recommendations and messages as exhaustive as possible. They are matters of public record in the journals of both houses. I still think we ought to raise this money from those who are able to pay; from increased natural resource taxes, from franchise taxes, from taxes on the earnings of pipeline companies, utilities and other corporations. More than thirty States in this Union have an income tax law. I think this tax is fairer than a general sales tax. We can finance this security program and balance the budget without a general sales tax.

Members of the 45th Legislature, I submit it is your duty to levy taxes sufficient to take care of the appropriations which you yourselves increased. It is likewise unquestionably your duty to levy taxes to pay for social and relief measures voted by the people. For that purpose I have called you here in extraordinary session and have made my recommendations. I stand ready to counsel and assist you at all times, but the matter is now in your hands. I appeal to you as loyal, patriotic Texans to carry out not my program, not your program, but the "people's program," the program they ordered at the polls, a program that should be free of politics or personalities.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES V. ALLRED,
Governor of Texas.

The President announced the business of the joint session concluded and requested the Senators to repair to the Senate Chamber.

In the Senate

The Senate was called to order at 1:25 o'clock p. m. by the President.

Senate Resolution No. 3

Senator Hill offered the following resolution:

Whereas there are present certain members of the State Women's Division of the Democratic Party, including its distinguished chairman, Mrs. Frances Edmonson of Bexar County, Mrs. Angus Coe Scruggs of Tarrant County, Mrs. D. W. Langhorne of Shelby County, and Mrs. Sula Gardner of Tarrant County, who have rendered valuable service to the cause of the Democratic Party in Texas; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That they be invited to address the Senate and be accorded the privileges of the floor.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Accordingly, the President appointed Senators Hill, Rawlings and Spears to escort the distinguished visitors named in the resolution to the President's stand.

Adjournment

On motion of Senator Lemens, the Senate, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

SECOND DAY

(Tuesday, September 28, 1937)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Woodul.

The roll was called and the following Senators were present:

Aikin	Oneal
Beck	Pace
Brownlee	Rawlings
Burns	Redditt
Collie	Roberts
Cotten	Shivers
Head	Small
Hill	Spears
Holbrook	Stone
Isbell	Sulak
Lemens	Van Zandt
Moore	Weinert
Neal	Westerfeld
Nelson	Winfield
Newton	Woodruff

The following Senator was absent and excused:

Davis

A quorum was announced present.

The invocation was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Senator Aikin, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was dispensed with.

Leave of Absence Granted

Senator Davis was granted leave of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion of Senator Winfield.

Message from the Governor

The Secretary of the Governor was announced by the Doorkeeper, and was recognized by the President to present the following message from the Governor:

Executive Office
Austin, Texas
September 27, 1937.

To the Senate of the Forty-fifth Legislature (Second Called Session):

I ask the advice, consent and confirmation of the Senate to the following appointments:

To be Members of the State Architect Board:

Lester N. Flint of Dallas, Dallas County (6-year term).

C. H. Page of Austin, Travis County (4-year term).

Herbert R. Voelcker of Wichita Falls, Wichita County (2-year term).

To be Presiding Judge of the Third Administrative Judicial District:

Ralph W. Yarborough of Austin, Travis County, to succeed J. D. Moore, resigned.

To be Presiding Judge of the Fourth Administrative Judicial District:

W. W. McCrory of San Antonio, Bexar County, to succeed J. P. Pool of Victoria, resigned.

To be a Member of the Texas Civil Judicial Council:

James P. Alexander of Waco, McLennan County, to succeed R. W. Hall, deceased.

To be Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth District at Dallas:

Joel R. Bond of Dallas, Dallas County, to succeed Ben L. Jones, deceased.

To be Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth District at Dallas:

Towne Young of Dallas, Dallas County, to succeed Joel R. Bond, who has been appointed Chief Justice.

To be Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Tenth District at Waco:

Ballard W. George of Corsicana, Navarro County, to succeed J. A. Stanford, deceased.

To be Judge of the Forty-fourth Judicial District:

W. L. Thornton of Dallas, Dallas County, to succeed Towne Young, who has been appointed Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals.

To be Members of the Board of Regents of the College of Arts and Industries:

Miller Ainsworth of Luling, Caldwell County, to succeed W. R. Perkins of Alice, resigned.

Mrs. Loraine C. Spoonts of Corpus Christi, Nueces County (reappointment).

R. C. Eckhardt of Kingsville, Kleberg County (reappointment).

James E. Kilday of Houston, Harris County, to succeed Claude Pollard of Austin.

To be Members of the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers:

Two-year terms: W. W. Trout of Lufkin, Angelina County; Carl Lars Svenson of Lubbock, Lubbock County.

Four-year terms: Ed C. Connor of Dallas, Dallas County; George R. Brown of Houston, Harris County.

Six-year terms: Fred E. Rightor of San Antonio, Bexar County; J. S. Hudnall of Tyler, Smith County.

To be Members of the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission:

Murrell Buckner of Dallas, Dallas County (reappointment).

F. (Dee) Davenport of Mission, Hidalgo County, to succeed Gus F. Schreiner of Kerrville.

To be a Member of the State Board of Health:

Dr. William M. Dickens of Greenville, Hunt County, to succeed Dr. S. A. Woodward, deceased.

To be Members of the Board of Directors of the Nueces River Conservation and Reclamation District (made upon recommendation of the Board of Water Engineers):

Tom Miller of George West, Live Oak County.

B. Wildenthal of Cotulla, La Salle County.

To be Members of the State Board of Examiners in Optometry:

Dr. Nelson Greeman of San Antonio, Bexar County.

Dr. H. G. Towle of Snyder, Scurry County (succeeding G. H. Aronsfeld of Houston, and R. D. Terrell of Dallas).

To be a Member of the Texas Board of Pharmacy:

M. E. Dooley of Wolfe City, Hunt County (reappointment).

To be Members of the Texas Prison Board:

Dr. S. M. Lister of Houston, Harris County (reappointment).

Dr. C. W. Butler, Jr., of Crockett, Houston County.

S. D. (Denver) Chestnutt of Kenedy, Karnes County, succeeding W. A. Paddock of Houston, and J. B. H. Holderby of Fort Worth.

To be a Member of the Board of Directors of Texas Technological College at Lubbock:

Charles C. Thompson of Colorado, Mitchell County, to succeed Mrs. S. W. Meharg, deceased.

To be Members of the Board of Trustees for Teacher Retirement:

Charles N. Shaver of Huntsville, Walker County.

H. L. Mills of Houston, Harris County.

Miss Quata Woods of Dallas, Dallas County.

To be State Reclamation Engineer:

R. J. McMahon of Mexia, Limestone County (reappointment).

To be Directors for the Upper Red River Flood Control and Irrigation District:

Dr. Roy E. Barr of Childress, Childress County.

George Farmer of Childress, Childress County.

Tom J. Dunbar of Memphis, Hall County.

J. A. Whaley of Memphis, Hall County.

O. E. Bevers of Lakeview, Hall County.

Oscar Stroup of Quitaque, Briscoe County.

E. G. Rice of Quitaque, Briscoe County.

To be Members of the State Board of Barbers' Examiners:

J. M. Burton of Tulia, Swisher County (reappointment).

G. Fred Turner of Cooper, Delta County (reappointment).

To be Members of the State Library and Historical Commission:

Miss Emma K. Burleson of Austin, Travis County (reappointment).

Miss Laura Aline Hobby of Dallas, Dallas County (reappointment).

John Gould of Wichita Falls, Wichita County, to succeed Rev. R. L. Irving, deceased.

To be Notary Public:

Wm. Cheesman of Harris County.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES V. ALLRED,
Governor of Texas.

The message was read and was referred by the President to the Committee on Nominations of the Governor.

Petitions and Memorials

The President laid before the Senate, and had read, a letter from the Denison Labor Trades Council expressing opposition of the Council to a general sales tax.

The President also laid before the Senate, and had read, a resolution of the Commissioners' Court of Brown County in opposition to any diversion of the special County and District Road Indebtedness Fund.

Oath of Office Administered to President Pro Tempore

The President appointed Senators Beck, Head and Burns to escort to the President's stand Hon. Allan Shivers, elected on yesterday to be President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Hon. Allan Shivers took the constitutional oath of office, which was administered to him by the President.

The President then presented President Pro Tempore Shivers, who addressed the Senate briefly and thanked the Senators for the honor conferred upon him.

Supplement to Report of Special Committee

Senator Holbrook submitted, and read to the Senate, the following supplement to the general report (to be

submitted later) of the Senate Committee appointed pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 12, adopted during the Regular Session of the Forty-fifth Legislature:

To the President and Members of the Senate of the Forty-fifth Legislature, Second Called Session:

By virtue of the powers and duties laid upon your Committee under the terms of Senate Resolutions Nos. 12 and 90, adopted during the Regular Session of this Legislature, the Chairman of this Committee makes the following supplementary report:

Your Committee met in the Senate Chamber on July 28, 1937, and has continued to make investigation from that day until the meeting of this called session of the Legislature, for the purpose of making as complete a report as possible to the Senate relating to the matters included in the Governor's call. Having in view a more complete investigation for the purpose of forming a report on reorganization and other matters pertaining to the State Government to the Regular Session of the Forty-sixth Legislature, it does not deem it wise to report at this time all matters coming under its observation during the past two months, but will necessarily have to refer to a few of them.

It will be observed that this session has been called for the purpose of raising additional revenue for the State's use during the present biennium, the Governor's reasons for this being set out in his message to this called session of the Legislature. After carefully studying the situation in conjunction with facts developed during the course of our work leading up to this report, we respectfully dissent from the Governor's view and believe that before raising additional revenue the question of possible economic savings should come first, and that a careful study be made of possible increased revenues during the present biennium.

We have collected a voluminous mass of figures, but deem it necessary to present only those which will tend to show the true status of the State's fiscal condition at this time, as reflected in the Comptroller's office, together with its income and expenses covering the 11-year period from 1926 to 1936, inclusive, which are as follows:

STATE INCOME AND RECORD OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEARS 1926-1936,

Year	INCOME			EXPEND	
	To General Revenue	To Other Funds	Total Income	From General Revenue	Fr Other
1926	$ 11,669,153.93	$ 60,239,970.31	$ 71,909,124.24	$ 17,504,234.44	$ 48,87
1927	20,646,196.98	55,960,850.04	76,607,047.02	24,879,006.07	48,68
1928	22,195,901.54	67,642,423.02	89,838,324.56	22,113,693.84	62,24
1929	21,303,668.74	68,437,013.26	89,740,682.00	23,768,207.62	68,15
1930	24,712,972.96	84,514,878.08	109,227,851.04	23,647,298.80	89,44
1931	21,361,312.11	89,838,580.52	111,199,892.63	25,281,209.38	83,90
1932	23,880,825.32	84,812,630.39	108,693,455.71	22,878,282.50	83,85
1933	18,341,576.10	84,997,357.89	103,338,933.99	24,095,640.65	90,88
1934	22,352,692.72	123,261,135.30	145,613,828.02	20,208,371.17	115,91
1935	19,567,826.37	121,877,264.34	141,445,090.71	20,482,737.94	110,60
1936	20,841,186.86	127,671,284.56	148,512,471.42	24,086,209.46	127,64

It will be seen from this table that only the General Revenue Fund is administered directly by the Legislature, and that the special collections marked "other funds" go directly to the various departments of the government, and are spent without restriction under their direction. This procedure, in our judgment, should be corrected by placing all of these "other funds" in the General Revenue and re-appropriating them where and when needed under the direction of the Legislature. It is clearly seen that as long as this condition exists, that while in law the Legislature is responsible to the people for administering the government, it is really in truth spending about one-fifth of the money coming to the State and allowing the other four-fifths to be spent according to the judgment of the various departments, institutions, and bureaus.

The practice of "earmarking" funds and setting them aside for special purposes was developed years ago, and this method of parceling out the State's money and dedicating it to unrestrained uses in various departments of the government has produced much confusion and is capable of resulting in serious abuses. There are approximately 100 such funds outstanding. This practice has come about by writing riders into appropriation bills, dedicating these funds for special purposes. It also creates inequities by reason of the fact that some of the departments receiving these special funds get far more than is really needed to carry on their work in a proper way, and the employees of these departments receive cash for their vouchers without discount, while employees looking to the General Fund during the past several years have had to shave their vouchers. The departments to which these special funds are assigned have become lobbyists favoring this particular line of activity, and we look upon a continuance of such practice with disfavor and recommend that it be abolished; and that all such special funds be turned into the Treasury as a part of the General Fund and be re-appropriated by the Legislature.

The legally imposed distinctions within the revenue funds of the State created by such special funds give rise to accounting obstacles which add greatly to the confusion of the State Auditor, as well as increases his work. They moreover make it very difficult for the Legislature to insist upon economical administration of the government, and set up insurmountable barriers to a clear understanding of the State's fiscal affairs by the people generally. Every auditor who has been employed by the State has criticized the setting up of these special funds, and has called attention to the possible evils which they lay open for practice, and has asked that this sort of procedure be dispensed with.

I desire here and now to call the Senate's attention to appropriations made by the Legislature covering the biennium September 1, 1935, to August 31, 1937, and for the biennium September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1939; this is reflected in the last general appropriation bill. It is to be noticed that the excess budgeted appropriation of this biennium over the last amounts to approximately $22,000,000. This, in our judgment, is unreasonable, regardless of how, or by whom, the mistake was made. It is not necessary for us to stop here and lay blame upon this Legislature for presenting such a bill to the Governor for approval, nor is it the part of wisdom to stop and dissertate upon whether or not the Governor acted wisely or unwisely in signing the bill, when he could have vetoed it. Nor is it our intention to assert and then make a long speech in criticism of the Governor when he repeatedly told this Legislature that he would veto any bill exceeding the revenue in sight. Suffice it to say that both the Legislature and the Governor must take the blame for the condition which now confronts us, and if they are to act wisely, they will meet the condition as thoughtful citizens should meet and solve them. It is our judgment that the Governor should first invite the attention of this called session of the Legislature to the existing conditions in that spirit, and first let the Legislature have a chance to retract and take from the appropriation bill a goodly portion of the excess moneys which have been appropriated to carry on the State's business during the present biennium.

If this is done, I am certain that $10,000,000 can be deducted from these proposed expenditures, and that the State's business will be carried on in a satisfactory and efficient manner; and that the approximately $12,000,000 remaining in the excess will be amply sufficient to provide for necessary increases in both salaries and expansion. By doing this, $10,-

000,000 will have been saved to the taxpayers in that one item, and at no very great sacrifice or injustice.

Without reverting to many small items, I desire to call the Senate's attention to some other substantial savings that can be made in a reconsideration of the appropriation bill. In our judgment, the State Liquor Control Board should be abolished, and its collection agency transferred to the Comptroller's Department and its law enforcement agency placed largely upon the local officers in the several counties of the State. This change alone will save the taxpayers at least $900,000 annually.

I also desire to call the Senate's attention to the fact that members of the Special Senate Committee dealing with Rural Aid who have given close attention to the rural aid appropriation and distribution for this biennium state that by a re-arrangement and re-adjustment of that bill, at least $500,000 annually for the biennium can be saved to the taxpayers out of it, without detriment to the schools in any way.

Your Committee has made a careful study and survey of the probable revenues for this biennium, arising from the omnibus tax bill passed by the Legislature last fall, and has definitely concluded that the increases will be far in excess of those indicated by either the Comptroller or the State Auditor in their recent reports. I have reason to believe from dependable authority that the revenues from oil alone received by the State under that bill during the present biennium will be at least $6,000,000 in excess of that received during the past biennium. We also have sound facts to sustain us when we say that there will be a great increase in receipts from gas, utilities, and possibly in ad valorem taxes during this biennium over that which closed on August 31st last. A reasonable estimate on these increases would be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000 for the biennium.

We are not unmindful of the fact that Constitutional amendments have been adopted by the people giving the Legislature authority to provide pensions for school teachers, the adult blind in needy circumstances, and the destitute children of the State below 14 years of age.

We desire to call attention here to the fact that the first of these three Constitutional amendments was voted on by the people at the General Election last November. Out of a total of 613,488 votes cast on the proposal, only 323,725 votes were cast for the amendment, and 289,763 votes were against it. Assuming that there are a million and a half qualified voters in Texas, it will thus be seen that only 21.9 per cent of the voting population of this State cast a positive vote in favor of the amendment.

At the special election held last August on the amendment for aid to the blind, there were only 109,414 votes cast, of which 80,117 were for the amendment and 29,297 against it. It will thus be seen that only 5.34 per cent of the voting population of Texas gave an expression for this amendment.

On the vote for aid to destitute children in the same election, there were 109,279 votes cast, of which 73,863 were aye votes, and 35,416 noes. From this, you will observe that only 4.92 per cent of the voting population of Texas cast an aye vote for this amendment.

This does not argue that the amendments were not legally adopted, but it does conclusively show that an overwhelming number of the people of Texas have, for some reason, failed to give an expression on the question as to whether they met with the approval or disapproval of the people as a whole; and we give expression here to our thoughts that it will at least be better hereafter to submit all Constitutional amendments to be voted on at the General Election so that a greater percentage of the people can express themselves as to approval or disapproval of changes submitted; or, in case it is desired to vote upon proposed amendments at special elections, the Constitution should be so changed as to provide a greater number of votes be cast than the above would indicate to make an amendment effective. Certainly, four or five per cent of the eligible votes in Texas should not be allowed to bring about a change in the fundamental law.

These amendments, when provided for, will increase the tax burdens several million dollars, but before embracing these new forms of social security and providing funds for their support, it is securely fixed in our mind that we should give careful consideration to each of these subjects of social welfare, so that we will be saved the pains and trouble which were and have been incurred in the operation of the old age assistance

law. It will be remembered that the Legislature, in its eagerness to set up and get going an old age assistance plan in Texas, passed a bill which was wholly impracticable and unworkable. This first bill passed left it open for everyone over 65 years of age to apply for a pension. When the doors were loosed under the operation of this bill, a flood of applications poured in far beyond the ability of the State or Nation to provide. This necessitated a called session of the Legislature for a correction, at which time another bill was passed, deliberalizing the first one, which necessitated the work of re-classifying all of those who had been placed on the assistance rolls, and not only doubled the work and administrative expense, but left a condition with us that will take a long time yet to overcome. This is evidenced by the fact that Texas, at this moment, has proportionately more people on the pension rolls above 65 years of age than any other State in the Union except Oklahoma, and has caused the Federal Government more times than one to threaten a cancellation of its participation in old age assistance. We should certainly not forget this unhappy circumstance, which we ourselves brought about, and should carefully prepare for not only the amount and form of support needed for these other three new spending agencies—all gigantic in their proportions—as well as to determine the incontestible and irreducible number of recipients before placing any of them on the honor roll.

According to testimony adduced from various individuals, and other sources received by us, we are of the opinion that it will take at least six months to determine these needed facts before an intelligent estimate could be made covering the needs of this problem alone. It would probably not take as long to seek out the eligible blind over 21 years of age, but in our judgment it would take more time than this special session of the Legislature will have to give to the subject.

In any event we as Legislators ought to remember that we have a serious responsibility in connection with the setting up of the Social Security program authorized at the recent election. The people of Texas, the great majority of whom failed to express any opinion on the wisdom of this new government service, must rely upon the discretion of the Legislature for a sound workable law and these citizens have a right to expect, and they do expect, that we will not act hastily and inadvisedly but that we will carefully and thoroughly study each and every proposal so that these new laws, when finally passed, will lay as little additional burden as possible on the taxpayers, consistent with the plan of aiding those entitled to receive aid and excluding all those who are not. Caution in this matter is far more important to the people of Texas than hasty action.

As for the teachers' pension, it was testified to by the executive head of this division that the amount needed would be around two and a half million dollars. When the Constitutional amendment covering this matter was before the people, and prior to its adoption, its sponsors among various teachers' organizations stated from time to time and in various places that the sum would not exceed one and a half million dollars. These two amounts being so vastly different and the confusion with reference to the operation of the department so great, it is our judgment that this subject matter should not be financed by taxing the people until it is more definitely determined just what course would be proper to pursue. Certainly it would not be proper for the Legislature to pass taxes on the people in support of this or any other movement of like proportion until it had a clear conception of a proper set-up on (a) the amount of money needed, (b) the cost of administration, (c) the certainty of the continuance of the program, (d) who shall receive the benefits, and in what manner, and (e) whether or not it would in the hereafter call for a vastly larger expenditure of the public moneys than is anticipated at this time. For that reason, we believe that it would be the part of prudence and wisdom to go into this matter carefully, with due forethought and caution, with the hope that something real and beneficial was being established rather than visionary and experimental.

With reference to the State's general financial condition at the moment, the Chairman of your Committee makes the following observation:

Not taking into consideration a provision for setting up taxes to cover the three Constitutional amendments providing for teachers' pensions, aid for the blind, and aid for destitute

children, but taking into consideration economies which should be effected and which will not cripple the efficiency of the State government in any way, your cash deficit as of August 31, 1938, should be around $12,000,000, and as of August 31, 1939, should be around $14,000,000. In arriving at this I do take into consideration the conservatively estimated increases in taxes to be received from oil, gas, sulphur, etc., above referred to. If that should be the result—and I have every reason to believe that it will—then there is no reason why we should at this time bestir ourselves to find new sources of burdens to lay upon the people in the form of taxes.

Texas is certainly sound at the moment in the conduct of her own business, outside of making provision for the support of the General Fund, and improvement of our haphazard way of laying taxes generally. Most States are burdened with heavy bonded indebtedness; we are not. Our bonded indebtedness altogether amounts to around $20,000,000, which can be taken care of in an orderly way, and without undue consequences to our fiscal standing. We do not finance our capital expenditures out of bonds, the bread bonds alone excepted. And as long as we do finance these expenditures out of the General Fund, it will always be better to keep it out of balance rather than in balance, for the simple reason that if this fund were at or above par at any time, it would give an impetus to increased spending, and in that way in all probability induce an extra amount of extravagance and waste.

It is the opinion of the chairman of your Committee that if the fund can be carried along around the figures as it now stands to the end of this biennium, the State will not suffer seriously. In the meantime, members of the Legislature, and this Committee in particular, will be giving careful thought to the matter of taxation and other things which concern a proper operation of the State government, and it will undoubtedly set about to enact more desirable statutes for our guidance in the future, during the Regular Session of the Forty-sixth Legislature.

The great danger in levying extra and additional taxes at this time is in the fact that it will accelerate to that extent the State's spending level, which will be used for a guide upward in the future, rather than downward. This is inevitable, and has proven true wherever a levy has been made. If we should levy $15,000,000 in new taxes for each of the years in this biennium, there is hardly a doubt in our mind that the next Legislature will not reduce them, but in all probability will find new avenues to increase them.

If we were considering the State's needs only, this Legislature might, with reason, and if necessary, advance the tax burden some. But the people of Texas are not only groaning under the increased expenditures of the State government, which have more than doubled in the past ten years; a multitude of Federal taxes are fastening their fangs into their substance, and are sapping the very foundations of our economic security. Within less than two years, outside of Federal income taxes, tariff levies, sales taxes and other forms of Federal revenue extracted from us, we will be called upon to pay an amount exceeding $75,000,000 per year in the form of Federal social security taxes. And to these will be added thirty to forty million dollars in increased State taxes arising out of the Federal social security laws. Moreover, Federal taxes themselves are bound to increase to a figure undreamed of in American history by the next Congress. This is due to the fact that the bonded debt of the general government has increased during the past few years from twenty-one billion dollars to approximately thirty-eight billion dollars! Of this stupendous and inconceivable sum of money, the people of Texas will not only be called upon to pay the portion of this debt to the amount of the benefactions which they have received from it, but will necessarily, on account of its potential wealth among the American States, be called upon to pay the doles which have been issued to four of five other poorer States. In other words, we figure that this Federal bonded debt is now pressing down upon the people of Texas, and will have to be paid eventually by them, to the tune of about four billion dollars!

Looking to the immediate future, we should begin consideration of the ability of the people of this State to meet these additional burdens; and by the end of this biennium, which is August 31, 1939, we shall be met with an increased tax amounting to $115,-

000,000 even if we should not levy any additional taxes. Of course, if an additional Federal income tax is laid, that will be added to the burden. During the period from 1936 to 1939, we in Texas have met and will have to meet an unusual amount of expenditures from our General Fund. We have paid $3,000,000 for the Centennial at Dallas; between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 for capital improvements, such as additions to eleemosynary institutions, schools, etc.; and around $14,000,000 in retirement of bread bonds. Had it not been for these, of course, we would not now have a deficit. Moreover, the last session of the Legislature passed an appropriation bill, which we first referred to above, which was in excess of $22,000,000 over the previous biennium. This increase was carried in the appropriation bill. With all this in view, it is our opinion that the taxpayers of Texas should be given a rest, to the end of this two-year period, without pressing down upon them any further burdens.

Another reason to substantiate our contention that no more taxes should be laid upon the people of Texas at this time is that an amount exceeding $20,000,000 is due the State in the form of ad valorem taxes, which are past due and unpaid. Indeed, the amount is a great deal more than that, but we have uncontrovertible evidence that more than $20,000,000 of these taxes lie against solvent property owners that could be made to pay, and ought to pay. We recommend to the Senate that if the laws now on the statute books are not sufficient, this session should give attention, with the consent of the Governor, to passing such laws or resolutions that may be necessary to strengthen the Comptroller in a determined effort to get these taxes in. If that is done, we have secured ample evidence to the effect that at least $10,000,000 of this money could be brought into the State Treasury by the end of this biennium. That done, the deficiency in your General Fund would be brought almost to a balance, and your State government would not need any more funds to carry on its business during that time.

In this connection, I deem it proper to here call attention to the Governor's opening campaign speech delivered at Waxahachie, Texas, on July 1, 1936, inaugurating his campaign for the second term. This is less than fifteen months ago, and at that time the Governor said: "There is no occasion, my friends, for the dire predictions of disaster and demand for new and oppressive taxes. It is an old political trick in Texas to throw up a smoke screen of talk about 'deficits' as a basis for new and enormous tax burdens." I desire to call attention to the fact that this same speaker, who was then a candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly using this old "smoke screen" by stressing deficits in his message to this called session of the Legislature. He said further in that speech: "In other words, had it not been for these unusual appropriations, we would actually have reduced, indeed almost have wiped out the deficit inherited from the preceding administration. I do not hesitate to predict that this deficit will be entirely wiped out within the next two years without any additional taxes. Therefore, my fellow citizens, no new taxes at all will be necessary for the general purposes of government, for schools, or for highways."

He said further in his Waxahachie speech: "I tell you frankly, we are not going to need any more taxes. I think the taxpayers of this State are entitled to a 'break' for a change."

These words were potent in gaining the Governor a second term, and no doubt caused many a taxpayer to support his ambitious program as laid out in the Waxahachie speech.

Notwithstanding this campaign speech, after his nomination and before he had been elected or inducted into office for a second term, he called a session of the Legislature for the purpose of considering and bringing about changes in the old age assistance law, and for raising new taxes. At this session more than ten million dollars additional burdens were laid upon the people to carry out a program which he approved. During that called session the Legislature, in its wisdom, deliberalized the old age assistance law, which now stands on the statute books, with the hope of bringing it into line with the other States of the Union. This has not yet been accomplished, but with proper judgment on the part of those who administer this agency it can be done, and ought to be done. When that is accomplished, and our State is brought into line on this program to a parity with other American States, Texas will be paying several million dollars less than it is now to carry

out the purposes for which it was set up.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Governor was elected to a second term on statements made in his Waxahachie speech concerning the tax situation, and ofttimes repeated by him during the campaign, he has heretofore signed a bill increasing the burdens of taxes on the people of this State more than ten million dollars, and now asks for thirty million dollars more during the present biennium to which he was elected to conduct the affairs of the State government.

I am both alarmed and chagrined at the Governor's attitude on the matter of taxation, which concerns the happiness and welfare of the people more than all other issues combined. It shows that he has completely turned about face in all matters relating to economy, and is willing and anxious to press down upon the taxpayers of Texas a burden which they can ill afford to bear at this time.

Upon investigation, the Chairman of your Committee found that the Governor has not abided by either the spirit or letter of House Bill No. 768, passed during the Regular Session of the Forty-second Legislature without a dissenting vote in this Senate, which bill was signed by the then Governor and became a law on August 21, 1931. A news item concerning this matter appeared recently covering a difference of opinion between the Governor and Honorable John Wallace, Member of the State Board of Control, which gave rise to an investigation of the subject by the Chairman of this Committee, which proved Mr. Wallace's contention was correct and convinced him that the Governor has not, since he first took the oath of office, prepared and submitted a budget to the Legislature for its consideration as he is directed to do by this statute. I respectfully call the Senate's attention to this statute and ask that it be read by each member for verification of my statement.

Clearly, it is the purpose of the statute to lay the duty of making out and presenting a budget to the Legislature by the Governor, rather than by the State Board of Control. The mere fact that the Governor transmitted a letter to the Legislature accompanying the Board of Control's proposed budget means nothing within itself, for the letter of transmittal discloses that the Governor did not specifically approve the Board of Control's report, nor did he reject it; and the report itself nowhere indicated that the Governor gave his personal attention to the making of this budget in any way.

Section 6 of the statute requires and enjoins upon the Governor his personal attention to each item in the budget, and further requires him to state his own conclusion and judgment as to the amount which should be appropriated for each item in the budget. This has not been done by the Governor in a single instance. It is the purpose of the Chairman of your Committee in calling attention to this serious dereliction on the part of the Governor to show that he has not been mindful of, nor active in performing one of the most serious obligations which the people of the State have laid at his door; and that is, submitting to every regular session of the Legislature an informative and correct budget, together with a statement of his reasons for supporting each and every item in it. Had this been done, the two regular sessions of the Legislature over which he has had the honor to preside could have given serious consideration to any suggestions which he may have made with reference to financing the State government. In the absence of these suggestions as required by law, the Legislature has groped in the dark without chart or compass as to what really was in the Governor's mind—if anything—concerning the State's most serious business; that is, a proper set-up regarding the expenditure of the State's tax money. Furthermore, if he had seen fit to make a careful study of the State's business, he could have found many of the abuses and extravagances discovered by this Committee during the last two months, and had he conveyed this information to the Legislature these economies might have been effected at the regular session.

The Chairman of your Committee desires to call the Senate's attention to another flagrant and unconstitutional abuse which has been indulged in by several Legislatures of the past. From time to time it has been a custom to allocate receipts from occupation taxes to various departments of the State government in a manner which is prohibited by the plain language of the Constitution. That instrument says that one-fourth of all such occupation taxes shall be paid

into the School Fund, and three-fourths into the General Revenue Fund. In the face of this language, Legislatures have, no doubt through overzealousness in behalf of the School Fund, allocated from time to time undue portions of these occupation tax moneys to that fund. More than one-fourth of the cigarette and sulphur tax has been allocated by this Legislature to that fund. It is my candid judgment, in obedience to the Constitutional mandate which allocates these taxes, permissible to say that this session of the Legislature should re-allocate these funds according to the manner set out in the Constitution. That would probably take away from the School Fund some four million dollars, which would have to be replaced out of the General Fund; but at the same time members of the Legislature would be obeying the Constitution rather than following out what they deemed expedient. There is no doubt in my mind that this deficit taken away from the School Fund could be far more than replaced out of delinquent taxes collected during this biennium.

The Chairman of your Committee wishes to make an observation on the per capita school tax. This is for the reason that much confusion has resulted during the recent past, due to the difference of opinion between the State Board of Education and the State Tax Board as to whether or not the Legislature had heretofore set the limit of this per capita tax. It is my opinion that the Legislature intended to set a limit when it placed the amount at $17.50 during the Forty-first Legislature, and since which time no change has been made. Now that this confusion has come up, and by reason of the fact that the schools received considerably more money than was necessary to carry on their work during the past year, it is my opinion that this session of the Legislature, with the Governor's consent, should pass a bill pegging this per capita tax at an amount above which it should not go. We say this for the reason that unless it is done, the confusion will continue and the Legislature itself will have no way of checking or controlling expenditures along this line. It will furthermore confer upon the State School Board powers which were never intended, in the matter of increasing the tax burdens.

The Chairman of your Committee desires to call attention especially to an overlapping and consequent waste in administering the various social welfare agencies. Instead of having three or four boards to administer the various forms of this welfare work, it is my opinion that one board could do the work of all of them that are now set up, and perform it at much less expense to the people and with more efficiency. I would like for this Senate and the House, with the Governor's consent, to give that matter attention as a part of our economy suggestions.

During our two months' work we have given careful attention and brought out certain facts that will be useful later on in setting up and organizing a simpler form of government in the State, which, when done, will save multiplied millions of dollars for the taxpayers and bring about a more orderly system of carrying on the people's governmental activities. This, however, is too broad a question to submit to this called session of the Legislature, and we shall reserve our observations on this train of thought for the Regular Session of the Forty-sixth Legislature.

The facts developed during our two months' stay here, which will compel us later on to make a statement, together with recommendations, on reorganization of the set-up of State government, are both interesting and revolting. We know that whatever is accomplished in this called session will be temporary, and the most that we can urge with hope of success is that the Legislature at this time will not lay any more tax burdens on the people for the present biennium, with the hope that in the next regular session changes can be made whereby savings will be made permanent and the Government can be run on a more economical basis.

As a side line, it might be interesting to state that your Committee had before it nearly all heads of departments at various times, as well as many subordinates and private citizens. It is my opinion that by reason of political pull and preference, the State government has somewhere between 500 and 1,000 employees whose services could well be dispensed with, when efficiency is considered. We found that in many instances salaries are being paid far out of proportion to services rendered, and in a few cases they are underpaid because of

lack of political pull on the part of the recipient. This is wrong—totally wrong—and should be corrected. It can be done partially by bringing back the last appropriation bill and writing a new one in its stead.

Some of the testimony adduced covering employees in the State government would be ludicrous if it were not a tragedy. We had one employee testify that he had been on the payroll of the State government for some time, and that he did not actually know what his title was or what character of services he was expected to render. After considerable questioning by the Committee, he finally admitted that he was "shock absorber" for the department. During the past three or four years there has grown up a habit or custom within the Government for the large departments, and some of the smaller ones, to hire what one might call a public relations director. It is the opinion of the Committee that these, in most cases, are entirely worthless jobs to the State, and should be discontinued.

We also found, in general, leeways in the several departments for great extravagance, and further found that the Board of Control declares that they are helpless to prevent it. For instance, the Board of Control seems to be powerless to prevent the departments from purchasing anything they want, and at any time. This gives rise to the possibility of expenditure of millions of dollars of the State's money beyond the point of necessity, and of course the Legislature, as soon as possible, should give attention to that question.

We found by comparison that we have been "gypped" in our dealings with the Federal government during the time when relief was at its height. A disclosure shows that our State, during that time, was putting up 38.3 per cent of the total money paid for relief work, as compared to 1.1 per cent paid by Oklahoma, 2.1 per cent by Louisiana, .9 of 1 per cent by Arkansas, and .1 of 1 per cent by California. The States of Florida, Alabama and Georgia gave nothing, and Arizona only 14 per cent. Even the great State of New York paid only 18.2 per cent. All of these excess moneys paid by us were placed on the backs of the taxpayers of Texas. It is a disclosure that is shocking, but nevertheless true, and shows the negligence of both the Legislature and the people of Texas in properly watching after the State's interest.

In considering the payroll of officials in Texas, we found that more than two hundred of these employees and officers draw salaries ranging from $5,000 to $15,000 per year. This, in our judgment, when you consider these employees and officers one by one, needs attention for the purpose of revising this salary scale downward rather than upward as applied to a great many of them. No doubt, some of these salaries should stand, but it is the duty of the Legislature to scrutinize them carefully and determine whether or not each of them meets the test of service required as compared with the pay received.

All in all, your Committee was reminded throughout the investigation that our governments, from the lowest to the highest, have become afflicted to a very great extent with political "root-rot." When you go into the cotton fields of the vast black land region of Texas, you will see on nearly every farm patches of cotton wherein the stalks in certain sections are dead, standing by the side of those that are living. These fields, in the terms of the entomologist, have been afflicted with root-rot, which is a disease that will call for the best efforts of the scientist hereafter in restoring them to life again. That same thing is comparable in the operation of your government.

Less than a generation ago, when our various governments were simple in their form and the needs which were required of them were few, the disease, if it existed at all, was not noticeable. But in this generation, and at this hour, when governments are called upon and compelled by the people to perform services undreamed of by the generation who preceded us, it is showing its head everywhere. It is, in the judgment of your Committee, time for the people of Texas to Stop! Look! and Listen!

This, of course, is an expression branded on every crossroad. In private life, as well as in public, these crossroads appear, and we have undoubtedly come to the time in the history of this State and Nation where the people stand at the crossroads of their political and economic destiny.

On the other side of the sea the nations of the world are afire, and not only the properties of the people are being destroyed, but their liberties as well. Due to the fact that the

people of America are in a way removed from those scenes, and are not directly connected with them, we should, as far as possible, resent the practices in which they have indulged, and thereby promote the happiness and progress of our people under the guidance of benevolent laws and our written Constitutions. We should remember that governments in all ages have failed by reason of maladjustments and inequities in their various tax programs.

Those who believe otherwise do not know their history. Archaeologists have uncovered hieroglyphics from the sites of Tyre and Sidon, and from Babylon and Nineveh, which form proof conclusive that tax maledictions were visited upon the people of those ancient cities.

The bright goblets of gold, surrounded by chalices equally enchanting, which bedecked the tables of Belshazzar's feast, were purchased by the meager earnings extracted from the pockets of the poor by overlords who entrenched themselves in power during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar.

The Ark of the Covenant, wrought out by the slaves of Solomon and hid away in a secret vault of his temple of unequaled splendor, had its counterpart of misery which fell upon the Israelites of the next generation. Rehoboam, his son and successor, became heir to the debts laid upon his people by Solomon, his father, and David, his grandfather. The necessary taxes to carry on this era of extravagance resulted in complete collapse, and Israel as a nation disintegrated into ignominy as rapidly as she rose in glory.

At the foothills of Vesuvius ruins extracted from the ancient palaces of Pompeii and Herculaneum clearly indicate the crushing tax loads which were laid upon the people of the world's greatest empire by the greed of the Caesars.

Governmental extravagance was the cause of the fall of the Roman Empire in the third century of the Christian era; it was the cause that prompted the people of England to wrest the Great Charter from King John at Runnymede; it was the reason that prompted the Pilgrim fathers to cut the shackles of slavery which bound them to England and flee to this new world, to found here a government of greater justice and purer ideals, as applied to individual liberty. It was the moving cause which brought Washington and his compeers to battle with the mother country, and it was the spirit which prompted Sam Houston and his men at San Jacinto to move Texas from the dominion of an empire to that of a republic.

Before laying further burdens upon the people of Texas at this time, which they can ill afford to support, we ask the Senate to consider these historical truths, and to remember that the "power to tax is the power to destroy!" We are not unmindful of the fact that it is necessary to tax the people for an economical, well-ordered government — but beyond that we should never go!

Since the American republic was set up, the question of taxation to run the republic, as well as the States, has been a theme of never ending interest. And the best statesmen of our time, as well as those in past generations, have been those who warned against undue and burdensome taxes. Webster, in one of his great orations, pleaded and prayed "that this indivisible Union of indestructible States should be warned of the pitfalls into which the nations of the past have fallen," and expressed "the ardent hope that it would exist forever as the brightest constellation in the galaxy of nations."

To this ideal we of Texas have all been wedded, and to it our best thought and greatest strength should be dedicated now and forever more!

We say to the Senate, in conclusion, that it is our candid opinion that the Governor was right in his Waxahachie speech when he declared that the taxpayer should have a break for these two years. Joining him in that, but contravening his new departure from it, we ask the Senate to desist in laying further tax burdens upon the people of this State during this biennium, and request the Governor, by resolution, to direct our attention to the matter of economies and re-adjustments in the State government whereby its business can be conducted during these two years. That done, the business interests and property owners of this State will receive a blessing and a benediction which will enable them to reach forward with the hope that our inequitable tax system and unwieldy government may be set to work in a better way during

the Regular Session of the Forty-sixth Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,
HOLBROOK, Chairman.

Pending reading of the supplemental report by Senator Holbrook, Senator Hill occupied the Chair temporarily.

(President in the Chair.)

Senator Westerfeld addressed the Senate on the subjects referred to in the supplemental report submitted by Senator Holbrook and in the message which was read by the Governor on yesterday to the joint session of the Legislature.

Senate Resolution No. 4

Senator Newton offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate on September 27th, inviting Congressman Poage to speak to the Senate; and

Whereas, Time would not permit his address at that time, on account of a Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives to hear the Governor's Message; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That Congressman Bob Poage be now invited to address the Senate.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Time Set for Executive Session

On request of Senator Oneal, and by unanimous consent, it was agreed that the Senate hold an executive session at 11:55 o'clock a. m., today.

At Ease

On motion of Senator Oneal, the Senate, at 11:40 o'clock a. m., agreed to stand at ease till 11:55 o'clock a. m., today.

Executive Session

The President called the Senate to order at 11:55 o'clock a. m., and announced that the time set for an executive session of the Senate had arrived and ordered all those not entitled to attend the executive session to retire from the Senate Chamber.

Report of Confirmation of Appointments

At the conclusion of the executive session, the Secretary of the Senate reported that the following report of the Committee on Nominations of the Governor had been adopted:

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
September 28, 1937.

Hon. Walter F. Woodul, President of the Senate, Austin, Texas.

Sir: We, your Committee on Nominations of the Governor, to whom were referred the following appointments, have had same under consideration, and I, as Chairman of said Committee, am instructed to recommend that they be in all things confirmed:

To be Members of the State Architect Board:

Lester N. Flint of Dallas, Dallas County (6-year term).

C. H. Page of Austin, Travis County (4-year term).

Herbert R. Voelcker of Wichita Falls, Wichita County (2-year term).

To be Presiding Judge of the Third Administrative Judicial District:

Ralph W. Yarborough of Austin, Travis County, to succeed J. D. Moore, resigned.

To be Presiding Judge of the Fourth Administrative Judicial District:

W. W. McCrory of San Antonio, Bexar County, to succeed J. P. Pool of Victoria, resigned.

To be a Member of the Texas Civil Judicial Council:

James P. Alexander of Waco, McLennan County, to succeed R. W. Hall, deceased.

To be Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth District at Dallas:

Joel R. Bond of Dallas, Dallas County, to succeed Ben L. Jones, deceased.

To be Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth District at Dallas:

Towne Young of Dallas, Dallas County, to succeed Joel R. Bond, who has been appointed Chief Justice.

To be Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Tenth District at Waco:

Ballard W. George of Corsicana, Navarro County, to succeed J. A. Stanford, deceased.

To be Judge of the Forty-fourth Judicial District:

W. L. Thornton of Dallas, Dallas County, to succeed Towne Young, who has been appointed Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals.

To be Members of the Board of Regents of the College of Arts and Industries:

Miller Ainsworth of Luling, Caldwell County, to succeed W. R. Perkins of Alice, resigned.

Mrs. Loraine C. Spoonts of Corpus Christi, Nueces County (reappointment).

R. C. Eckhardt of Kingsville, Kleberg County (reappointment).

James E. Kilday of Houston, Harris County, to succeed Claude Pollard of Austin.

To be Members of the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers:

Two-year terms: W. W. Trout of Lufkin, Angelina County; Carl Lars Svenson of Lubbock, Lubbock County.

Four-year terms: Ed C. Connor of Dallas, Dallas County; George R. Brown of Houston, Harris County.

Six-year terms: Fred E. Rightor of San Antonio, Bexar County; J. S. Hudnall of Tyler, Smith County.

To be Members of the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission:

Murrell Buckner of Dallas, Dallas County (reappointment).

F. (Dee) Davenport of Mission, Hidalgo County, to succeed Gus F. Schreiner of Kerrville.

To be a Member of the State Board of Health:

Dr. William M. Dickens of Greenville, Hunt County, to succeed Dr. S. A. Woodward, deceased.

To be Members of the Board of Directors of the Nueces River Conservation and Reclamation District (made upon recommendation of the Board of Water Engineers):

Tom Miller of George West, Live Oak County.

B. Wildenthal of Cotulla, La Salle County.

To be Members of the State Board of Examiners in Optometry:

Dr. Nelson Greeman of San Antonio, Bexar County.

Dr. H. G. Towle of Snyder, Scurry County (succeeding G. H. Aronsfeld of Houston, and R. D. Terrell of Dallas).

To be a Member of the Texas Board of Pharmacy:

M. E. Dooley of Wolfe City, Hunt County (reappointment).

To be Members of the Texas Prison Board:

Dr. S. M. Lister of Houston, Harris County (reappointment).

Dr. C. W. Butler, Jr., of Crockett, Houston County.

S. D. (Denver) Chestnutt of Kenedy, Karnes County, succeeding W. A. Paddock of Houston, and J. B. H. Holderby of Fort Worth.

To be a Member of the Board of Directors of Texas Technological College at Lubbock:

Charles C. Thompson of Colorado, Mitchell County, to succeed Mrs. S. W. Meharg, deceased.

To be Members of the Board of Trustees for Teacher Retirement:

Charles N. Shaver of Huntsville, Walker County.

H. L. Mills of Houston, Harris County.

Miss Quata Woods of Dallas, Dallas County.

To be State Reclamation Engineer:

R. J. McMahon of Mexia, Limestone County (reappointment).

To be Directors for the Upper Red River Flood Control and Irrigation District:

Dr. Roy E. Barr of Childress, Childress County.

George Farmer of Childress, Childress County.

Tom J. Dunbar of Memphis, Hall County.

J. A. Whaley of Memphis, Hall County.

O. E. Bevers of Lakeview, Hall County.

Oscar Stroup of Quitaque, Briscoe County.

E. G. Rice of Quitaque, Briscoe County.

To be Members of the State Board of Barbers' Examiners:

J. M. Burton of Tulia, Swisher County (reappointment).

G. Fred Turner of Cooper, Delta County (reappointment).

To be Members of the State Library and Historical Commission:

Miss Emma K. Burleson of Austin, Travis County (reappointment).

Miss Laura Aline Hobby of Dallas, Dallas County (reappointment).

John Gould of Wichita Walls, Wichita County, to succeed Rev. R. L. Irving, deceased.

To be Notary Public:

Wm. Cheesman of Harris County, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,
ONEAL, Chairman.

The Senate was called to order, as in legislative session, at 12 o'clock m., by Senator Rawlings.

Report Ordered Printed

On motion of Senator Roberts, it was ordered that the supplemental report submitted and read to the Senate today by Senator Holbrook be printed in the Journal.

Adjournment

On motion of Senator Moore, the Senate, at 12:02 o'clock p. m., adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., next Thursday, September 30, 1937.

THIRD DAY

(Thursday, September 30, 1937)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Pro Tempore Shivers.

The roll was called, and the following Senators were present:

Aikin	Neal
Brownlee	Newton
Collie	Oneal
Cotten	Pace
Davis	Rawlings
Head	Redditt
Hill	Roberts
Holbrook	Shivers
Isbell	Small
Lemens	Spears
Moore	Stone
Sulak	Westerfeld
Van Zandt	Woodruff

The following Senators were absent and excused:

Beck	Weinert
Burns	Winfield
Nelson	

A quorum was announced present.

The invocation was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Senator Aikin, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was dispensed with.

Leaves of Absence Granted

Senator Nelson was granted leave of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion to Senator Woodruff.

Senators Weinert and Winfield were granted leaves of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion of Senator Rawlings.

Senator Burns was granted leave of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion of Senator Moore.

Senator Beck was granted leave of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion of Senator Hill.

Report of Special Committee

Senator Holbrook submitted the following preliminary report of the Committee appointed pursuant to Senate Resolutions Nos. 12 and 90, adopted during the Regular Session of the Forty-fifth Legislature:

To the President and Members of the Senate:

By virtue of Senate Resolutions Nos. 12 and 90, passed at the Regular Session of this Legislature, a general investigating committee, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, was authorized. The Lieutenant Governor thereafter appointed Senators Collie, Hill, Holbrook, Stone, and Weinert to compose the Committee. The Committee began its labors on July 28, 1937, and with short intermissions has been at work to discharge the functions imposed upon it by the Senate.

Soon after its organization, the