ROOSEVELT TO MAKE JOBS FOR 3,500,000 NOW ON RELIEF; PUSHES HIS SOCIAL PROGRAM

TO END DOLE WITH WORKS

'We Shall Quit This Business of Relief,' He Tells Congress.

HE EXPECTS 7,000,000 JOBS

'Unemployables,' Numbering 1,500,000, Would Be Returned to Local Governments.

LOW WAGE SCALE IN MIND

Cost Will Be Told in Budget—
House Chamber Packed to
Doors to Hear Address.

Text of President's message is printed on Page 2.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Addressing a joint session of the Senate and House today, President Roosevelt told the Congress that the "Federal Government must and shall quit this business of relief" by providing 3.500,000 jobs on public works projects for the nation's idle "employables."

The President outlined a huge government program designed eventually to return the "employables" to jobs with private enterprise, but meanwhile the care of 1,500,000 "unemployables" and their dependents would revert to local and State governments.

The President said at a press conference at the White House after he had read his message that the administration counted the unemployed on Federal relief at 5,000,000 since that number on the lists ordinarily provided support for families or dependents. To speak of the unemployed as totaling 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 persons was a fallacy, he said, since provision of work or local care for 5,000,000 bread winners would automatically clear the relief lists.

One Job to Make Another.

While 3,500,000 jobs would serve only to provide an income for the "employables" on the relief rolls and not for an uncounted number of idle not yet reduced to relief, Mr. Roosevelt said conservative estimates indicated that the giving of work to 3,500,000 men and women would provide at least an equal number of jobs in private industry for others now idle.

This would follow from the fact, he said, that the purchase of materials and equipment needed to put the 3,500,000 to work automatically would spur private industry and create more employment in normal channels.

It was not proposed that these steps should be taken by suddenly cutting the destitute off the relief rolls. Rather, the President said in his message, the administration had undertaken a program of human betterment from which it did not intend now to shrink.

Public works were proposed for the transition from the breadlines to the pay-lines, Works that would be largely self-liquidating and selfdiminishing and non-competitive with private business, and carried out in the development and preservation of the nation's vast natural resources.

He said that the new work would cover a wide field, including slum clearance, rural housing, rural electrification, reforestation, prevention of soil erosion, reclamation, improvement of roads, elimination of grade crossings, extension and enlargement of the Civilian Conservation Corps, self-liquidating non-Federal works in States and municipalities and many others "which the nation needs and cannot afford to neglect."

Other Security Measures Soon.

The President's re-employment proposal was the high point of his first message to the Seventy-fourth Congress, delivered in a crowded House chamber. It was part, in fact, of the program which he had laid before the Seventy-third Congress and which he asked now be carried forward by establishing security in jobs, security against the major hazards of life and security of "decent homes."

He told the new Congress to expect within a few days defi-

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ROOSEVELT PLANS JOBS FOR 3,500,000

Continued From Page One.

nite recommendations for security, covering unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternity care "and for other aspects of dependency and illness where a beginning can now be made."

House Chamber Is Jammed.

Throngs attempted to jam their way into the already crowded House chamber when the joint session was called to order by Speaker Byrns just before the President arrived at the door. The Senate met at noon and transacted a little routine business and then marched in a body. through lanes flanked by thousands of spectators, to the other side of the Capitol, more than an eighth of a mile away.

The House also met at noon, recessed immediately, and reconvened fifteen minutes before the President arrived, to go through the formalities of receiving and seating Senate and Cabinet members. As soon as the fall of the Speak-

er's gavel reconvened the House, Doorkeeper Joseph Sinnott nounced the Vice President and members of the Senate. The Senators filed in, headed by Colonel Edward A. Halsey, secretary, and Chesley W. Jurney, sergeant-atarms. At the head of the column were Messrs. Robinson and Mc-Nary, the Democratic and Republican leaders. Cabinet members were announced

next and the galleries rose as all ten marched to the well of the House. The President's appearance at the

chamber door was perfectly timed as Speaker Byrns called the session to order, and a moment of complete silence followed until the switching on of a great spotlight, placed by photographers, announced that the President was entering. After being formally announced, the President walked up the ramp

to the cierk's platform to a roar of applause from the floor and the galleries. This was the second annual mes-

the galleries.

sage that Mr. Roosevelt had delivered in person. He spoke today not only to the Senators and Representatives and Cabinet members who sat before him and to the hundreds of spectators who jammed the galleries, but to the nation as a whole and to Europe and South America by means of the radio. His delivery was serious and measured, punctuated throughout by applause, much of it starting in

never "wild," however—it was respectful and in kelping with the demeanor of the President as he gave his account of the "state of the Union" and laid the basis for his new legislative program. Leaders Plan to Act Quickly. today's message before With them as the sailing orders for the new session, the Senate and House

recessed until Monday, when they will receive the budget message. This document will contain, among other things, recommendations for the funds necessary to carry for-

The applause was

ward the re-employment program. During the recess the President's leaders in Congress will further perfect their organizations, ready to start soon upon specific measures to carry his plan into effect. The President made it clear that

he would ask many more things of this Congress. He mentioned consolidation of administration author-

ity over all forms of transportation, the "renewal" and clarification of the general purposes of the NRA, the strengthening of crime laws, the gradual tapering off of emergency credit activities of the Federal Government, the improvement of taxation forms and methods and abolition of the "evils of holding companies" in the utilities fields—all, he said, "lie immediately before us." He took occasion to give an accounting of what had already been accomplished. The ledger stood with a credit balance on the side of recovery efforts so far, he said. He reported substantial benefits

tion of that spirit of confidence and faith which marks the American character." And here he hastened to give a warning, saying: "Let him who, for speculative profit or partisan purpose, without just warrant would seek to disturb

or dispel this assurance, take heed before he assumes responsibility for any act which slows our onward

Sees Old Jealousies Abroad.

merce and, above all, "a restora-

agriculture, industry and

lic works be united into his new and enlarged plan. This new system would supersede the Federal

steps."

So far as he was specific, he proposed first that all emergency pub-

Emergency Relief Administration, and would liquidate present relief activities by the substitution of "a national chart for the giving of work." He proposed that the new program of "emergency public employment" be governed by such principles as that the new works be useful, that they involve as much direct labor as possible, that they be preferably self-liquidating, that they be

them to be taken off as private business increases, and further, that wages on emergency projects

carried forward where needed, that

they be immediately undertaken

with an elasticity that would allow

would be larger than the dole but lower than the rates of private employment. Toward the close of his address, Mr. Roosevelt turned to the international situation, telling Congress that he could not with candor relate

passions aroused and new strivings

an improvement in conditions except as between the United States and our border neighbors. jealousies had been resurrected, old

for armaments and power had been manifest. He expressed hope that calm counsel and good leadership will provide a "steadying influence" and that new and more practical representa-

tive governments would take form "wherein privilege will occupy a lesser place and welfare a greater."

Throng Unable to Get In. The House chamber was jammed to hear the address. The huge Democratic majority flowed over into the Republican side; members

of families who could not be ac-

were thrown open, permitting a part of the throngs waiting in the corridors to crowd into the openings. Most of these spectators had The President entered the cham-

commodated in the galleries, secre-

taries and other employes gathered

overflowing, with long lines extend-

Later most of the gallery doors

ing away from each door.

The galleries were

in the rear.

committee of escort comprising Senators Robinson, Pittman and McNary, and Representatives Taylor of Colorado, Doughton and Snell. As the President reached the top of the ramp he looked up at the Vice President and Speaker and

called out "Hello, Jack"; "Hello, Joe." He turned to his audience, smiled briefly, then lowered his gaze to the manuscript, which he adjusted on the lectern, and started reading.

His first paragraph, in which he spoke of his expectations to work with Congress in "common counsel" and cooperation, was received warmly. The next response came largely

from the Democratic side, when he issued a warning to any who, "for speculative profit or partisan purpose," sought to dispel confidence that had returned to the people. The preponderance of applause, from the Republicans, and from a group of Democrats, came, how-

waited for hours. ber on the arm of his son, James He was preceded by a Roosevelt.

ever, when he made the statement, "The Federal Government must and shall quit this business of relief."