	McFall,	Serrill,
Boles,	Gross,	McGrath,	Shaffer,
Boney,	Gryskewicz,	McIntosh,	Shaw,
Boorse,	Gyger,	McKinney,	Shepard,
Bower,	Habbyshaw,	McLanahan,	Simons,
Bradley,	Haberlen,	McLane,	Snyder,
Breth,	Haines,	McMillen,	Sollenberver,
Bretherick,	Hall,	McSurdy,	Sorg,
Brown,	Hamilton,	Machiore,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, C H,	Fare,	Mihm,	Stank,
Brunner P. A,	Harkins,	Modell,	Stine,
Burns,	Harmuth,	Monks,	Stockham,
Burris,	Harris,	Mooney,	Tarr,
Cadwalader,	Heatherington,	Moran,	Tate,
Chervenak,	Helm,	Moul,	Taylor,
Chudoff,	Hering,	Muir,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cochran,	Herman,	Munley,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hersch,	Nagel,	Trout,
Cook,	Hewitt,	Nunemacher,	Turner,
Cooper,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	VanAllsburg,
Cordier,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Verona,
Corrigan,	Huntley,	O'Dare,	Vincent,
Croop,	Imbrie,	O'Mullen,	Vogt,
Cullen,	James,	O'Neill,	Voldow,
Dalrymple,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Voorhees,
Dennison,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Wagner,

DiGenova,	Keenan,	Pettit,	Watkins,
Dix,	Kenehan,	Polaski,	Weingartner,
Dolon,	Kline,	Polen,	Weiss,
D'Ortona,	Knoble,	Powers,	Welsh, E. B.,
Duffy,	Kolankiewicz,	Prosen,	Welsh, M. J.,
Early,	Komorowski,	Rank,	Wilkinson,
Eckels,	Krise,	Rausch,	Williams,
Elder,	Lee, E. A.,	Readinger,	Winnor,
Elliott,	Lee, T. H.,	Reagan,	Wolf,
Ely,	Lelsey,	Recse, D. P.,	Wood, L. H.,
Falkenstein,	Leonard,	Reese, R. E.,	Wood, N.,
Finestone,	Lesko,	Regan,	Woodring,
Finnerty,	Levy,	Reynolds,	Woodside,
Fisher,	Leydic,	Rhea,	Wright,
Fiss,	Lichtenwalter,	Riley,	Yeakel,
Fleming,	Longo,	Rooney,	Yester,
Fletcher,	Lovett,	Rose, S.,	Young,
Flynn,	Lyons,	Rose, W. E.,	Kilroy, Speaker
Foor,	Malloy,	Rosenfeld,	

NAYS—0

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

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

LYKENS HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the House the Senior class of the Lykens High School. The members of this class are the guests of the Republican floor leader, the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Woodside, and also the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Habbyshaw.

FORMER MEMBER OF HOUSE WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notices the presence this afternoon of the famous team, the gentleman from Philadelphia Mr. O'Brien and the gentleman from Philadelphia Mr. Donohoe.

The Chair requests the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. O'Brien to escort the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Donohoe, to the rostrum.

The Chair presents to the House the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Donohoe, long a member of this House.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time in order to clarify the record with reference to the Bethlehem Steel Strike referred to by the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, in the session yesterday. I think this record can be clarified no better than by reading into this record an editorial that appeared in the Philadelphia Record as of March 26, 1941. The editorial follows:

"Bethlehem Steel Corporation, as one of the chief armament firms in the United States, occupies a peculiar position of power—and responsibility.

"Bethlehem Steel has used the power, evaded the responsibility.

"The growing importance of armaments over the last several centuries has enriched many men, including the men who run Bethlehem Steel. But it has also placed Bethlehem Steel in the position in which mercenary troops found themselves when armies began to grow more important.

"Capriciousness and private selfishness can be tolerated in armorers no more than in armies.

"Refusal of Bethlehem Steel to recognize its responsibility, and failure of the Government to enforce such responsibility upon Bethlehem Steel, are the underlying causes of the present strike at Bethlehem which is slowing down necessary work on defense.

"Bethlehem Steel, which has a semi-public status because of its huge defense contracts—and the huge Government subsidies it has received in the form of excess profits—over a long period of years, has defied even those Federal laws which apply to private citizens.

Here is a part of Bethlehem Steel's background in relation to this strike:

"1. It has succeeded in obtaining Government contracts in spite of the Walsh-Healy Act, which forbids Government contracts to firms with unfair labor practices. The Walsh-Healy Act is not meant to be merely an aid to labor organization. It is based in part on the idea that Government contracts should be filled on schedule . . ."

Filled on schedule, gentlemen, for national defense, an item that is today pertinent to the National Defense of the country. Continuing with the editorial:

"—and that firms with unfair labor practices will sooner or later be tied up with strikes.

"Had the Walsh-Healy Act been rigidly enforced as to Bethlehem, no defense contracts would be tied up by strike there today.

"2. Bethlehem refused to comply with the Wagner Labor Relations Act. In August, 1939, the N. L. R. B. ordered Bethlehem to disband a company union, . . ." Such company unions were not considered by the courts of the land to be bona fide labor organizations.

". . . the Employee Representation Plan, because company unions are forbidden by law. The company appealed the case, and failed to comply with the order pending appeal. The courts have still to render a final decision.

"Meanwhile, the E. R. P. went on, with Bethlehem Steel support. The present strike began when the E. R. P. held an election in the plant, again a violation of the law.

"3. Bethlehem Steel has been one of the most profitable of American enterprises in this generation, especially for a little group of insiders."

That little group of insiders commonly known as the reactionary forces working against the labor movement.

Continuing with the editorial:

"During one 20-year period, these insiders voted themselves over \$36,000,000 of bonuses in addition to salaries.

"During that period Bethlehem paid—and still pays—lower wages than competing plants.

"4. During the World War, Bethlehem Steel held up the United States Government for at least \$25,000,000 by refusing to take contracts except on terms later described by a Federal Judge as follows:"

Before I read what the Federal Judge has stated as the term may I say to this House, is this an indication of American patriotism? It is a matter of record that they would not comply with the national defense in the previous war, and if war should come when or how are we to determine whether or not they will comply in a patriotic spirit with the defense of the United States of America? The Federal Judge terms the contract as follows:

"(Bethlehem Steel) boldly and openly fixed the figures in the estimated cost so high as to give a promise of large bonus profits. The managers of the (U. S. wartime) Fleet Corporation protested it. The reply was: 'We will take this contract with the promise of bonus profits incorporated in it, but not otherwise. Take it or leave it.'"

Gentlemen, that is patriotism, it is cheap patriotism, with profits for the privileged few.

The editorial continues as follows:

"Are the strikers at Bethlehem Steel today asking

for the equivalent of "bonus profits"? They are not. The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee proposes to send the men back to work on these terms:

- "1. Strikers be taken back with no loss of seniority.
- "2. That the E. R. P. stop holding elections on company property.
- "3. That the company abide by the N. L. R. B. decision to disestablish the E. R. P."

Now, gentlemen, that is no more, no less than the decision that has been handed down by the law of the land.

Continuing with the editorial:

- "4. That the company agree to negotiations looking toward a labor board election as provided by Federal law.

Only, my dear friends, asking those reactionary forces to adhere to the laws of the land and not to disregard those labor laws that have been placed on the statute books of this state and this nation by the liberal forces in the Democratic Party.

The editorial continues as follows:

"The last three demands amount to this: That Bethlehem Steel obey the law of the land—the law which 95 percent of employers now obey without question. The first demand isn't open to much argument.

"Bethlehem Steel has gotten away with defiance of the Government for so long that it takes a strike to make it obey the law.

"Bethlehem still thinks this is 1917, when it could tell the Government to go jump in the lake. It doesn't realize that a whole new attitude toward the responsibilities of employers has arisen in the last 10 years, a new attitude that is approved by a majority of businessmen as well as a majority of the people."

Mr. Speaker, there were many references yesterday during debate as to the intention of the Democratic Party to throw a sop to labor. They referred to a sop to labor in the words that most reactionaries will refer to them. If this was a sop to labor, a gesture by the Democratic party, then I ask the members on the other side of the House what was the gesture, what was the deed, what is the record of the Democratic party to labor in 1937?

As a matter of record may I say that in the labor movement it is my sole contention, my honest conviction, that the Trade Labor movement will establish economic stability in normal times, and to-day in a day of crisis, the labor movement is the bulwark of national defense.

May I read to this body the pledge of organized labor in another industry that is vital to the national defense of this country.

Organized Labor—

"In Peace, the bulwark of our economic stability.

"In War, the shock troop of our National Defense.

"As no chain is stronger than its weakest link, so must we gird now for the months that lie ahead; months that shall call for complete concentration of our man power if we are to become an Arsenal of Democracy, and in this hour of our nation's greatest peril labor is responding to the clarion call of national defense with characteristic speed.

"Dedicated to serve the public interest and to fortify our country's life lines in the tremendous task of strengthening each link of our defenses, each member of the Aluminum Workers of America is destined to play a major role in the program laid down for Labor by our Government. We therefore, accept the full responsibilities which is the inherent right of organized labor and have thrown the full weight of our organization behind the vital work of preparing for an adequate total defense.

"We re-affirm our unalterable belief in the tenets of

the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States as the principles upon which this country was founded and by which it grew to greatness. We shall oppose any and all foreignisms of subversive nature that are contrary to the ideals of our people and our institutions, with the full knowledge that only under a free and democratic government can trade unionism flourish and live. American Labor is tried and tempered, born in the searing flames of conflicting standards of another decade, it has emerged True as Steel and is a guarantee that Americanism will carry on, united in a common purpose and facing a common front, to make a worthy America for worthy Americans. To all these things are we pledged to the end that our Democracy may survive forever."

The International Union of Aluminum Workers of America, one of the most vital industries of the national defense set-up have pledged themselves as well as the United Mine Workers of America, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and labor in general throughout the land have pledged themselves to the national defense program, and will do their utmost in the preservation of this great democracy of ours.

But today, gentlemen, have we seen that pledge carried out by any other person interested in the national defense program? Industry has not cooperated as was stated by the honorable gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland, on this floor yesterday. Labor is not at fault in the strikes and in the industrial disputes that are arising at the present time. The fault lies just much and more so with the industrialists, due to the fact that on numerous occasions they have not adhered to the laws of the state and nation as regards labor.

Speaking further on the pledge of labor to the national defense of this country, may I say to you that the greatest defense plan of all times has been submitted to the Congress of the nation and to the President by none other than Phillip Murray, president of the CIO. It is known as the CIO Defense Plan. It is my knowledge, my understanding, my conviction, and sole contention that this plan will remedy those things that are happening today.

May I say that many inferences were made here on the floor of the House, many inferences which I think were no more than cheap gestures, cheap politics and if I may call it, cheap patriotism, made in the way of making a statement that they would follow the President of the United States, but in their actions the record speaks differently. May I say that the Governor of the Commonwealth has stated that he would full heartedly, and whole heartedly cooperate with the President of the United States in the national defense efforts of this nation, but today the record speaks for itself and only states the fact that he is doing nothing, but disregarding those labor laws of the nation and aiding those industrialists in disregarding the same to the detriment of labor in general.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, with reference to the charges which were made, clarified by this statement, I say, let the guilt rest upon those whom, according to this record, the guilt should rest. I thank you.

SENATE MESSAGE

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 26, 1941.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That Senate Bill No. 198, Printer's No. 32, entitled:

An Act to validate and quiet the title to real estate in this Commonwealth held by a foreign corporation unauthorized to hold the same and heretofore conveyed to a citizen of the United States or a corporation authorized to hold such real estate.

be recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

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?

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House do non-concur in the resolution of the Senate.

It was non-concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, I think, the Members on the other side of the House are a bit confused this morning as there seems to have been confusion over what happened yesterday. The motion that was just made, as I understand it, was a motion to non-concur and I heard no "Ayes", but I heard a great volume of "Nays", and the Speaker promptly ruled that the motion was concurred in, but the Democratic Members over there should have voted "Aye" instead of "Nay."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware is in error.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, may I say for the information of the gentleman from Delaware that this side of the House voted as the question was put, and in accordance with the instructions given by the Chair.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Delaware apologizes to the gentleman on the other side. As I heard the motion it was to non-concur.

The SPEAKER. The question put by the Chair was, "Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?" The Chair always puts the question in the positive form and advises the gentleman from Delaware that the Democratic Members voted correctly.

The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner will proceed.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentlemen on the other side may have voted correctly in this instance but that is one of the exceptions that proves the rule.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me this is not a time when we should stir up a lot of confusing sentiments in reference to a piece of legislation which was passed yesterday and confuse it with other broader issues. I realize that the debate yesterday ran far afield. I realized also that I used as an illustration in the remarks I made in concluding, urging the Members of this House, particularly those on the other side, to oppose the legislation presented before the House, the present strike at the Bethlehem Steel plant. However, I was careful to say "from the reports in the newspapers", and therefore, I used that as an illustration purely of a jurisdictional

strike at one of the places where two unions are competing, or groups in a plant are competing to determine which group shall organize the plant and be recognized as the collective bargaining agency.

I think that legislation was a bad piece of legislation, not only on the broad question of labor and its rights, but on the pure question of the act itself, and the fact that the bill itself, as the amendment appeared in the bill, provided for the granting unto a certain group of our people a special privilege which was not enjoyed by the rank and file of the people. All of the rest of us are subject to certain injunction proceedings, and we are subject to the laws pertaining thereto, which are very ancient laws, and the practices in our courts are uniform and cover a long period of time. Therefore, I felt that the legislation on that ground was wrong. I also felt Mr. Speaker that the legislation was not good legislation for labor itself, and that was because of the reason pointed out in the end that I felt legislation that gave a special privilege to one group was bound to react against them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, those chickens have come home very rapidly to roost. In today's Philadelphia Evening Bulletin there appears an article in reference to the Bethlehem Steel strike, and in that article it states:

"Highlighting the situation today were:

"John V. Riffe, of Allentown, first assistant to Van A. Bittner, SWOC chieftain, announced that an injunction would be sought today in the Federal courts at Philadelphia to restrain further interference by Pennsylvania State Troopers against lawful, peaceful picketing."

Now, if the procedure which you gentlemen have attempted to set up under this bill were to prevail you would have to wait until there could be a complete hearing, before the United States Court could determine whether there was interference with lawful and peaceful picketing, and that might be thirty days from now, during which time the rights which you claim to have on behalf of labor might be violated. Therefore, it seems to me that you are going to say to the owner of a plant who says "There is a "sit-down" strike in my plant and these people are doing damage to my plant, the owner would have to wait thirty days and the damage might be done and the plant be destroyed.

The same thing is true on the other hand, if labor is going to say to us, we are entitled to this special privilege. You must wait until a full hearing is had, testimony taken and the court has found the facts as required under this act before an injunction can be issued in a "sit-down" strike. In the reverse, in all fairness and equity and propriety in this country of ours where we hope to achieve some equality before the law, you gentlemen ought not to go into the United States court and ask for an injunction to restrain the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from sending its troops, its police to maintain order in that district. I do not think what I had to say yesterday could have been as well expressed as it is in a column that appears in the Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning. I am not going to read all of that column, but I just want to read a couple excerpts from it. After discussing this question of the present laws and the question of organization of the Mediation Board and what Congress would do, the article says:

"I know this is supposed to be a time for compromise and unity, but there is never a time when it is either wise or honest to compromise with wrong. The unions

are in the wrong and laws must be passed to repudiate some of the twisted reasoning by which the Federal Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of California have practically absolved unionneers from the penalties that rest on other men for certain offenses.

"As matters stand, by a combination of laws and decisions, the labor union, which is only a private organization of individuals, claims and, by public default, enjoys the right to blockade not only munition factories but also private works on the representation of some uncounted and uncertified number of men that they are aggrieved workers.

"It has been necessary to obtain the gracious permission of individual unionneers to send officers of the Army into plants to take out and deliver to the soldiers certain tools of war necessary for their training. These agents of these private groups did not grant this permission as a matter of national right. They gave it as a special favor, although actually they gave it because they knew that if they didn't public opinion would smash their power by the same violent means that unionneers have used to keep free, willing American workmen away from patriotic works."

I do not think any of us on this side of the House can rightfully be accused of opposing any lawful rights of labor to picket or to organize to seek by collective bargaining contracts with employers under all of the provisions of the law, but as I sat here, very carefully listening to the gentleman from Westmoreland, I had the advantage of having a copy of the Philadelphia Record before me and I followed along with the editorial. I could not help but be impressed with this, that the whole charge in the editorial was that the Bethlehem Steel was a law violator and that, therefore, the union had the right, having failed to get the corporation to abide by the law, to take the law into its own hands to stop production. It seems to me that is a Federal question that belongs to the President of the United States and the law enforcing agencies and the Labor Relations Board and whatever agencies have been set up in recent years to handle these matters. If we are to permit a group of men to say, "Well, we determine you are a law violator, you are not living up to the provisions of our Federal Law," and by that means step in and prevent production in a plant that is devoted so extensively to this great question of national defense, then we might just as well say that if some officer out here in Indiantown Gap issued an order that was against the law as pertaining to soldiers, the soldiers had the right to strike; we might just as well say if some agency of the state has done something that is contrary to law, citizens of the State have a right to take the law into their own hands and compel by coercion. The worst part of this situation as it now exists is the regrettable fact that we are having violence accompanying it. I wish there was some way by which we could get this thought into the minds of our people. I have no defense for Bethlehem Steel, and if they are in the wrong I certainly would not stand on the floor of this House and defend them, but I do not know enough about this whole situation as far as Bethlehem Steel is concerned to pass judgment upon it, and I would certainly be remiss if I were to stand here and attempt to pass judgment on somebody when I did not know the facts and did not have knowledge of all the conditions that exist. Nevertheless, there are things that must impress us. I do not think any group of our people gain anything by violence. I do not think they gain anything by overturning and smashing 150 cars as reported in the paper this morning. I do not think they gain anything by disorders. If labor says that Bethlehem Steel is a law

violator, it ought on its own behalf be an example. I think the leadership in the labor movement should set an example of law abiding that would lean over backwards in order to emphasize the very point that I have been trying to give to you. I have been trying to say to you that many of the advantages that labor has gained, many of these forward strides, as the people now speak of them, which have been accomplished in the last decade on behalf of labor, because of public sentiment around in this defense situation, they will lose those advantages, they will lose many of the legislative gains that have been made. I am saying to you today that I do not think the great rank and file of labor is in sympathy with that. I believe that the leadership of labor is wrong in this instance. I do not believe that the leadership of labor has sensed public opinion and has not sensed what is going on in the minds of the people, because I have discussed the matter with many men that belong to unions and they are afraid to speak up, they cannot speak up, they are dominated by groups of men who hold them in a firm grip. I tell you unless something is done to alleviate that situation, unless a moderate course is pursued we are going to be involved in a jurisdictional question, we are going to be involved in questions that do not involve the ordinary question of hours and wages and things of that kind and conserving which people will always have sympathy with labor; if we get involved in these other questions, unless moderation is pursued, then that public sentiment will sweep back and take away from labor the things we do not want to see taken from them.

It is only with caution as I tried to point out yesterday, that that course of action should be taken. I do not want to be construed in any way in this record as speaking in defense of or in criticism of Bethlehem Steel in this present situation, this is no time for that. This is the time for cool heads, this is the time for conciliation. This is the time when the people of Pennsylvania, both the employes and the employers should get together and try to arrive at an amicable solution so that the defense program can go on. The defense program must go on, or, otherwise, I tell you within a very short length of time there will be orders issued by the President of the United States himself, who has been considered a great friend of labor, but he must issue orders, he must issue restrictions that will force upon us a regimentation, that will force upon us the loss of many of our liberties and freedoms which we now cherish, which we do not want to have enforced upon us, but it will be forced upon us by the necessity of the defense program which after all is the highest obligation of government.

FORMER MEMBER OF HOUSE WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair takes pleasure in welcoming a former member of the House, the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Garrity.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. HOLLAND asked and obtained permission to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is an old saying which states, "By your deeds in the past you shall be known as to what you will do in the future."

So I think it will be necessary at this time to point out the record of the Bethlehem Steel. The Bethlehem Steel

in the World War robbed the government of nineteen million dollars in a cost padding case which is still in issue in the courts. Sometimes, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the industrial giant that grows out of the earth at Bethlehem seems tougher than the federal government. During the last war, the Bethlehem Steel Company obtained contracts from the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the construction of sixty-six tankers and cargo vessels on a cost-plus basis. They were permitted a profit of ten percent of the cost plus fifty percent of any savings made below the estimated cost.

The government charges that this company deliberately padded the estimated costs to boost its profits. It refused to pay a final payment of five million, six hundred sixty one thousand dollars to Bethlehem Steel Company. The Bethlehem Steel Company sued the government on a claim for five million dollars, and the government in return sued the Bethlehem Steel Company for nineteen million dollars which they claimed was overpaid.

Here is the fallacy of some of our courts. Our courts in the three decisions upheld the Bethlehem Steel Company, stating that the government was forced into this unholy and sinful arrangement with its eyes open because it could not get the ships built elsewhere.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, this patriotic company, knew it had the government at its mercy and it didn't care about the millions of men who were defending democracy, but when they had the government at their mercy in the war of 1917 and 1918, they took advantage of every legal trick known to the legal profession, so today I believe, judging the Bethlehem Steel Company from its past deeds, we members of the House should take a stand and demand that the government of the United States go into the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and force the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to live up to the law of the land. There is no reason why we should put men into jail for failing to register for the draft if we do not put into jail the heads of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who refuse to cooperate with this government in this emergency.

When the Bethlehem Steel Company states they are against contracts made with labor, let me point out to you that the Bethlehem Steel Company has a contract with all of the heads of their company, and the contract with Eugene Grace alone pays to Eugene Grace each year one million, six hundred twenty-three thousand dollars in bonuses, and I say to you, to every member of this House, there is no man living that has earned one million, six hundred twenty three thousand dollars through his own efforts.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. HARKINS asked and obtained unanimous permission to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to state that I represent the greatest steel producing center, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the nation. It has in the past been the scene of various industrial conflicts, because in many instances the rights of the ordinary workers were trampled upon from time to time by the oppressive practices of not only the industrial leaders but also of the police. There have been times in our district when if three people met upon the street and talked to one another, it was enough cause to place them in jail. When three people met during the strike in the twenties, in our town, very often they were

thrown into jail because they were supposed to have been inciting to riot.

However, for the past few years this great steel center has been having a fine era of peaceful relationship between the employer and the employe and I can testify in my opinion and in the opinion of many of the citizens of this community that the real reason for these peaceful relations existing as they do is because of the work of the SWOC representing the men and in bargaining with employers.

I believe the employers in our district, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, which is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, their representatives are well pleased with the cooperation they have received when trouble has arisen. Not long ago there was an instance in one of the mills in the Homestead plant where the men were not being treated properly, or at least thought they were not being treated properly, where upon they staged one or two short demonstrations and as soon as the management took up the problem with the SWOC officers, the difficulties were ironed out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I would offer a personal word of advice to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and I offer it in two ways, both as a minority stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation,—very small minority too, I might say,—and also as a person who has observed the actions of the men there in the mills since the Steel-Workers Organizing Committee has represented the men with the company. I can say to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that if they will follow the practices of the United States Steel Corporation and do what the Federal law requires them to do, if they will give an opportunity to the men to have a free and fairer election, and if they will bargain, following in the footsteps of the United States Steel Corporation, I think it will not be very long until they too are operating at ninety-nine percent capacity with the full support and the sympathetic loyalty of the working men, such as the United States Steel Corporation enjoys today.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. MUNLEY, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 610, entitled:

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

Mr. WATKINS, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations reported as committed House Bill 609, entitled:

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

Mr. AUKER, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 710, entitled:

An Act to enable tax collectors and receivers of taxes to make return to the county commissioners of unpaid taxes assessed on seated lands for certain years; and validating the liens of such taxes.

Mr. O'CONNOR, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations reported as amended, House Bill No. 631, entitled:

An Act authorizing courts of common pleas to stay writs of execution against and tax sales of certain real property in certain cases; providing for the continuance of return days of writs of execution; and authorizing sales thereon without issuance of further writs.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 791, (Senate Bill No. 244), entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 159), entitled "An act authorizing controllers of the several cities of this Commonwealth to appoint probate clerks", by providing for the appointment of additional probate clerks.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to further prolong the session, but I feel that it is my duty to answer the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, inasmuch as he speaks of the legislation that was passed by this House yesterday.

My sole contention in the legislation that was passed yesterday, and my actions in favor of that legislation, were due to the fact that that legislation eliminated any loophole for any industry to obtain an injunction against a legal strike. Now, inasmuch as the gentleman has made a round about discussion or definition of the power and responsibility I only wish to say to this House that the Bethlehem Steel Company has shirked its responsibility, and the power it holds is what has prevailed in shirking that responsibility.

I also wish to bring to the attention of the House the fact that when the Mediation Board was opposed by organized labor of the country, the reactionary press, the so called press of patriotism went on record and blasted

organized labor for opposing this Board, but it is a matter of record that when industry opposed the Mediation Board that was set up by President Roosevelt, these reactionary papers haven't even mentioned what industry thought of it.

Therefore, Members of the House, do not be misled by the reactionary press of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the record speaks for itself, and the record is plenty bad. I thank you.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The following Committee meetings were announced:

There will be a Public Hearing before the Committee on Professional Licensure on House Bills Nos. 462 and 675 on Tuesday, April 1, 1941 at 7:30 P. M. in the New House Caucus Room.

There will be a Public Hearing before the Committee on Professional Licensure on House Bills Nos. 684, 685 and 707 on Tuesday, April 8, 1941 at 7:30 P. M. in the New House Caucus Room.

A Republican Caucus will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Parlor A of the Harrisburger Hotel to be followed by dinner at 6:30 o'clock.

There will be a short but very important meeting of all the first term Democratic members from Philadelphia in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, March 29, 1941 at 10 A. M. at the usual place.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would still like to know where the "usual place" is.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the Chair that I imagine the "usual place" is the same place you would go.

Mr. O'MULLEN. Mr. Speaker, since so much notoriety has come to the "first termers" of Philadelphia, we have changed our "usual place" from the Dauphin County jail cellar to another place.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRYSKEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, March 31, 1941, at 9 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 1:55 p. m.) the House adjourned.