

Whereas, with the enactment of measures of this kind, while the proceedings are being carried out and the obstacles in the way of enjoying the final status of statehood are being overcome, the people of Puerto Rico shall have full political and fiscal autonomy to solve its own problems, and may temporarily enjoy its internal independence and its internal sovereignty: Now, therefore, be it

Further resolved by the Legislature of Puerto Rico:

Sec. 3. That the people of Puerto Rico demands an immediate liberalizing reform, of a political and economic nature, of the autonomic regimen of government which it now enjoys, petitioning the Congress of the United States of America, as it is hereby petitioned, to amend the organic act of Puerto Rico in force, in accord with the following:

1. Recognizing the right of the people of Puerto Rico to elect its own Governor.

2. Granting powers to the Governor of Puerto Rico, so that he may, with the advice and consent of the insular senate, appoint all the heads of department of the insular government of Puerto Rico.

3. Granting authority to the Legislature of Puerto Rico to fix the salaries of the heads of department, their powers and duties, and the number and titles thereof, without exceeding the number now existing.

4. Authorizing the Governor of Puerto Rico to fill the vacancies among senators and representatives without the need of holding partial elections, and on proposal of the directing body of the party to which the legislators whose post is vacant belonged.

5. Granting power to the Legislature of Puerto Rico to revoke the veto of the Executive by the vote of two thirds of the total number of members of each legislative house.

6. Providing that the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for Puerto Rico be limited to the same jurisdiction as that which belongs to courts of like nature in the States of the Union; and likewise providing that the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico or, by delegation, any of the associate justices, shall act as judge of said Federal court.

7. Stating that the decisions of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico shall be reviewable only by the Supreme Court of the United States through the same procedure as that followed in regard to final judgments of the supreme courts of the States of the Union; adopting, moreover, the remedy of certiorari before said court in those cases in which there is a controversy in regard to the American Constitution or in regard to treaties or Federal laws.

8. Establishing that statutory acts hereafter enacted by the Congress of the United States shall govern in Puerto Rico when made expressly applicable to the island and adopted by the Legislature of Puerto Rico, except when they refer to the organization and operation of the Federal agencies, offices, and departments functioning in Puerto Rico.

9. The modification of all laws preventing competition in the transportation of freight and passengers between the United States and Puerto Rico in order to obtain a low-priced and adequate transportation service, and chiefly to avoid the rise in price of merchandise due to high freight rates.

10. That the Congress of the United States, as a rehabilitation measure, authorize Puerto Rico to establish fiscal tariffs, the object of which shall be:

(1) To provide revenues to meet the expenses of the current budget.

(2) To protect all the products of our agriculture and industry.

(3) To declare free from import duties all such articles of prime necessity for our people as are not produced in Puerto Rico.

And likewise to authorize the Legislature of Puerto Rico to exempt from customs duties and to levy taxes on construction materials and raw materials necessary for the promotion of the industrialization of the island; and likewise to prohibit the importation of all articles injurious to health due to the loss of their food value in the course of their preparation, or otherwise.

Sec. 4. To request the Congress of the United States of America, as it is hereby requested, to enact legislation for the consolidation of the public debt of Puerto Rico as far as it may be possible, to make extensive to Puerto Rico the Federal Reserve Act and any other measures enacted for the benefit of national banking for the benefit of banking in Puerto Rico; likewise making extensive to Puerto Rico all the Federal acts already enacted or to be hereafter enacted for the protection and promotion of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of Puerto Rico.

Sec. 5. To request the Congress of the United States of America, as it is hereby requested, to authorize the Legislature of Puerto Rico to adopt legislation tending to solve the problem of absenteeism and, as a consequence thereof, the concentration of property of nonresidents.

Sec. 6. To request the Congress of the United States of America, as it is hereby requested, for the purpose of improving the health of the people of the island, a work already begun with the amounts appropriated and which are being distributed by the Federal Relief Administration, to appropriate in its annual budgets—as it is accustomed to do as aid to the Federal States—such sum as it may deem fair in order to drain the miasmatic mangrove swamps and to combat tuberculosis and uncinariasis in Puerto Rico.

MIGUEL A. GARCÍA MÉNDEZ,

Speaker House of Representatives of Puerto Rico.

RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ NADAL,

President of the Senate of Puerto Rico.

The undersigned secretaries of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of Puerto Rico do hereby certify that the preceding resolution was duly adopted this 15th day of April 1934.

ANTONIO ARROYO,

Secretary House of Representatives of Puerto Rico.

ENRIQUE GONZÁLEZ MENA,  
Secretary Senate of Puerto Rico.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Ohio Typographical Conference, assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, favoring the passage of the so-called "Connery 30-hour-week bill", which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the American Society of Mammalogists in convention assembled at New York City, N.Y., protesting against the enactment of legislation removing protection from the sea lions of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate telegrams in the nature of petitions from C. H. Smith, Toledo, Ohio; and George E. Lowe, secretary and treasurer of Division No. 369, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., on behalf of that organization, praying for the passage of the bill (S. 3231) to provide a retirement system for railroad employees, to provide unemployment relief, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also laid before the Senate a telegram from Helen P. Beattie, State corresponding secretary, Federation of Women's Clubs, Redlands, Calif., on behalf of 45,000 members of the California Federation of Women's Clubs through their representatives in convention assembled, endorsing Senate Resolution No. 206 (submitted by Mr. NYE and Mr. VANDENBERG, and agreed to on Apr. 12, 1934), appointing a special committee to make certain investigations concerning the manufacture and sale of arms and other war munitions, which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2673) to correct the military record of Carl Lindow, alias Carl Lindo, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1011) thereon.

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2499) to define the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1012) thereon.

Mr. AUSTIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (S. 3569) to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia in excess of that required for public projects and improvements, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1013) thereon.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 3615) authorizing the county of Wahkiakum, a legal political subdivision of the State of Washington, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Columbia River between Puget Island and the mainland, Cathlamet, State of Washington; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 3616) granting a pension to Minnie O. Draper (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A bill (S. 3617) authorizing the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Marys River at or near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

A bill (S. 3618) to grant a portion of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation to the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Cong. Record, 73d Cong., 2d sess.,  
May 15, 1934, 78, pt. 8: 8817