

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931, is amended by adding after the word "books" the following: "published either in raised character or in the form of sound-reproduction records."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the words "character or in the form of", and insert in lieu thereof the words "characters on"; and in line 7 after the words "records" insert the words "or in any other form."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1492) to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest in the State of Washington.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the report shows that the land proposed to be included in the forest reserve is 75,446 acres, only 2 per cent of which is Government owned. It has been our policy here this session not to extend the confines of national forests to adjoining lands, especially when great portions of the adjoining land is privately owned.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am not sure about the percentage, but my information is that the acreage on the public domain is 10,080; acreage owned by the State is 25,000 acres plus; acreage owned by the county, 6,000 acres plus; and acreage privately owned, \$56,000. There are large burned areas and these have become extreme fire hazards, endangering adjacent timber as well as continually threatening the Government's valuable timber in the Columbia reserve lying directly east. This bill has passed the Senate. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am reading from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture:

Practically all of the land has passed from public ownership, entries having been made before the Columbia National Forest was established. The land is timber producing and is chiefly valuable for that purpose. There are only approximately 1,200 acres of publicly owned land within the area.

A gentleman who takes particular interest in this character of bills is temporarily absent from the Chamber, and in his absence I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I hope the gentleman will not do that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Otherwise I shall have to object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman allow me to make a further statement?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; I yield to the gentleman for a further explanation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. A considerable number of bills have passed the House, and, later, the Senate, extending forest reserves. Here is a tract in Clark and Skamania Counties and the Federal Government will be a great gainer by the extension and addition of this tract to the Columbia Forest Reserve.

Mr. STAFFORD. How will it be? A considerable part of it is owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Co. We have had scandals arising out of the way the Northern Pacific Railway Co. in years back received lieu lands and I am looking with suspicion always upon lands in which the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. is involved, because of the outrageous policy indulged in by them in years back.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman ought not to hold the lieu lands law of more than 30 years ago, which I agree was an outrageous thing, against this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Having in mind the outrage imposed upon the Government by the Northern Pacific Railway, I look with suspicion upon all such matters, and I am not a railroad baiter either.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That was more than 30 years ago.

Mr. STAFFORD. I shall have to object unless the gentleman is willing to have it passed over without prejudice until the Member referred to is present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

PINE RIDGE, STANDING ROCK, CHEYENNE RIVER, AND ROSEBUD SIOUX AGENCIES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 13770, to authorize an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States of America not otherwise appropriated, \$19,357 to pay certain individual enrolled Indians under the Pine Ridge, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, and Rosebud Sioux Agencies the amounts which they have been awarded by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of Congress of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 484).

With the following committee amendment: After line 9 insert: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to determine what attorney or attorneys have rendered services of value in behalf of said Indians and to pay such attorney or attorneys on such findings when appropriation is available the reasonable value of such services, not to exceed 10 per cent of the recovery on any individual claim, which payment shall be in full settlement for all services rendered by such attorney or attorneys to said claimants."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment on page 1, line 7, after the word "agencies" insert "in full settlement of such claims against the Government."

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: On page 1, in line 7, after the word "agencies" insert "in full settlement of such claims against the Government."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed; and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 11735, to permanently set aside certain lands in Utah as an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the authority on public-land legislation whether there is any difference between unreserved and undisposed of lands?

Mr. COLTON. It is a question whether a reservation is a disposal of land. Yes; there is a difference.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to direct the attention of the gentleman to section 2, where provision is made as to the relinquishment of these lands of equal area, but nothing is stated as to their being of the same value. I am wondering whether the gentleman would have any objection to inserting the clause after the word "area" in line 20, on page 3, "approximately of the same value."

Mr. COLTON. I can not see any particular objection to that. It may mean a little more expense in the matter of making the exchange, because the land would have to be investigated and examined.

Mr. STAFFORD. My suggestion is "approximately of the same value."

Mr. COLTON. If you use the words "approximate value," I do not see any objection to it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Further reserving the right to object, will the gentleman inform the House the reason we are to turn over to the Navajo Indians 37½ per cent of the royalties? What is the reason for this determination?

Mr. COLTON. I think it follows the policy already adopted of giving this percentage of the royalties to Indians where the oil, if any is ever discovered, is found on Indian lands. It is in keeping with the general policy of the Government with reference to such lands.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not recall any such provision having been incorporated in a general law. It may be in certain regulations, but I was unaware of such language ever having been adopted in any general law.

Mr. COLTON. I can not point to a specific case, but I feel sure it is in some of the laws or regulations.

Mr. JENKINS. Reserving the right to object, I notice the commissioner makes some recommendation as to certain amendments. Have the recommendations been complied with?

Mr. COLTON. Yes; I think they have all been adopted.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman tell me why this bill was not referred to the Public Lands Committee for consideration? This is a disposal of public lands, but it appears to have been determined and passed upon by the Indian Affairs Committee.

Mr. COLTON. May I say to the gentleman that during all the time I was chairman of the Public Lands Committee I did ask to have such bills referred to that committee. There is some question, because of precedents heretofore followed, as to which committee such bills should go, and in this case it went to the Indian Affairs Committee, and I had no personal objection to that course. I believe personally that such bills should go to the Public Lands Committee.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. I have no objection myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

As it enacted, etc. That all vacant, unreserved, and undisposed of public lands within the areas in the southern part of the State of Utah, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the San Juan River intersects the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence down said river to its confluence with the Colorado River; thence down the Colorado River to a point where said river crosses the boundary line between Utah and Arizona; thence east along said boundary line to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence north to the place of beginning; also beginning at a point where the west rim of Montezuma Creek or wash intersects the north boundary line of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Utah; thence northerly along the western rim of said creek or wash to a point where it intersects the section line running east and west between sections 23 and 26, township 39 south, range 24 east, Salt Lake base and meridian in Utah; thence eastward along said section line to the northeast section corner of section 26, township 39 south, range 25 east; thence south 1 mile along the section line between sections 25 and 26 to the southeast section corner of section 26, township 39 south, range 25 east; thence eastward along the section line between sections 25 and 26, township 39 south, range 25 east, extending through township 39 south, range 26 east, to its intersection with the boundary line between Utah and Colorado; thence south along said boundary line to its intersection with the north boundary line of the Navajo Indian Reservation; thence in a westerly direction along the north boundary line of said reservation to the point of beginning, and the same are hereby, permanently withdrawn from all forms of entry or disposal for the benefit of the Navajo and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided*, That no further allotments of lands to Indians on the public domain shall be made in San Juan County, Utah, should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands hereby added to the Navajo Reservation, 37½ per cent of the net royalties accruing therefrom derived from tribal leases shall be paid to the State of Utah: *Provided*, That said 37½ per cent of said royalties shall be expended by the State of Utah in the tuition of Indian children in white schools and/or in the building or maintenance of roads across the lands described in section 1 hereof, or for the benefit of the Indians residing therein.

Sec. 2. That the State of Utah may relinquish such tracts of school land within the areas added to the Navajo Reservation by section 1 of this act as it may see fit in favor of the said Indians, and shall have the right to select other unreserved and nonmineral public lands contiguous or noncontiguously located within the State of Utah, equal in area to that relinquished, said lieu selections to be made in the same manner as is provided for in the enabling act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. L. 107).

With the following committee amendments: Page 3, line 1, after the word "Utah," add the following: "Nor shall further Indian homesteads be made in said county under the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 96)."

Page 3, line 19, immediately after the statute reference, add the following: "Except as to the payment of fees or commissions which are hereby waived."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 20, after the word "area," insert the words "and approximately of the same value."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESTORATION OF INDIAN AGENCY FOR THE LOWER BRULE INDIAN RESERVATION

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13007) providing for the restoration of an Indian agent for the Lower Brule Indian Reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I do not see any necessity for this Indian agent. If there was one thing when I was a boy which impressed me as a useless thing, it was an Indian agent. I am speaking of the time about 40 years ago.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I think there is no question but that these Indians are entitled to an agent. Under the treaty of 1889 they ceded a considerable part of their reservation to the Government and did not receive one penny for it. The only consideration that they received was a guaranty that their boarding school and agency should "be maintained and continued" as "at present." The treaty expressly provided that the agency should be maintained. The agency was continued until 1924. Since then they have no one to go to for consultation about their leases, contracts, or personal allowances on their own reservation but have been obliged to go across the river to another agency. It seems to me that they ought to have an agent of their own in compliance with the treaty.

I want to say that a while ago a representative of the department was sent out there to investigate the situation. He remained two or three weeks on the reservation and on his return recommended that the agency be restored.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The assistant commissioner states:

On August 1, 1924, the Lower Brule Agency was placed under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency, and this action was taken at that time for the reason that some of the buildings at Lower Brule were destroyed by a storm and most of the others damaged to a greater or less extent. Furthermore, we felt that with the small number of Indians at that place—about 800—and the fact that these two jurisdictions were reasonably accessible to each other during much of the year it would be in the interest of good administration and economy to consolidate them. In doing so arrangements were made to provide a suitable staff at Lower Brule to look after the needs of these Indians. In addition to the financial clerk, who is in charge, there are authorized the positions of stockman, physician, field nurse, laborer, judge, and two police privates. The subagency is connected by Government telephone with the Crow Creek Agency, which is a distance of 7 miles by ferry across the Missouri River.

The only complaint seems to be that in the wintertime they can not ferry across the river, and have to go around-about way to get to the central agency.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Not only that but every time they ferry across the river it costs them about \$2.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But the Indian agent visits them every week, or at stated intervals.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. If the gentleman knew as much about the Indians as those of us who live among them, I think he would not object.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And besides, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that it is not necessary.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as I understood, agreed to restore the Indian agency about a year ago, but on account of the economy program the matter has been deferred.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

The next business on the Consent Calendar was House Joint Resolution 561, amending section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the President,

Cong. Record, 72d Cong., 2d sess.;
Feb. 7, 1933, 76, pt. 4: 3558-59.