Franklin D. Roosevelt — "The Great Communicator" The Master Speech Files, 1898, 1910-1945

Series 2: " You have nothing to fear but fear itself:" FDR and the New Deal

File No. 804

1935 September 30

Boulder, CO - Dedication of Boulder Dam

Spece by the President at Boulder Dam Sept. 30, 1935

Ten years ago the place where we are gathered was an unpeopled, forbidding desert. In the bottom of a gloomy canyon, whose perciptious walls rose to a height of more than a thousand feet, flowed a turbulent, dangerous river. The mountains on either side of the canyon were difficult of access with neither road nor trail, and their rocks were protected by neither trees nor grass from the blazing heat of the sun. The site of Boulder City was a cactus-covered waste. The transformation wrought here is a twentieth century marvel.

We are here to celebrate the completion of the greatest dam in the world, rising 726 feet above the bedrock of the river and altering the geography of a whole region; to see the creation of the largest artificial lake in the world - 115 miles long, holding enough water to cover the State of Connecticut to a depth of ten feet; and to see maring completion a power house which will contain the largest generators and turbines yet installed in this country, machinery which can continuously supply 1,835,000 h.p. of electric energy. All these dimensions are superlative.

They represent and embody the accumulated engineering knowledge and experience of centuries, and when we behold them it is fitting that we pay tribute to the genius of their designers. We recognize also the energy, resourcefulness and zeal of the builders, who, under the greatest physical obstacles have pushed this work forward to completion two years in advance of the contract requirements. But especially we express our gratitude to the thousands of workers who gave brain and brawn to the work of construction.

Beautiful and great as this structure is, it must also be considered in its relationship to the agricultural and industrial development and in its contribution to the health and comfort of the people who live in the Southwest.

To divert and distribute the waters of an arid region so that there shall be security of rights and efficiency in service, is one of the greatest problems of law and of administration to be found in any Government. The farms, the cities, and the people who live along the many thousands of miles of this river and its tributaries all depend for their permanence in value upon the conservation, the regulation, and the equitable division of its ever-changing water supply. What has been accomplished on the Colorado in working out such a scheme of distribution is inspiring. Through the cooperation of the States whose people depend upon this river,

and of the Federal Government which is concerned in the general welfare, there is being constructed a system of distributive works and of levs and practices which will insure to the millions of people who now dwell in this basin, and the millions of others who will come to dwell here in future generations, a just, safe, and permanent system of water rights. In devising these policies and the means for putting them into practice; the Bureau of Reclemation has taken, and is destined to take in the future, a leading and helpful part. The Bureau has been the instrument which gave effect to the legislation introduced in Congress by Senator Hiram Johnson and Congressman Phil Swing.

As an unregulated river, the Colorado added little of value to the region this dam serves. When in flood the river was a threatening torrent. In the dry months of the year it shrenk to a trickling stream. For a generation the people of Imperial Valley had lived in the shadow of disaster from the river which provided their livelihood, and which is the foundation of their hopes for themselves and their children. Every spring they awaited with dread the coming of a flood, and nearly every autumn they feared a shortage of water would destroy their crops.

The gates of the diversion tunnels were closed here at Boulder Dam last February. In June a great flood came down the river. It came roaring down the canyons of the Colorado, through Grand Canyon, Iceberg and Boulder Canyons, but it was caught and held safely behind Boulder Dam.

Last year a drought of unprecedented severity was visited upon the west. The watershed of the Colorado River did not escape. In July the canals of the Imperial Valley went dry. Crop losses in that Valley alone totaled \$10,000,000. Had Boulder Dam beencompleted one year earlier this loss could have beeb prevented, because the spring flood could have been stored to furnish a steady water supply for the long dry summer and fall.

Across the San Jacinto mountains southwest of Boulder Dam the cities of Southern California are constructing an aqueduct to cost \$220,000,000 which they have raised, for the purpose of carrying the regulated waters of the Colorado to the Pacific Coast 250 miles away.

Across the desert and mountains to the west and south run great electric transmission lines by which factory motors, street and household lights, and irrigation pumps will be operated in Southern Arizona and California. Part of this power will be used in pumping the water through the aqueduct to supplement the domestic supplies of Los Angeles and surrounding cities.

Navigation of the river from Boulder Dam to the Grand Canyon has been made possible, a 115 mile stretch that had been traversed less than half a dozen times in history. An immense new park has been created for the enjoyment of all our people.

At what cost was this done? Boulder Dam and the power houses together cost a total of \$108,000,000, all of which will be repaid with interest in 50 years under the contracts for sale of the power. Under these contracts, already completed, not only will the cost be repaid, but the way is opened for the provision of needed light and power to the consumer at reduced rates. In the expenditure of the price of Boulder Dam during the depression years work was provided for 4,000 men, most of them heads of families, and many thousands more were enabled to earn a livelihood through manufacture of materials and machinery.

And this is true in regard to the thousands of projects undertaken by the Federal Government, by the States and by the municipalities in recent years. The overwhelming majority of them are of definite and permanent usefulness.

Throughout our national history we have had a great program of public improvements, and in these past two years all that we have done has been to accelerate that program. We know, too, that the reason for this speeding up was the need of giving relief to several million men and women whose earning capacity had been destroyed by the complexities and lack of thought of the economic system of the past generation.

No sensible person is foolish enough to draw hard and fast classifications as to usefulness or need. Obviously, for instance, this great Boulder Dam warrants universal approval because it will prevent floods and flood damage, because it will irrigate thousands of acres of tillable land and because it will generate electricity to turn the wheels of meny factories and illuminate countless homes. But can we say that a five foot brushwood dam across the head waters of an aroyo, and costing only a millionth part of Boulder Dam, is an undesirable project or a waste of money? Can we say that the great brick high school, costing \$2,000,000, is a useful expenditure but that a little wooden school house project, costing \$10,000, is a wasteful extravagance? Is it fair to approve a huge city boulevard and, at the same time, to disapprove the improvement of a muddy farm-to-market road?

While we do all of this, we give actual work to the unemployed, and, at the same time, we add to the wealth and assets of the Nation. These efforts meet with the approval of the people of the Nation.

In a little over two years this work has accomplished much. We have helped mankind by the works themselves and, at the same time, we have created the necessary purchasing power to throw in the clutch to start the wheels of what we call private industry. Such expenditures on all of these works, great and small, flow out to many beneficiaries; they revive other and more remote industries and businesses. Money is put in circulation. Credit is expanded and the financial and industrial mechanicism of America is stimulated to more and more activity. Labor makes wealth. The use of materials makes wealth. To employ workers and materials when private employment has failed is to translate into great national possessions the energy that otherwise would be wasted. Boulder Dam is a splendid symbol. The mighty waters of the Colorado were running unused to the sea. Today we translate them into a great national possession.

I might go further and suggest to you that use begets use. Such works as this serve as a means of making useful other national possessions. Vast deposits of precious metals are scattered within a short distance of where we stand today. They await the development of cheap power.

These great Government power projects will affect not only the development of agriculture and industry and mining in the sections they serve, but they will also prove useful yardsticks to measure the cost of power throughout the United States. It is my belief that the Government should proceed to lay down the first yardstick from this great power plant in the form of a state power line, assisted

in its financing by the Government, and tapping the wonderful natural resources of southern Nevada. Doubtless the same policy of financial assistance to State authorities can be followed in the development of Nevada's sister State, Arizona, on the other side of the river.

With it all, with work proceeding in every one of the more than three thousand counties in the United States, and of a vastly greater number of local divisions of Government, the actual credit of Government agencies is on a stronger and safer basis than at any time in the past six years. Many States have actually improved their financial position in the past two years. Municipal tex receipts are being paid when the taxes fall due and tax arrearages are steadily declining.

It is a simple fact that Government spending is already beginning to show definite signs of its effect on consumer spending; that the putting of people to work by the Government has put other people to work through private employment, and that in two years and a half we have come to the point where private industry must bear the principal responsibility of keeping the processes of greater employment moving forward with accelerated speed.

The people of the United States are proud of Boulder Dam. With the exception of the few who are narrow visioned, the people on the Atlantic seaboard, the people in the middle West and the people in the South must surely recognize that the national benefits which will be derived from the completion of this project will make themselves felt in every State. They know that poverty or distress in a community two thousand miles away may affect them, and that prosperity and higher standards of living across a whole continent will help them back home.

Today marks the official completion and dedication of Soulder Dam, the first of four great Government regional units. This is an engineering victory of the first order -- another great achievement of American resourcefulness, skill and determination.

That is why I have the right once more to congratulate you who have created Boulder Dam and on behalf of the Nation to say to you WELL DOME.

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DEDICATION CEREMONIES - BOULDER DAM September 30, 1935

(From a temporary platform overlooking the Dam. About 5,000 people.)

THE PRESIDEMT: Senstor Pittman, Secretary Ickes,
Governors of the Colorado's States, and you especially who
have built Boulder Dam:

This morning I came, I saw and I was conquered, as everyone would be who sees for the first time this great feat of mankind.

Ten years ago the place where we are gathered was an unpeopled, forbidding desert. In the bottom of a gloomy canyon, whose precipitous walls rose to a height of more than a thousand feet, flowed a turbulent, dangerous river. The mountains on either side of the canyon were difficult of access with neither road nor trail, and their rocks were protected by neither trees nor grass from the blazing heat of the sun. The site of Boulder City was a cactus-covered waste. The transformation wrought here in these years is a twentieth century marvel.

We are here to celebrate the completion of the greatest dam in the world, rising 726 feet above the bed-rock of the Franklin E. Rossavelt Library

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(From a temporary platform everlosing the Lun. about 5,000 people.)

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river and altering the geography of a whole region; we are here to see the creation of the largest artificial lake in the world -- 115 miles long, holding enough water, for example, to cover the State of Connecticut to a depth of ten feet; and we are here to see nearing completion a power house which will contain the largest generators and turbines yet installed in this country, machinery (which) that can continuously supply nearly two million horsepower of electric energy. All these dimensions are superlative. They represent and embody the accumulated engineering knowledge and experience of centuries, and when we behold them it is fitting that we pay tribute to the genius of their designers. We recognize also the energy, resourcefulness and zeal of the builders, who, under the greatest physical obstacles, have pushed this work forward to completion two years in advance of the contract requirements. But especially, my friends. we express our gratitude to the thousands of workers who gave brain and brawn (to the) in this great work of construction.

Beautiful and great as this structure is, it must also be considered in its relationship to the agricultural and industrial development and in its contribution to the health and comfort of the people of America who live in the Southwest.

To divert and distribute the waters of an arid region so that there shall be security of rights and efficiency in service, is one of the greatest problems of law and of administration to be found in any government. The farms, the cities. (and) the people who live along the many thousands of miles of this river and its tributaries all of them depend for their permanence in value upon the conservation, (the) regulation, and the equitable division of its ever-changing water supply. What has been accomplished on the Colorado in working out such a scheme of distribution is inspiring to the whole country. Through the cooperation of the States whose people depend upon this river, and of the Federal Government which is concerned in the general welfare, there is being constructed a system of distributive works and of laws and practices which will insure to the millions of people who now dwell in this basin, and the millions of others who will come to dwell here in future generations, a just, safe, and permanent system of water rights. In devising these policies and the means for putting them into practice the Bureau of Reclamation of the Federal Government has taken, and is destined to take in the future, a leading and helpful part. The Bureau has been the instrument which gave effect to the legislation introduced in Congress by Senator Hiram Johnson and Congressman Phil Swing.

We know that as an unregulated river, the Colorado added little of value to the region this dam serves. When in flood the river was a threstening torrent. In the dry months of the year it shrank to a trickling stream. For a

generation the people of Imperial Valley had lived in the shadow of disaster from (the) this river which provided their livelihood, and which is the foundation of their hopes for themselves and their children. Every spring they awaited with dread the coming of a flood, and (nearly every autumn) at the end of every summer they feared a shortage of water would destroy their crops.

The gates of (the) these great diversion tunnels were closed here at Boulder Dam last February. In June a great flood came down the river. It came roaring down the canyons of the Colorado, through Grand Canyon, Iceberg and Boulder Canyons, but it was caught (and) it was caught and held safely (held) behind Boulder Dea.

Last year a drought of unprecedented severity was visited here upon the west. The watershed of (the) this Colorado River did not escape. In July the canals of the Imperial Valley went dry. Crop losses in that Valley alone totaled \$10,000,000 that summer. Had Boulder Dam been completed one year earlier, this loss would have been prevented, because the spring flood would have been stored to furnish a steady water supply for the long dry summer and fell.

Across the San Jacinto mountains southwest of Boulder Dam the cities of Southern California are constructing an aqueduct to cost \$200,000,000 which they have raised, for the purpose of carrying the regulated waters of the Colorado River to the Pacific Coast (259) 250 miles away.

Across the desert and mountains to the west and south run great electric transmission lines by which factory motors, street and household lights and irrigation pumps (will) <u>can</u> be operated in Southern Arizona and California. Part of this power will be used in pumping the water through the aqueduct to supplement the domestic supplies of Los Angeles and surrounding cities.

Navigation of the river from Boulder Dam to the Grand Canyon has been made possible, a 115-mile stretch that had been traversed less than half a dozen times in history. An immense new park has been created for the enjoyment of all our people. And that is why, my friends, those of you who are not here today but can hear my voice, I tell you to come to Boulder Dam and see it with your own eyes.

At what cost was this done? Boulder Dam and the power houses together cost a total of \$103,000,000, all of which will be repaid with interest in 50 years under the contracts for sale of the power. Under these contracts, already completed, not only will the cost be repaid, but the way is opened for the provision of needed light and power to the consumer at reduced rates. In the expenditure of the price of Boulder Dam during the depression years work was provided for 4,000 men, most of them heads of families, and many thousands more were embled to earn a livelihood through manufacture of materials and machinery.

and, my friends, this picture is true on different scales; it is true in regard to the thousands of projects undertaken by the Federal Government, by the States and by the counties and municipalities in recent years. The overwhelming majority of them are of definite and permanent usefulness.

Throughout our national history we have had a great program of public improvements, and in these past two years all that we have done has been to accelerate that program. We know, too, that the reason for this speeding up was the need of giving relief to several million men and women whose earning capacity had been destroyed by the complexities and lack of thought of the economic system of the past generation.

No sensible person is foolish enough to draw hard and fast classifications as to usefulness or need. Obviously, for instance, this great Boulder Dam warrants universal approval because it will prevent floods and flood damage, because it will irrigate thousands of acres of tillable land and because it will generate electricity to turn the wheels of many factories and illuminate countless homes. But can we say that a five-foot brushwood dam across the head waters of an aroyo, and costing only a millionth part of Boulder Dam, is an undesirable project or a waste of money? Can we say that the great brick high school, costing \$2,000,000, is a useful expenditure but that a little wooden school house project, costing five or ten thousand dollars, is a wasteful

extravagance? Is it fair to approve a huge city boulevard and, at the same time, (to) disapprove the improvement of a muddy farm-to-market road?

While we do all of this, <u>sll of it</u>, we give actual work to the unemployed and at the same time we add to the wealth and assets of the Nation. These efforts meet with the approval of the people of the Nation.

In a little over two years this great national work has accomplished much. We have helped mankind by the works themselves and, at the same time, we have created the necessary purchasing power to throw in the clutch to start the wheels of what we call private industry. Such expenditures on all of these works, great and small, flow out to many beneficiaries; they revive other and more remote industries and businesses. Money is put in circulation. Credit is expanded and the financial and industrial mechanism of America is stimulated to more and more activity. Labor makes wealth. The use of materials makes wealth. To employ workers and materials when private employment has failed is to translate into great national possessions the energy that otherwise would be wasted. Boulder Dam is a splendid symbol of that principle. The mighty waters of the Colorado were running unused to the sea. Today we translate them into a great national possession.

I might go further and suggest to you that use begets

use. Such works as this serve as a means of making useful other national possessions. Wast deposits of precious metals are scattered within a short distance of where we stand today. They await the development of cheap power.

These great Government power projects will affect not only the development of agriculture and industry and mining in the sections that they serve, but they will also prove useful yardsticks to measure the cost of power throughout the United States. It is my belief that the Government should proceed to lay down the first yardstick from this great power plant in the form of a state power line, assisted in its financing by the Government, and tapping the wonderful natural resources of southern Nevada. (Applause) Doubtless the same policy of financial assistance to state authorities can be followed in the development of Nevada's sister State, Arizona, on the other side of the River. (Applause)

With it all, with work proceeding in every one of the more than three thousand counties in the United States, and of a vastly greater number of local divisions of Government, the actual credit of Government agencies is on a stronger and safer basis than at any time in the past six years.

Many states have actually improved their financial position in the past two years. Municipal tax receipts are being paid when the taxes fall due and tax arrearages are steadily declining.

Yes, it is a simple fact that Government-spending is already beginning to show definite signs of its effect on consumer-spending; that the putting of people to work by the Government has put other people to work through private employment, and that in two years and a half we have come to the point today where private industry must bear the principal responsibility of Keeping the processes of greater employment moving forward with accelerated speed.

The people of the United States are proud of Boulder Dam. With the exception of the few who are narrow visioned, (the) people everwhere on the Atlantic seaboard, (the) people in the middle West and the Northwest (and the), people in the South must surely recognize that the national benefits which will be derived from the completion of this project will make themselves felt in every one of the 48 States (State). They know that powerty or distress in a community two thousand miles away may affect them, and equally that prosperity and higher standards of living across a whole continent will help them back home.

Today marks the official completion and dedication of Boulder Dam, the first of four great Government regional units. This is an engineering victory of the first order -- another great achievement of American resourcefulness, American skill and determination. That is why I have the right once more to congratulate you who have (created) built Boulder Dam and on behalf of the Nation to say to you WELL DONE.

HOLD FOR RELEASE HOLD FOR RELEASE STATE ME NTS FILE

FOR THE PRESS

Shorth and By Kannee Boulder Day - - September 30, 1935

CONFIDENTIAL: Release upon delivery, expected at the Dedication ceremonies, about 11.30 A.M., Facific Time.

Please cafeguard against premature release.

Stephen T. Early
Assistant Secretary to the President.

Ton years ago the place where we are guthered was an unpeopled, forbidding desert. In the bottoe of a gloony canyon, whome precipitous wails rose to a height of more than a thousand feet, I and a turbulent, dangerous river. The nountains on either side of the compon were difficult of wooses with neither road nor trail, blazing heat of the sun' The site of Soudor City was a confuscovered waste. The transformation wrought here, is a twentieth century marrel.

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DEDICATION CEREMONIES - BOULDER DAM

11.30 AM, Pacific Time, September 30, 1935.

(From a temporary platform overlooking the Dam. About 5.000 people)

THE PRESIDENT: Benator Pittman, Secretary Iokes, Governors of the Colorado's states, and you especially who have built Boulder Dam:

This morning I came, I saw and I was conquered, as everyone would be who sees for the first time this great feat of mankind.

Ten years ago --

in these years

we are here

for example

we are here

that can continuously supply nearly two million horsepower

my friends

in this great

of America

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to the whole country

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of the Federal Government
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thesexgreat that summer
River
can
And that is why, my friends, those of you at who are not
     here today but can hear my voice, I tell you to come
     to Boulder Dam and see it with your own eyes.
And, my friends, this picture is true on different scales;
     it is true
counties and
costing five or ten thousand dollars
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great national
of that principle.
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Ten years ago the place where we are gathered was an unpeopled, forbidding desert. In the outloo of a gloomy canyon, whome precipitions walls rose to a height of more than a thousand feet, Il owd a trubulent, dangerous river. The acountains on either side of the canyon were difficult of access with noither road nor trail, and their roads were protected by neither trees nor grass from the land their roads must be and the acts of Souder City was a cartumcentury marvel. The transformation wrought here is a twentieth century marvel.

We are here to colebrate the completion of the greatest dan in the world, rimin; 705 feet above the bed-rook of the river and the world rimin; 705 feet above the bed-rook of the river and the largest artificial lake in the world - 115 miles long, holding enough water to cover the State of Commonitor to a depth of ten real to the state of the root of the real to completion two years in advance of the contrast requirements.

Beautiful and great as this structure is, it must also be considered in its relationship to the agricultural and industrial development and in its contribution to the health and comfort of the people who live in the Southwest.

To divert and distribute the woise of an arid region so that there shall be security of rights and dictinent in service, is one of the greatest problems of law and of shimistration to be found it only governant. The arms, the cities, and the people who like taries all depend for their permanence in value upon the connervation, the regulation, and the equitable division of its evaluation, and the equitable division of the victoration working out such a scheme of distribution is impuring. Through the cooperation of the States whose people depend upon this river, and of the Pederal Deprendent which is concerned in the river, and of the Pederal Deprendent which is concerned in the river, and of the Pederal Deprendent which is concerned in the river works and of laws and provides which will insure to the millions of chart the provides which will insure to the millions of chart of propries which have in river perfections, just, politics and the seaso for putting them into practice the Bureau of Relimation has below, not it defined take in the future, a leading and beigning part. The Dreams has been the Instrument which them should be the season of Relimation and Congressional Phil Swing. Concrete by Sensor

As an unregulated river, the Colorado added little of walue to the region this case serves. Them is follow the river was a threatening torrent. In the dry months of the year it shrank to a trickling stream. For a generation the people of Imperial Walley had lived in the shadow of disaster from the river which provided that rivelihood, and which is the foundation of their boyes for thomselves and that which and men'y every asturn they feared a shortest of water would destroy their coron,

The gates of the diversion tunnels were closed here at Boulder Dam last February. In June a great flood came down the river. It came rearing down the curyons of the Golorado, through Grand Canyon, Iceberg and Boulder Caryons, but it was caught and assety held behind Boulder Dax.

Last year a drought of unprecedented neverity was visited upon the west. The swaterhead of the Colored Niver did not econe. In July the commiss of the imperial Valley went dry. Groy losses in that Valley alone totaled \$\$(0,00),000\$. Well Equilier in Section prevented, benefit one year earlier, this loss could have been prevented, benefit with the contract of the contract of the long that we was a vessel of the contract of the long thry numers and full.

Across the San Jacinto mountains southwest of Boulder Dam the oties of Southern California are constructing an aquaduot to cost \$220,000,000, which they have raised, for the purpose of carrying the ragulated waters of the Colorado to the Pacific Coast 259 miles : way.

Across the desert and mountains to the west end south run proof electric transmission lines by which fastory motors, strest and household lighte and irrigation pumps will be operated in Southern Arisona end California. Part of this power will be used in pumping the water through the aqueduot to supplement the domestic supplies of Los Ageles and surrounding cities.

Mavigation of the river from Foulder Dam to the Grand Canyon has been made possible, a lib size attretch that had been traversed less than half a norm there in history. An immense new park has been created for the enjoyment of all our people.

At what cort was this dono? Soulder Den and the power houses together out a sotal of \$100,000,000,001 of which will be repeid with interest in 50 years made the contracts for rais of the power. Under the contracts for rais of the power, the power of the contract for the provision of needed light and power to the commune at reduces rate. In the expenditure of the price of Boulder the curring the decreasion years work who provided more were enabled to earn a livelihood through mounteacture of materials and machinery.

and this is true in regard to the thousands of projects undertaken by the Federal Covernment, by the States and by the municipalities in recent years. The over-molning majority of them are of desints and permanent unofulness.

Throughout our national history we have had a great progress of public agrovmeents, and in these past toy pars all that we have done has been to accelerate that program. We know, too, that the reason for this opending, up was the need of cities reliated to several allians and said means whose earths of cities reliated to several sail this man said means whose washing cities that a consist or wise of the peek generation, and of thought of the scenario of the peek generation.

We see this person is foolise sounce to fave hard and fast clearifications so to usefulness or need. Obviously, for instance, this greet Souldor Dar marrants universal approval because it will prevent floods and flood forage, because it will irrigate thousands of acros of tilable and any factories and illustrate to the same that approve the improvement of a makey them to enable the same that the same that

while we do all of this, we give actual mork to the unamployed and at the same time we add to the remain and assets of the Bation. These efforts neet with the approval of the people of the Mation.

In a little ever two years this work has excomplished much, the manufacture of the works the castless and, at the seme time on have created the nonessary purchasing power to throw in the clutch to start the wheel of what we call private industry. Such companitures on all of these works, call private industry. Such companitures on all of these works, call and more remote intended to the startles and twentness and the financial and industriel northerises. For example, the stimulated chain the weeling the companies of abscice is expanded and the financial and industriel northerises of abscice is expanded and the financial and industriel northerises of abscice is expanded and the financial the companies of abscice is expanded and the financial the control of the co

I might go furth: and suggest to you that use begets use. Such rooks as this serve as a usens of making useful other maximal possessions. Yast deposits of precious metals are scattered within a short distance of where we stand today. They evalt the development of cheap power.

These great Government power projects will affect not only the development of agriculture and industry and mining in the sections they serve, by here throughout the United States. It is my belief that the Government should proceed to lay form the first wrighted from this great power plant in the form of a state power line, sastated in its financing by the Government, and tapphing the wooderful from the great power plant in the form of a state power line, sastated in its financing by the Government, and tapphing the wooderful from the great possession which we can be followed in the development of levada's sister State, Arisona, on the other side of the filter.

With it all, ath mork proceeding in every one of the more than three themsend counties as the Mutted States, and or a westly greater number of Local divisions of Government, the actual credit of Covernment specials as one atmoogra and sorie basis than at any time in the past six years, lamy states here actually improve at their financial position in the past toy years. Numbigal tax receipts are being pall when the taxes fell due and tax arrearages are steadily deciling.

It is a simple feet that Coveniment separating is already bemining to some definite sings of its erice on occasions spending; that the putting of people to vort by the Coveniment has put other people to vort knowled prints spend to Coveniment has put other people to the coveniment of the coveniment of the coveniment of the bear the principal responsibility of thought, the processes of creater significant points formed with assented speed. The people of the United States are proud of Boulder Dam. Sith the exception of the few who are narrow visioned, the people on the Atlantic seaboard, the people in the stadile Sect and the people in the South must caucily recognize that the national benefits which will be derived from the completion of this provided will make the season of the section of the provider of the season of the sea

Today marks the official completion and dedication of Boulder Dem, the first of four great Government regional units. This is an engineering yictory of the first order — another great achievement of American resourcefulness, skill and determination.

That is thy I have the right once more to congratulate you who have created Boulder Dam and on behalf of the Nation to say to you WELL DORE.

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