3789. Also, petition of certain citizens, Communists, Democrats, and Republicans, favoring repeal of present Neutrality Act, placing an embargo on arms to Germany and Japan, and adoption of so-called Thomas amendment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3790. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the Southern Pine Sales Corporation, New York City, opposing the passage of Senate bill 2009; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3791. Also, petition of the Green Mountain Club, Inc., New York section, Brooklyn, N. Y., urging defeat of House bill 3794, the amended bill, and urging the passage in its original form; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

3792. Also, petition of the United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees of New York, urging support of the Mead bill (S. 3243); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3793. Also, petition of the New York Association of Biology Teachers, Brooklyn, N. Y., opposing the amendment to House bill 3794 and favoring the original Gearhart bill for John Muir-Kings Canyon National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

3794. Also, petition of the Merchants Association of New York, concerning certain provisions in the pending agricultural appropriation bill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3795. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Women's Economic Federation and the Unemployed Women's Council, Douglas County, Nebr., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Works Progress Administration funds and House bill 6470; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hast set the world in our hearts, who renewest the face of the earth with Thy breath and revivest for us the grace and beauty that had fled: Help us to realize that this is the day which the Lord hath made, therefore we will rejoice and be glad in it. Give us, through greater wealth and fineness of heart, a richer and a finer world; make our lives so inwardly melodious that we may hear the melody from the echoing hills toward which we lift our eyes.

Forgive us when we see the King's highway of truth and fail to walk therein, or, hearing our Shepherd's voice, we fail to follow it, but loiter in low places with the flesh, too feeble and too timid to be faithful and courageous for our tasks. Then in Thy great mercy empower us with the sense of Thy presence, that we, too, like Thine ancient lawgiver, may endure as seeing Him who is invisible. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, June 13, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant, the following message from the House of Representatives was received by the Secretary on June 14, 1939:

That the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1886) to extend to June 16, 1942, the period within which certain loans to executive officers of member banks of the Federal Reserve System may be renewed or extended, agreed to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. STEAGALL, Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. WOLCOTT, and Mr. GIFFORD were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On June 5, 1939:

S. 2314. An act to establish the position of Under Secretary in the Department of Commerce.

On June 7, 1939:

S. 572. An act to provide for the common defense by acquiring stocks of strategic and critical materials essential to the needs of industry for the manufacture of supplies for the armed forces and the civilian population in time of a national emergency, and to encourage, as far as possible, the further development of strategic and critical materials within the United States for common defense; and

S. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution providing that reorganization plans Nos. I and II shall take effect on July 1, 1939.

On June 8, 1939:

S. 588. An act to provide for an additional midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes.

On June 10, 1939:

S. 499. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1909, as amended, so as to extend commissary privileges to civilian officers and employees of the United States at naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

On June 13, 1939:

S. 189. An act to provide for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and disposition thereof;

S. 509. An act to add certain lands of the Front Royal Quartermaster Depot Military Reservation, Va., to the Shenandoah National Park, and for other purposes;

S. 1243. An act to authorize the use of War Department equipment for the Confederate Veterans' 1939 Reunion at Trinidad, Colo., August 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1939;

S. 1409. An act to authorize the conveyance by the United States to the town of Bristol, Maine, of a portion of the Pemaquid Point Lighthouse Reservation, and for other purposes;

S. 1879. An act to amend the United States mining laws applicable to the area known as the watershed of the headwaters of the Bonito River in the Lincoln National Forest within the State of New Mexico;

S. 1982. An act to convey certain property to the city of El Campo, Tex.;

S. 2149. An act to add certain lands to the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona; and

S. 2404. An act to authorize the disposal of the Portland, Oreg., old courthouse building.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1796) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1886) to extend to June 16, 1942, the period within which certain loans to executive officers of member banks of the Federal Reserve System may be renewed or extended.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the expenses incurred by the joint committee appointed pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, Seventy-sixth Congress, to arrange for the reception of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Great Britain in the rotunda of the Capitol on June 9, 1939, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the joint committee.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2154. An act to modify the provisions of section 14 of the act of June 30, 1834, and section 10 of the act of June 22, 1874, relating to the Indians; and

H. R. 4218. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes.

LOANS TO BANK OFFICERS BY MEMBER BANKS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GLASS. I submit the conference report on Senate bill 1886. I may state briefly that the conferees on the part of the Senate agreed to the amendment proposed by the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1886) to extend to June 16, 1942, the period within which certain loans to executive officers of member banks of the Federal Reserve System may be renewed or extended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

CARTER GLASS,
JAMES F. BYRNES,
JNO. G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Managers on the part of the Senate.

HENRY B. STEAGALL,
CLYDE WILLIAMS,
BRENT SPENCE,
JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
CHARLES L. GIFFORD,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. GLASS. I may state that the House has adopted the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPERATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on House bill 5762, which was submitted to the Senate on Tuesday last.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The conference report has heretofore been read. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5762) to provide for temporary postponement of the operations of certain provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

The report is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5762) to provide for temporary postponement of the operations of certain provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of subdivision (b) of the engrossed bill (beginning on line 9 of page 1, and extending down to and including line 16 on page 2) and the Senate amendment numbered 1, insert the following:

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate regulations further postponing to July 1, 1940, the effective date of the provisions of sections 403 (e) (1); 403 (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k); 502 (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h); and 602 (b) of such act with respect to lithographed labeling which was manufactured prior to February 1, 1939, and to containers bearing labeling which, prior to February 1, 1939, was lithographed, etched, stamped, pressed, printed, fused, or blown on or in such containers, where compliance with such provisions would be unduly burdensome by reason of causing the loss of valuable stocks of such labeling or containers, and where such postponement would not prevent the public interest being adequately served: *Provided*, That in no case shall such regulations apply to labeling which would not have complied with the requirements of the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, as amended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

BENNETT CHAMP CLARK,
CLAUDE PEPPER,
CHAS. L. MCNARY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE F. LEA,
VIRGIL CHAPMAN,
CARL E. MAPES,
Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator state the result of the conference?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will state to the Senator from Michigan that the measure originally passed by the House provided for a flat extension of 6 months of certain labeling and bottling provisions of the act. That extension was brought about by the fact that it was discovered that, due to necessary delay on the part of the Department in prescribing regulations having to do with the matter, it was impossible for many manufacturers of both food and drug products covered by the act to comply with its labeling provisions, and, in addition to that, many manufacturers had on hand large numbers of labels and bottles which it would be a great hardship for them to have to replace within the period prior to the effective date of the act, which is the 26th of June.

The Senate passed the bill but with an amendment providing that any manufacturer covered by the act might, upon his own motion and the filing of an affidavit setting forth proper cause, have an additional 6 months' extension. That matter has been in conference now for some time, and the agreement arrived at embodies the House provision, which is a modification of the Senate amendment, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe rules and regulations as to what cause must be shown, not contrary to the public interest, for which an additional extension of 6 months may be granted.

Mr. VANDENBERG. We now confront the situation that there is a positive 6 months' extension and a tentative 6 months' additional extension under certain regulations?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Missouri. Looking at the conference report on House bill 5742, I understand that an extension has been allowed on labels, and so forth, but that the wording of the bill is that lithograph labels shall be given an extension. By that wording other labels not made through the lithograph process might not be given the extension. Will the Senator enlighten me on that point?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not so understand the provisions of the bill. In any event, it applies only to labels already on hand.

Mr. GURNEY. Does it apply to all labels on hand?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That would be my understanding of it. I got a telegram, just as the Senator did, from those taking the view the Senator has indicated. They had every opportunity to appear before the conference or the committees of the House and the Senate, if they desired to do so, but they did not do so. On yesterday afternoon, after the conference report had been presented, some telegrams were sent asserting the view indicated by the Senator. I certainly would not so construe the law, and I do not believe anybody else could properly so construe it.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator does not feel that any particular printers are given preference under the bill?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That was certainly not the intention of either the committee of the Senate or of the conferees, and I certainly do not believe that is the effect of the language.

The Senator will note the language of the amendment adopted in the conference, as follows, in the authority for the extension:

And to containers bearing labeling which, prior to February 1, 1939, was lithographed, etched, stamped, pressed, printed, fused, or blown on or in such containers—

And so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1796) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933.

Mr. NORRIS. I move that the Senate disagree to the House amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. SMITH, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. NORRIS, and Mr. MCNARY conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 33 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Patents.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT IN THE DISTRICT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the construction of new buildings for the Navy Department in the District of Columbia, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR PROTECTION OF WATERSHEDS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw public-domain lands for the protection of watersheds, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

EXPENSES INCURRED BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION BENEFICIARIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for allowance of expenses incurred by Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and their attendants in authorized travel for examination and treatment, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT ON TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION (H. DOC. NO. 340)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Commission on its investigation of the telephone industry in the United States unanimously adopted by the Commission, which, with the accompanying report (in two volumes), was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Workers Alliance Local, No. 483, of San Francisco, Calif., protesting against the enactment of legislation depriving noncitizens of the right to work on Works Progress Administration projects, to deport certain noncitizens to concentration camps, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Workers Alliance Local, No. 483, of San Francisco, Calif., favoring a deficiency appropriation for the Works Progress Administration of $50,000,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and a sufficient appropriation to provide an average of 3,000,000 public-works jobs for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Catholic Women's Union, representing 31 affiliated societies in New Jersey, favoring the enactment of neutrality legislation containing a prohibition against propaganda by aliens in the United States, barring secret diplomatic understandings by American officials, loans and financial agreements with foreign governments and private financial institutions, and forbidding the selling of arms, munitions, and military equipment to foreign nations, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate the memorial of the California Mountaineers, of Visalia, Calif., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to create the Kings Canyon Park in California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

He also laid before the Senate a telegram in the nature of a petition from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, in session at Beaver Falls, Pa., signed by A. A. Wylie, clerk, praying for the enactment of pending legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages by radio, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also laid before the Senate the memorial of Milton James Ferguson, president of the American Library Association, Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the confirmation of the nomination of Archibald MacLeish, of Connecticut, to be Librarian of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. REED presented telegrams and letters in the nature of memorials from J. B. Houston, of Wichita; Anne M. Keech, of Florence; (Mrs. Thor) Margaret Case Jager, president of the board of the Wichita City Library; Hattie Osborne, librarian, and Christine L. Reb, assistant librarian, Baker University, of Baldwin; the Topeka Public Library Board; Anna Jane Michener (Mrs. John M. Michener), of Wichita; Miss Nadine Hunt, acting librarian, Pratt Public Library, of Pratt; the American Library Association, by Milton James Ferguson, president, American Library Association, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, New York; Louis H. Grieb, member of the board of trustees of the Wichita City Library; and D. H. Stafford, of the State Exchange Bank, of Mankato, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the confirmation of the nomination of Archibald MacLeish, of Connecticut, to be Librarian of Congress, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

RESOLUTIONS OF WISCONSIN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. WILEY presented resolutions adopted by the Wisconsin Bankers Association, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That we express our appreciation to those United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives who have sponsored and supported wholesome banking and business legislation and have consistently opposed unsound measures which are detrimental to business recovery; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers Association be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to all the Members of Congress from this State.

LEGISLATIVE

In view of the possibility that consolidation of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency with some other Federal examining agency would disturb our present dual system of banking, be it

Resolved, That the Wisconsin Bankers Association go on record as favoring postponement of consolidation of the Comptroller's office with any other Federal examining agency pending further consideration and study of the probable effects that would follow such consolidation; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from this State.

Resolved, That the Wisconsin Bankers Association go on record as favoring the repeal of that part of the Federal Banking Act of 1935 requiring all State banks, with a million dollars or more of average deposits during the calendar year 1941, or any succeeding

calendar year, to become a member of the Federal Reserve System or lose their insurance in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

That a copy of this resolution be furnished the United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from this State, and that they be urged to work for the repeal of this section of the Banking Act of 1935.

INVOLVEMENT IN FOREIGN WAR

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I have received petitions signed by 137 citizens of Pomeroy, Wash., urging Congress not to take any action which would aline this country on one side or the other in any overseas conflict.

Two forms of statement are used in the petitions. Some have signed one and some another. I ask that both forms be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, because they so well state the opinion of our citizenry, that they will fight to defend this country but do not want to fight for any foreign country or combination of foreign countries. I ask that the petitions be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the petitions will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed in the RECORD.

The petitions are as follows:

PETITION NO. 1

We, the undersigned, representative of this community, peace-loving and loyal patriots of the United States, wish hereby to express our strongest disapproval of any foreign policy which may involve us in foreign war. We are diametrically opposed to any attitude being taken by our Government of definite alinement and intermingling in European difficulties which might lead to our being involved in or drawn into foreign wars.

We are perfectly willing at all times to defend and protect our country against any invasion upon our own soil. Although we as individual citizens may not approve of the actions of certain European nations, nevertheless we are opposed to our Government going too far in expressions of disapproval which might lead us into foreign entanglements.

We feel it unjust to sacrifice the lives of our youth on the altar of foreign disputes and request that a definite effort be made to avoid in every way possible foreign war.

PETITION NO. 2

We, the undersigned American citizens, being mindful of our disastrous experience in the World War in Europe in 1917–18, which we entered with the hope of ending all wars and making the world safe for democracy, believe that the stand taken by our Government in the present European crisis is dangerous, and if pursued will in all probability involve us in another foreign war, which might cost us the lives of millions of our youth, untold billions of dollars, great destruction of property, and place an unbearable tax burden on our posterity, and/or on account of our present great national debt probably endanger, if not destroy, our democratic form of government.

We therefore hereby register our most sincere and emphatic disapproval of our Government's present stand and humbly petition our representatives in Congress to do everything in their power to cause our Government to immediately discontinue its present policy and adopt instead a definite policy of unqualified neutrality that will safeguard us against the necessity of fighting another war on European or other foreign soil.

Mr. BONE. I present and ask to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a letter from J. A. Butler, merchant, and Pat McCabe, an attorney.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

POMEROY, WASH., *April 24, 1939.*

Hon. HOMER T. BONE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed you will find petitions bearing 187 names, which are self-explanatory.

Among these signers are local citizens of the highest standing, including the mayor of Pomeroy, several members of the city council, most of our county officials, one representative of our State legislative district, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and businessmen, as well as representative farmers, laborers, etc.

In fact, these petitions have been signed voluntarily, without solicitation, almost 100 percent by those who have come in contact with them. We believe therefore that these petitions represent the almost solid sentiment of the citizens of this community.

Yours very truly,

J. A. BUTLER, *Merchant,*
PAT MCCABE, *County Attorney,*
Committeemen.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I have also a petition from citizens of Spokane, Wash., calling upon Congress and the President to adopt and apply policies designed to keep America out of war, supported by a national-defense program adequate to preserve and protect our country and its people. This petition was circulated by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I ask that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the petition will be received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION BY CIVIL LIBERTIES SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I have in my hand a letter addressed to my colleague the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES], chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The letter is written by Miss Florence Palmer, secretary-treasurer of the United Cannery, Packing, and Food Preservers' Local Union, of Seattle, Wash. It asks that funds be provided in order that the so-called La Follette Civil Liberties Committee may continue its investigation.

I ask that the letter may be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

UNITED CANNERY, PACKING, AND FOOD PRESERVERS' LOCAL, 7–2,
Seattle, Wash., May 20, 1939.

Senator JAMES F. BYRNES,
Chairman, Committee to Audit and Control,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the last regular meeting of our union, our entire membership went on record unanimously endorsing Senate Resolution No. 126, which asks for funds to continue the La Follette committee.

We urgently request that this resolution be reported favorably to the floor of the Senate.

Yours very truly,

UNITED CANNERY, PACKING, AND FOOD PRESERVERS' LOCAL, 7–2,
FLORENCE PALMER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES BANQUETS

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, in the discussion recently between the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] and myself on the subject of the transportation bill a question was raised concerning certain banquets which had been given by the former Dollar Line, now the American President Lines. In the discussion it appeared that the Maritime Commission might be in some way responsible. At the time I undertook to exculpate the Maritime Commission, but, in view of the controversy, I stated that I would write to the Chairman of the Commission and ascertain the facts. I have a letter from him, and I am sending it to the desk, and will be very glad to have it read to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION,
Washington, June 13, 1939.

Hon. JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter of May 26, 1939, requesting a statement as to the relations of the Maritime Commission with the Dollar Line and the American President Lines in the light of Senator WHEELER's statements on the floor of the Senate on Thursday, May 25, 1939.

Senator WHEELER stated, in effect, that the American President Lines, operated by the Maritime Commission, had, to the knowledge of the Commission and with moneys furnished by it, given a $10-a-plate dinner in San Francisco, and others in various parts of the country, and that "the excuse for holding the banquet was to get business." In the course of his remarks Senator WHEELER stated that the Commission operates the Dollar Line ships, and that it set up the corporation which took over the Dollar Line, and that the steamship company was being operated and directed by the Maritime Commission.

You are correct in your statement that the Maritime Commission does not own or operate the Dollar Line (now the American President Lines). The Commission did not set up the American President Lines, Ltd., or any other corporation. The American President Lines, Ltd., was organized in 1929 under the laws of Delaware as Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., Ltd., and its name was changed to American President Lines, Ltd., in the 1938 reorganization when the Dollar interests withdrew. The United States, through the Maritime Commission, is a stockholder in the corporation by virtue of the acquisition in October 1938, without cost to the United States, and pursuant to the reorganization of the company, of 63,983 shares of class A stock, of a total of 252,000 shares outstanding, and 2,100,000 shares of class B stock, being all of said class outstanding. The stock held by the Commission rep-

resents a voting control of approximately 93 percent, and a common-stock equity of approximately 72 percent, junior to outstanding preferred stock of a par value of $3,418,900, which is held by 100 or more stockholders. In addition to said stock, the Commission loaned the corporation $2,000,000 for repairs, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned it $2,500,000 for working capital. The corporation made due application for and was granted an operating differential subsidy which is now governed by the terms and conditions of an operating differential subsidy agreement dated October 6, 1938.

The operation of the line is in the hands of the directors and officers of the corporation, and the Commission takes no part whatsoever in the active management thereof. This is based upon our conviction that, so long as the management of the corporation is securing the favorable results which the present management is securing, it would be highly unwise for the stockholders to interfere, and is in accordance with the applicable law.

The question of advertising and other sales promotion, as is the case with other management problems, is a matter exclusively in province of those charged by law with the responsibility for the active management of the line, and it is they who determine the policies of the corporation with regard thereto, subject always, of course, to ultimate accountability to stockholders for results. The Commission feels that the responsibility for the banquets rests upon the board of directors and managing officers of the corporation. Based on the results thus far, the Commission feels that the course taken by them is a proper one. I should add in this connection, however, that it is a common practice of successful business enterprises to use this means of sales promotion as a most remunerative form of advertisement; and the Commission feels that there is no more reason to criticize, in the absence of facts justifying the criticism, the expenditure of $20 or $20,000 on this form of advertising than there would be to criticize a similar expenditure for newspaper or other forms of advertising. Granted the necessity for advertisement—and I believe no one questions such necessity—the form the advertising takes must be judged by the results; and the fact that the average gross receipts for April and May of this year (approximately $1,130,000) were two and two-thirds times the gross revenues for October 1938 (the month before the present management took office) confirms the views of the Commission that the policies of the present management are sound.

The cost of the dinners in question (as is the case with other advertising expenses) is paid from the corporate funds of the corporation, and it was not paid out of any funds advanced by the Maritime Commission. The $2,000,000 which, as stated above, was loaned to the corporation was applied to the cost of repairs to the vessels, and in order to insure such application was deposited in a special account, subject to withdrawal only with the countersignature of a representative of the Commission. No part of the subsidy moneys was used for such purpose, since the subsidizable expenses are strictly limited by the subsidy agreement and do not include advertising expenses of any sort.

The Commission is informed that five traffic promotion dinners were given by the line, at San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Boston, and Chicago, and at an aggregate cost of $22,263.13, or approximately $5 per plate; and the determination to give the last four was based entirely upon the unusually favorable results of the one at San Francisco. In the opinion of the Commission the expenditures have been more than justified by the results as attested to both by reports in the Commission's files and comments in the press; and the $22,263.13 so spent is not considered excessive in the case of a company with a gross income of upward of $1,000,000 a month.

I trust that this letter contains the information which you seek. If you wish any further information in connection with the Commission's dealings with the American President Lines, Ltd., or otherwise, I shall be very glad to furnish it to you in detail. I may say that, prior to the debate which occasioned your inquiry, a comprehensive report of the Commission's dealings with the American President Lines, Ltd., was prepared for printing and transmission to Congress. It is expected that printing and binding will be completed within a few days, when it will be promptly sent to both the Senate and the House.

Sincerely yours,

E. S. LAND, *Chairman.*

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant,

On June 14, 1939:

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a supplemental report to accompany the bill (S. 457) to amend the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, heretofore reported by him from that committee without amendment, which was ordered to be printed as part 2 of Report No. 531.

Mr. JOHNSON of California, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4674) to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at or near the city of Monterey, Calif., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 595) thereon.

Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6076) to provide for the registry of pursers and surgeons as staff officers on vessels of the United States, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 596) thereon.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (S. 2350) to amend the act of Congress approved May 3, 1935, entitled "An act to promote safety on the public highways of the District of Columbia by providing for the financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles for damages caused by motor vehicles on the public highways in the District of Columbia; to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and for other purposes," reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 597) thereon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. BARBOUR, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1398) to amend the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, as amended, to increase the penalties for peacetime violations of such act, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 598) thereon.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 1740) to promote business and economic research in the United States by establishing and maintaining, in connection with State university schools of business administration, research stations to cooperate with the Department of Commerce, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 599) thereon.

Mr. BILBO, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 2212) to provide for the development of marketing and marketing services for farm commodities, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 601) thereon.

Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2399) for the relief of certain former employees of the Farm Security Administration, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 602) thereon.

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2176) for the relief of the Delaware Dredging Co., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 603) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each with amendments and submitted reports thereon:

S. 1442. A bill for the relief of Max J. Mobley (Rept. No. 604); and

S. 2018. A bill for the relief of Nile Shaw and Edgar C. Bardin (Rept. No. 605).

Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 161) to amend section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, approved April 30, 1900, as amended, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 606) thereon.

Mr. PITTMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the bill (S. 2197) authorizing Federal participation in the commemoration and observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 607) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5835) to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 608) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 294) providing for the presentation through the American Minister to Greece of a certain monument to the people of Greece, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 609) thereon.

STUDY OF NATIONAL MONETARY AND BANKING POLICY—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 125)

providing for a study and determination of a national monetary and banking policy (submitted by himself on April 17, 1939), reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 600) thereon, and, by request of Mr. WAGNER and under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. LOGAN:

S. 2606. A bill amending the Federal Reserve Act; declaring a monetary policy; establishing and instructing a monetary agency; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 2607. A bill authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claim of Edith Easton and Alma E. Gates; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2608. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Sgt. Samuel Woodfill a captain in the United States Army and then place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 2609. A bill to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Crow Tribe, Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER (for himself and Mr. TRUMAN):

S. 2610. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes; and

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 2611. A bill authorizing the purchase of a site and the erection of a building in the State of Massachusetts for use as a radio monitoring station, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. WAGNER:

S. 2612. A bill to amend the act of June 6, 1933, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes," and to extend the application of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act to the United States Employment Service; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2613. A bill to authorize reclassifications of lands in irrigable areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 2614. A bill for the relief of the estate of Fermin Martinez; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 2615. A bill for the relief of George H. Wilson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

S. 2616. A bill for the relief of Stacy C. Mosser, receiver for the Great Northern Majestic Building Corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 2617 (by request). A bill to authorize the leasing of the undeveloped coal and asphalt deposits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GLASS:

S. 2618. A bill to extend the period during which direct obligations of the United States may be used as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ADAMS:

S. 2619. A bill to provide a measure of damages for trespass involving timber and other forest products upon lands of the United States;

S. 2620. A bill to extend the public-land laws of the United States to certain lands, consisting of islands, situated in the Red River in Oklahoma;

S. 2621. A bill relative to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas;

S. 2622. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Green Mountain National Park in the State of Vermont, and for other purposes;

S. 2623. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property to Washington County, Utah, and for other purposes;

S. 2624. A bill to amend the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 460), as amended, with regard to the limitation of cost upon the construction of buildings in national parks;

S. 2625. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell or otherwise dispose of surplus animals inhabiting the national parks and national monuments, and for other purposes;

S. 2626. A bill to amend the act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2041), providing for the administration and maintenance of the Blue Ridge Parkway, in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

S. 2627. A bill to empower and authorize special agents and such other employees of the Division of Investigations, Department of the Interior, as are designated by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose, to administer oaths in the performance of their official duties; and

S. 2628. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, or other property for the extension of national parks, national monuments, battlefield sites, national military parks, and other areas administered by the National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to approve the action of the Secretary of the Interior in deferring the collection of certain irrigation charges against lands under the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

STABILIZATION FUND AND WEIGHT OF THE DOLLAR—AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I understand that it has been determined that on next Monday the Senate will proceed to the consideration of House bill 3325, having to do with the stabilization fund and the adjustment of the monetary value of the dollar. On behalf of the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and myself I submit an amendment to that bill. The amendment is in the nature of a substitute. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be printed in the RECORD and also printed in the usual form and lie upon the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment submitted by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma on behalf of Mr. McCARRAN and himself is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that the price level as shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be adjusted to 100, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other executive departments of the Government to cooperate in the work of adjusting such price level as herein provided, and thereafter to keep such price level as nearly stable at such point of 100 as is humanly possible.

"CERTIFICATES AGAINST SURPLUS GOLD AUTHORIZED

"SEC. 2. There is hereby created in the Treasury a special reserve fund. There shall be covered into such fund (1) the sum of $500,000,000 in free gold now held in the general fund of the Treasury, and (2) the sum of $1,500,000,000 as provided in section 7 of this act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue certificates against the gold in such fund. Such certificates shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary, shall have and possess all of the privileges and legal-tender characteristics of silver certificates now in the Treasury of the United States or in circulation, and shall be redeemable in any lawful money of the United States: *Provided*, That all such certificates shall be issued and paid into circulation to meet maturing bills and in such manner as to assist in carrying into effect the policy set forth in section 1 of this act.

"RELATING TO SILVER

"SEC. 3. That the Silver Purchase Act (Public Law No. 438, 73d Cong.) is hereby repealed.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase at not less than $1.04 per fine ounce all silver newly mined in the United States that may be offered for sale.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase all foreign silver which may be tendered in payment for agricultural products of the United States at a price which shall be 25 percent above the New York market price for foreign silver as of the date of sale of such agricultural products: *Provided, however*, That the price to be paid for all silver acquired pursuant to the provisions of this act shall not be higher than $1.29 per fine ounce.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against all silver purchased under this act on the basis of the monetary value of $1.29 per fine ounce.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase silver, both foreign and domestic, pursuant to the provisions of this act, until the amount of silver held in the Treasury of the United States shall constitute 25 percent of the total metallic monetary reserves of the United States.

"CERTIFICATES OWNED BY UNITED STATES TO BE KEPT IN CIRCULATION

"SEC. 4. When certificates issued under section 3 of this act, and when silver certificates issued under the provisions of this or any other act are received into the Treasury (other than by redemption) from any source whatsoever, and belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; but nothing herein shall prevent the cancelation and destruction of mutilated certificates and the issue of other certificates of like denomination in their stead, as provided by law.

"SEC. 5. That subsection (a) of section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, as amended, is further amended by striking out the period at the end of such subsection and adding thereto the words 'and to the Congress.'

"SEC. 6. The second sentence added to paragraph (b) (2) of section 43, title III, of the act approved May 12, 1933, by section 12 of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended, is further amended to read as follows: 'The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct, and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section in his judgment may require; except that such powers shall expire June 30, 1941, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended.'

"STABILIZATION FUND CONTINUED

"SEC. 7. The sum of $1,500,000,000 heretofore appropriated and covered into a stabilization fund, as provided by paragraph (b) of section 10, Public Law No. 87, Seventy-third Congress, approved January 30, 1934, is hereby reappropriated and covered into the special reserve fund as provided in section 2 of this act; and paragraph (c) of said section 10 of said Public Law No. 87, Seventy-third Congress, is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 8. The short title of this act shall be the 'Dollar Value Regulation Act of 1939.'"

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I rise, if I may properly do so at this time, to ask a question of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. If I heard him aright, he announced that he was going to propose an amendment to the stabilization fund bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct. The amendment has been offered.

Mr. ASHURST. Was it offered today?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. ASHURST. Did the Senator, in his amendment, consider the importance of fixing a proper price for silver domestically mined?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The bill contains a section on silver. The section was drawn by a group representing the silver States, headed by the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

Mr. ASHURST Will the Senator, in brief outline, advise what his amendment does for silver?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I shall be glad to yield to the junior Senator from Nevada to answer that question.

Mr. McCARRAN rose.

Mr. ASHURST. Before I propound a further question, I wish to say that I sometimes wonder how Congress can be so oblivious to such a simple yet vital matter. It is my opinion that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of, say, 15 to 1; the fixation of a value not below 92 cents per ounce for domestically mined silver, would result in doing away with any need for W. P. A., P. W. A., or any other alphabetical relief. Within 90 days this proper and economically sound measure, coinage of silver, would give to the people the necessary confidence in their own monetary system, and would restore at least half of the "money of the Constitution."

Some one has well likened the circulation of the monetary medium of a country to the circulation of the blood. It is possibly a metaphor that may have come down from Aristotle, though Aristotle did not know much about the circulation of the blood. At any rate, the historical character to whom I refer used the metaphor that the proper circulation of a sufficient blood stream would repair damage to the human body, and promote all necessary changes. The white corpuscles were likened to silver, the red corpuscles to gold.

If gold and silver, the metals of the Constitution, could circulate as money, we would begin to pay our national debt, we would begin to employ persons now unemployed; and I do not refer merely to the three or four hundred thousand persons who would be employed by the silver mines were the silver coined. Possibly 300,000 or 350,000 persons would be employed under the free coinage of silver, or under the fixation of the value of domestically mined silver at above 92 cents an ounce; but general prosperity would at once begin. It is one of the strangest ironies that ever afflicted a nation; it is one of those peculiar things that impishly happens to the human race, that Congress does not see that by the free and unlimited coinage of silver, fixation of a value of not less than 92 cents per ounce, and the restoration of the circulating medium of our Constitution, our appropriation bills would be reduced at least $2,000,000,000 this year and $3,000,000,000 next year; but whenever a weird settles over mankind it is practically impossible to remove or dissolve that weird.

The first English poet—who, by the way, was never in England—sang of the individual weird that settles over all human beings; and that weird in opposition to silver settled over us. If we could coin silver, I repeat, say at 15 to 1, fix the value of domestically mined silver at not less than 92 cents an ounce, prosperity would be here, and it will not be here until we do restore the "gold and the silver of the Constitution" as our circulating medium.

So I associate myself with the Senator from Oklahoma and the Senator from Nevada and all others who see even a fragment of light on the matter.

I will now ask the Senator from Nevada, with his permission, to supply me with his views.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me say in reply to the question propounded by the able Senator from Arizona that in the amendment which was submitted this morning, and which will be printed, there is a specific provision fixing the price of silver at $1.04. The price of silver in the American dollar is $1.29. We have been buying silver at 64.64 cents, which reflects a profit to the Government that is sometimes termed "seigniorage," which we believe should not pass in that way. We believe, however, that 25 cents of the $1.29 is sufficient to pay for the mintage and the seigniorage, and that $1.04 should be the fixed price for domestically mined and domestically produced silver, and for that only. Then we propose that when foreign silver is offered in payment for American farm products for export, we will take that silver.

Those, in general, are the provisions of the amendment which was submitted this morning by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. ASHURST. If such a bill for the coinage of silver could be passed, I will venture to say it would be one of the most important bills, if not the most important, that Congress could pass.

I thank the Senate for its attention.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. ASHURST. I do.

Mr. WAGNER. I desire to suggest to the Senator that the so-called stabilization bill which has been reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and which is now upon the calendar, will come up, I take it, on Monday. At the close of the consideration of the calendar I propose to

move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill, and that the Senate begin its consideration on Monday next. I take it that in the course of the consideration of the stabilization bill the amendment which is now being discussed will be offered and the whole subject then will be open for discussion.

I take it that is the procedure which the Senator from Oklahoma proposes to follow.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President——

Mr. ASHURST. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I might suggest that the record shows that the true ratio between gold and silver as to production is less than 16 to 1.

Mr. ASHURST. If the Senator will pardon me, I said 15 to 1 would be satisfactory. I thank the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. In other words, since time began there has been less than 16 times as much silver by weight produced as there has been gold by weight produced, so far as history shows.

If I may have the floor for just a moment——

Mr. ASHURST. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The bill which will come before the Senate on Monday carries three principal provisions.

The first provision is an amendment to a section of existing law which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the President what he has been doing with the stabilization fund. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress in addition to the President. That is provision No. 1.

Provision No. 2 proposes to extend the power in the hands of the President still further to devalue the gold dollar for 2 years from June 30, 1939, to June 30, 1941. It does not otherwise change existing law, but extends the power of the President, in his discretion, still further to devalue the gold dollar during the next 2-year period. At the present time the President has power to reduce the weight of the gold dollar from $15\frac{5}{21}$ grains of gold nine-tenths fine to 12.9 grains of gold nine-tenths fine.

He may take out any part of the present dollar down to a weight of 12.9 grains of gold, and if he does the part he takes out becomes profit.

If the President should exercise the power that he now has upon the gold that we have in the Treasury, which is over $16,000,000,000 worth, by signing his name and devaluing the gold dollar from 15 5/21 grains to 12.9 grains he could thereby make for the Treasury a profit in excess of $3,000,000,000. That would be a most valuable signature, and the Treasury needs the money. If the President should do that, the new dollar of a weight of 12.9 grains would be worth more in terms of property and commodities than was the old, big, gold dollar before Congress authorized its devaluation in 1933.

That is power No. 2 in the House bill. The President is given the power still further to devalue the gold dollar for 2 years after June 30.

The third provision in the bill relates to the stabilization fund. Congress heretofore took $2,000,000,000 of the $2,800,000,000 profit made from the former devaluation and created it into a stabilization fund, and placed that fund in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for him to use as he sees proper in stabilizing the American dollar in terms of gold.

The sum of $2,000,000,000 was placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. The record shows that during these turbulent years he has never used more than $200,000,000 of that money. That leaves eighteen hundred millions of gold in the stabilization fund, which has been there now for 6 years and has never been used. The bill proposes to extend that stabilization fund in its present amount of $2,000,000,000 for another 2-year term, beginning June 30, 1939, and ending June 30, 1941.

Mr. President, those are the three provisions of the bill as it passed the House. So, if the House bill should be enacted, there would be no change in existing law save in one particular; that is, that the Secretary of the Treasury would have to report to Congress in addition to reporting to the President.

The amendment offered by the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and myself this morning would not seriously alter the terms of the bill as it passed the House, and I shall explain it very briefly. We agree to the provision in the House bill that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress in addition to reporting to the President. We agree that the President should have the power still further to devalue the gold dollar if he sees proper so to do. So, in that particular, we agree with the provision of the House bill.

When it comes to the stabilization fund, we do not agree that it is proper to extend the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund for another period of 2 years, when we have to borrow each year billions of dollars in order to run the Government. What Member of the Senate, if he had his pocket full of gold, would go to the bank and borrow a dollar to buy his lunch? That is practically what the bill proposes, to tie up for another 2-year period $2,000,000,000, which could be used in many ways, which could be used to meet maturing obligations and to save us from borrowing money in the next 2 years.

I have not seen the Treasury report this morning, but the last report I saw showed that there were about $700,000,000 of free gold in the general fund in the Treasury. The amendment proposes to create a special fund in the Treasury called a special reserve fund, and to take $500,000,000 of the free gold in the Treasury and place it in this special reserve fund.

The amendment then proposes to leave $500,000,000 in the stabilization fund, and make that a permanent fund; then to take the billion and a half dollars, which is not used, and which probably would not be used in the next 2 years, and transfer that to the special reserve fund. The transfer of $500,000,000 from the general fund to the special reserve fund, and the billion and a half from the stabilization fund to the special reserve fund, would make the amount $2,000,000,000.

Then we propose to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a form of currency against that $2,000,000,000 of gold, dollar for dollar. As to its form, the currency would be subject to the approval of the Secretary. It would be currency similar to silver certificates. There are now in circulation about sixteen hundred million dollars in silver certificates. These certificates are based upon silver, and they recite upon their face that there is in the Treasury a dollar's worth of silver back of each certificate of the face value of a dollar. If that is true—and I take it to be true—the silver certificate is based upon a dollar's worth of silver, not upon $1.29 worth, as measured by a silver dollar. That is less than an ounce, less than 42 cents' worth. The silver in the silver dollar today, at the present metallic value, is worth only about 37 cents, certainly less than 40 cents. So the silver certificates we have in our pockets are based upon a dollar's worth of silver, and, at the present value of silver, it would take more than 2 ounces of silver to make a dollar. So there is somewhat more than 2 ounces of silver in the Treasury back of every dollar silver certificate. That makes the silver certificate equal to gold.

Mr. President, the amendment we offer provides, in one paragraph, that it shall be the duty of the Federal Reserve Board and other Federal officials to readjust the value of the dollar to the 1926 level. The value of the dollar now is $1.32. At the present value of the dollar, every person who wants a dollar must give up $1.32 worth of commodities, of goods, of wares, of services, in order to get a dollar. If the amendment should be adopted and be placed in operation, it would require the Federal Reserve Board to reduce the value of the present dollar from $1.32 to 100 cents, which is the 1926 level. Then, when it was reduced to 100 cents, the Board would be under a mandate to keep the value of the dollar at 100 cents, as measured in property, as nearly as is humanly possible.

As I have stated, as a means of adjusting the value, the Treasury would have $2,000,000,000 of a new form of cur-

rency, which could be used to pay bills, and, at the same time, the use of the currency would have a tendency to cheapen the dollar. The old economic law has never been repealed, and it cannot be repealed. That economic law is that when things are plentiful they are cheap, and when they are scarce they are high. For all these years money has been too scarce, and so it has been too high. We have been trying to make it a little bit cheaper, for to the extent that the dollar is cheapened prices will be increased.

The simple amendment—and it is very simple—which we have offered this morning carries out, in the main, the wishes of the administration. It gives the administration the power still further to devalue the gold dollar, if it sees fit so to do. It gives it $500,000,000 in a stabilization fund to be held indefinitely. The administration wants $2,000,000,000, and the amendment gives them $500,000,000. The amendment gives the Treasury the power to pay off obligations, and, at the same time, it will make money more plentiful by placing it in circulation, and as money goes down in value property values will rise.

Mr. President, at this point I should like to state that tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock in the Committee on Indian Affairs room there will be a meeting of all Senators who care to go into this matter, to consider the bill which has passed the House, and which is before the Senate, and to consider and have explained the amendment we have offered. All Senators are invited to attend the meeting at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Committee on Indian Affairs room, 424 Senate Office Building.

On Monday, when the House bill will be brought up, there will be an extended discussion of the provisions of the amendment. I may state that neither the House bill nor the amendment will be passed in the next few days, because it will take some time to discuss this all-important question.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I have no intention of entering into this learned discussion of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the immortal ratio of 16 to 1. I express some regret that it appears now that that ratio is not so immortal; it has been changed to 15 to 1.

I think there is a new argument. As the Senator from Arizona says, it will not only end the depression but it will end all the alphabetical agencies which have been established. I begin to see the light. If that were a true prediction, I should feel like singing the hymn—

This is the day I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not.

STABILIZATION FUND AND WEIGHT OF THE DOLLAR—ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS

Mr. ADAMS and Mr. McCARRAN each submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (H. R. 3325) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. GREEN submitted amendments and Mr. WAGNER submitted sundry amendments intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (H. R. 6635) to amend the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—AMENDMENTS

Mr. OVERTON submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6577) to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2119.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Until the Senate has concluded the morning business, the motion is not in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. I beg the Chair's pardon. I thought morning business had been concluded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further bills and joint resolutions, concurrent and other resolutions are in order.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Has the Senator from Pennsylvania a resolution to offer?

Mr. DAVIS. I desire to make a few remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania will be recognized later, as the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] first asked recognition.

ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF WILL ROGERS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, heretofore the State of Oklahoma has presented to the Government a statue of Will Rogers. The statue was unveiled on the 6th of June and was accepted on behalf of the Government by the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. I understand it is customary for the Congress by concurrent resolution formally to accept statues presented by the States, and, pursuing the policy heretofore established, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the concurrent resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 21), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Will Rogers, presented by the State of Oklahoma, now in the Capitol Building, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished civic services.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Oklahoma.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC-GULF SHIP CANAL

Mr. PEPPER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 145), which was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, or a subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to make a study of ways and means whereby the Government of the United States may finance or participate in the financing of the proposed Atlantic-Gulf ship canal across Florida as recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report embodied in House Document No. 194, Seventy-fifth Congress.

That said committee, or a subcommittee thereof, shall make a report to the Senate on or before January 15, 1940, and shall accompany the same by such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

The said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the Senate is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses, and the production of such books, papers, and documents, by subpena or otherwise, and to take such testimony as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman or any member designated by him. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. Every person who, having been summoned, shall willfully default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties provided by section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

All executive departments and independent establishments of the United States Government are hereby authorized, when requested to do so, to assist the said committee, or a subcommittee thereof, in making the study hereby authorized.

TRADE-AGREEMENTS PROGRAM AND AGRICULTURE—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MEAD

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by himself on the subject of the Trade-Agreements Program and American Agriculture, which appears in the Appendix.]

DEATH OF AMERICANS IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT IN MEXICO—ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR DANIELS

[Mr. SHEPPARD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a memorandum relating to the death of Bronson

H. Rumsey and Daniel S. Roosevelt, and the injury to Miss Carlotta Constantine, in an airplane accident in Mexico on April 18, 1939, together with an address by Ambassador Daniels in connection with the accident, which appear in the Appendix.]

CLIMATE AND ITS EFFECT ON EFFICIENCY OF SOUTHERN WORKMEN—ADDRESS BY DR. J. N. BAKER

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of Climate and Its Effect Upon the Efficiency of Southern Workmen, delivered before the Birmingham (Ala.) Traffic and Transportation Club on June 12, 1939, by Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer of Alabama, which appears in the Appendix.]

RADIO ADDRESS BY EDWARD A. O'NEAL

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, over the National Farm and Home Hour on June 10, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT—ADDRESS BY LLOYD K. GARRISON

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Lloyd K. Garrison on June 7, 1939, on the subject of the National Labor Relations Act, which appears in the Appendix.]

A REMINDER TO THE YOUTH OF AMERICA ON FLAG DAY

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement published by the Jewish War Veterans of the United States entitled "A Reminder to the Youth of America on Flag Day," which appears in the Appendix.]

ORDER TO DISPENSE WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further morning business the calendar under rule VIII is in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRAINING OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT PILOTS

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill 2119, to provide for the training of civil aircraft pilots, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Is that the aviation training bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is the bill providing for training of civil aircraft pilots.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2119) to provide for the training of civil aircraft pilots, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Commerce was, in section 2, page 2, line 4, after the word "desirable", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That in the administration of this act, none of the benefits of training or programs shall be denied on account of race, creed, or color", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. The Civil Aeronautics Authority is authorized, within the limits of available appropriations made by the Congress, to train civilian pilots or to conduct programs for such training, including studies and researches as to the most desirable qualifications for aircraft pilots. Such training or programs shall be conducted pursuant to such regulations as such Authority may from time to time prescribe, including regulations requiring students participating therein to maintain appropriate insurance and to pay such laboratory or other fees for ground-school training, not exceeding $40 per student, as the Authority may deem necessary or desirable: *Provided*, That in the administration of this act, none of the benefits of training or programs shall be denied on account of race, creed, or color. Such training or programs may be carried out either through the use of the facilities and personnel of the Authority or by contracts with educational institutions or other persons (as defined in sec. 1 (27) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 11, to add a new section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. At least 5 percent of the students selected for training under this Authority shall be selected from applicants other than college students.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 19, to strike out all of section 4 as follows:

SEC. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the Authority, in addition to the powers hereby conferred and imposed upon it, may exercise all powers conferred upon said Authority by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938: *Provided*, That appointments of personnel from temporary service may be for periods not in excess of 1 year in any one case: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 3790 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to contracts with educational institutions and other persons for the use of aircraft or other facilities or for the performance of services authorized by section 2 of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 4, to insert a new section 5, as follows:

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying out its functions under this act, the Authority is authorized to exercise all powers conferred upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 and to appoint and fix the compensation of experienced instructors, airmen, medical and other professional examiners and experts in training or research without regard to the provisions of other laws applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States. The provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to contracts with educational institutions and other persons for the use of aircraft or other facilities or for the performance of services authorized by section 2 of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 7, page 4, line 4, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$7,300,000" and insert "$5,675,000"; in line 6, after "1940 and", to strike out "such other sums as may be necessary to carry out such provisions during subsequent fiscal years" and insert in lieu thereof "not to exceed the sum of $7,000,000 during each subsequent fiscal year"; and at the end of the section to insert the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no alien shall receive training under the provisions of this act", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $5,675,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act during the fiscal years 1939 and 1940 and not to exceed the sum of $7,000,000 during each subsequent fiscal year. This act shall expire on July 1, 1944, and all contracts, leases, or other obligations entered into under this act shall expire on or prior to such date: *Provided*, That no alien shall receive training under the provisions of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that the clerk be instructed to renumber the sections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Committee on Commerce favorably reported the Senate bill, and also favorably reported the House bill 5619. I now move that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill 2119 and be presently considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. The bill (H. R. 5619) to provide for the training of civil aircraft pilots, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nevada to substitute the House bill 5619 for the Senate bill 2119 and to consider the House bill at this time.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all after the enacting clause of the House bill 5619 be stricken out, and that the language of the Senate bill, as amended, be substituted therefor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada that all after the enacting clause of House bill 5619 be stricken out and that the bill be amended by substituting the language of the Senate bill as it has just been acted upon. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

The bill is still before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment, and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2119 is indefinitely postponed.

FLAG DAY CELEBRATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 13–14, 1939

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, last evening I had the honor to sit in Independence Hall, and to occupy the seat once graced by George Washington. From this historic spot I could survey the growing glory of the American people. As I sat there in that famous hall and listened to stirring patriotic music my heart was touched and thrilled as it always is when I visit Independence Hall. As I prepared to address the meeting there on Flag Day my thought went back to my boyhood days, for a large number of foreign-born Americans and their descendants were present. Again I recalled that my father, born in a foreign land, was naturalized under the flag of the United States and remained a loyal and peaceful citizen under that flag to the day of his death. Through his naturalization I became a citizen of this free land. This was my father's flag, and it has been and is my flag. I was glad to have an opportunity to gather with so many other Americans in Independence Hall in Philadelphia—the birthplace of the Constitution and the home of the flag—in behalf of the fundamental institutions of our Government.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the brief talk I made on that occasion.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APOSTROPHE TO THE FLAG

(Flag Day celebration, Philadelphia, Pa., June 13–14, 1939, by Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS, United States Senator from Pennsylvania)

Flag of the United States of America, born on the battle storm of the Revolution, carried before Washington, flown from the masthead of glorious ships—thine it has ever been to lead the Nation in the hour of its peril; thine it has ever been—red, white, and blue—to lead us onward.

Flag of our hearts and flag of our deepest devotion, lifted above us to speak of liberty and justice, hold sacred forever in thy folds the cherished hopes of our beloved Republic—courage, purity, and faith.

Flag of the highways leading westward, flag of the mountains, the forests, the budding fields, and the broad flowing waters—long may your stars point to our matchless American heritage of untold riches in natural and human resources.

Flag of Betsy Ross and flag of Independence Hall, we are now come again to lift our hearts and voices in thy praise and to the all-loving Father from whom the inspiration of thy wondrous stars and stripes has ever been obtained.

Flag of the founding fathers, flag of the Constitution, flag of the Great Emancipator, and flag of our proud Republic—yours it has ever been to bring protection to little children, a strong defense for the widow, the orphaned, and the dependent—a never-failing refuge for the aged and the helpless.

Flag of peace and good will, unfailing banner of the Prince of Peace, emblem of universal brotherhood, under thy provident care men of all races, classes, and creeds have here been free to differ with each other and yet to unite together in their allegiance for the common good of all.

Flag of truth, the hope of artists, philosophers, builders, and men of science—keep forever clean thy white stripes that claim equal justice under law—the truth that makes men free.

Flag of the Battle Hymn of the Republic—stand watchfully on guard over our American principles of government—the balance of powers that forbid the tyrant's rod and the hard hand of the despot.

Flag of the Nation—united, noble, and free. Wherever these proud colors have streamed abroad, men have seen the daybreak of liberty dawn before them, rejoicing to follow the new life of freedom our flag has revealed.

Flag of 48 stars—in thy union of strength local liberties have been protected and the sovereignty of the people defended.

Flag of a free people—under thy fair stripes men and women from every land have here enjoyed freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly and all the American liberties we enjoy.

Flag of mighty heroes—leaders of a great people—defenders of human destiny—gallantly lead on. Keep faithful to their trust our prophets, poets, pilgrims, pioneers, and pastors of the race.

Flag of youth—struggling upward—forward—finding higher ground—guard our young men and women in their search for freedom and self-expression.

Flag of history—oldest, loveliest and most free—all hail. Here stand those who follow hard upon the footsteps of Columbus, Williams, Penn, Franklin, Morris, Salomon, Calvert, and Adams.

Flag of mercy—flag that cherishes the Red Cross nurse, the Salvation Army lassie, the angels of an unfailing tenderness in time of trial—hold firm within us this great compassion for human distress in all lands and among all people.

O flag, O proud flag of hope, how our hearts ache when we are compelled to reflect that in our great America there are now so many who have been deprived of work, whose hands are idle and whose minds are filled with brooding discontent.

What restless feelings stir within us as we think of the potential abundance that is ours while so many millions among us live always at the borderline of actual destitution and utter need.

O flag, O great flag of our fathers—help us to remove this blot from our fair land! May all people find work and the blessings that it brings.

This is our flag and ours to cherish.

Beneath this banner the oppressed and heart-wounded people of all the earth have found refuge.

Here they have gathered to find protection from tyranny and persecution. Here they have escaped torment and destruction.

Let us then twine each thread of these glorious tissues about us, thinking of our homes, our children, our deathless friendships, remembering the loved ones whose continued safety is wrapped up in these protecting folds.

Let us here dedicate our lives anew to the ideals of social and economic security for which our fathers laid down their lives.

Let us here defend and preserve the peace which led our fathers to these shores.

Let us here make and keep safe the value of justice without which no life is tolerable.

Let us do this in the name of humanity, our Nation, our flag, and our God.

STABILIZATION FUND AND WEIGHT OF THE DOLLAR

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3325. If the motion is agreed to, I shall ask that consideration of the bill begin on next Monday instead of immediately.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New York.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3325) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised.

ORDER FOR RECESS—AUTHORIZATION TO REPORT AND SIGN BILLS, ETC.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next, and that in the meantime all committees may be permitted to report bills, resolutions, and nominations; that the Vice President may be authorized to sign any bills that may become ready for his signature; and that the Secretary of the Senate may be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF GREENLAND

Mr. LUNDEEN. Mr. President, for some time past I have called the attention of the Senate to the necessity for outlying aviation bases, and to points of importance for national defense. Some days ago I delivered in the Senate a few remarks on negotiations for the purchase and acquisition of the Dutch possessions in America. For a few moments today I should like to call attention to another great base which I believe should be purchased from the Danish Government.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

In that connection I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks certain articles concerning Arctic and Antarctic affairs which recently appeared in the current press. According to the articles, Admiral Richard E. Byrd told a House subcommittee that the Antarctic falls within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine; that there are 1,000,000 square miles of polar waste near Palmer Land; and that the northernmost land of the Antarctic is nothing more nor less than an extension of South America.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANTARCTICA IN SCOPE OF MONROE DOCTRINE, ADMIRAL BYRD SAYS—EXPLORER SUPPORTS BILL FOR UNITED STATES EXPEDITION STARTING IN FALL

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd told a House Appropriations Subcommittee, its records showed today, that he believed much of the Antarctic falls within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine, thus binding the United States to resist European encroachment there.

Testifying in support of a $340,000 appropriation for the Government's projected expedition to substantiate United States claims to about 1,000,000 square miles of South Polar wastes, Admiral Byrd said:

"That peninsula which is called Palmer Land, northernmost land of the Antarctic, is nothing more nor less than an extension of South America.

MANY NATIONS ACTIVE

"It is only about 575 nautical miles from the tip of South America to Palmer Land, and so this land falls naturally within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine, as also should, in my opinion, most of Antarctica that lies within the Western Hempishere."

He said that in "half a dozen nations" there is activity in connection with exploration and claiming of land in the Antarctic.

Representative WOODRUM, Democrat, of Virginia, acting chairman of the subcommittee, said he understood Admiral Byrd would head the forthcoming expedition.

UNITED STATES POLAR TRIP IN FALL—ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION DEPENDS ON $340,000 FROM CONGRESS

Secretary of the Interior Ickes said yesterday the expedition into the Antarctic to stake out American claims to natural resources will sail in September if congressional authorization is forthcoming.

Ickes said the American party of 150 to 200 men probably will follow the west coast of South America to Valparaiso, Chile, which would serve as the "take-off point." The party would be unable to reach the Antarctic before late November and would require 2½ months to prepare camp.

The Interior Department has pending before the House Appropriations Committee a request for $340,000 to finance the expedition which would be carried out in cooperation with the Coast Guard, Army, Navy, State, and other governmental agencies.

Ickes said if Congress approves the expedition it probably would be a continuous project over a period of 3 or 4 years. Survey parties and scientists would be replaced annually.

Ickes said tentative plans provide for surveys and mapping areas at the South Polar region which have been frequented by American explorers since 1820.

Government officials have consulted Lincoln Ellsworth, veteran explorer, and Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who headed expeditions to the North and South Poles. They hope to have Byrd lead the party.

Mr. LUNDEEN. I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks an article concerning Antarctica, showing that seven great nations are now engaged in making Antarctic claims. An appropriation of $340,000 has been asked from Congress in this connection. I cite these facts to show how important to the Government are the North and South Polar regions.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANTARCTICA—A WAR FOR FROZEN COLONIES LOOMS IN THE WORLD'S VASTEST WASTE LAND

From Berlin in mid-April came news that a German expedition had claimed for Germany 230,000 square miles of Antarctica. This land lay in the eastern part of the polar continent in territory generally conceded to Norway. The Germans said they had found a chink in Norway's claim.

Month later came news from Washington that the United States Division of Territories was preparing a $400,000 expedition equipped with sledges and planes with radio direction finders. This will be sent to Antarctica to lay formal claim to land explored by such Americans as Byrd and Ellsworth, whose claims have never been officially espoused by the United States Government.

Haphazardly explored, vaguely staked out, never colonized, Antarctica is a chilly caldron in which a series of international disputes is brewing. Larger than Australia plus Europe without Russia, Antarctica is 5,500,000 square miles of frozen desert—the world's vastest waste land. Unlike the milder Arctic land, which supports plant and animal life, has more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, and possesses immediate value, Antarctica has no inhabitants, no trees, no flowering plants, no land animals except a few wingless insects of degenerate types.

No woman has ever been to Antarctica. Its only demonstrable commercial asset is whales. Only other known resource is coal, which lies in inaccessible and inferior deposits. The continent is of no present use as an air route. But the nations of the world have watched Russia's surprising development of the unpromising Arctic. Americans remember that Alaska was once called "Seward's folly." So rather than be caught short, nations are scurrying to gain possession of the world's least-known region.

PENGUINS ARE ANTARCTICA'S CITIZENS

Antarctic life consists mostly of whales, seals, penguins, gulls, terns, skuas, petrels. By far the most interesting citizens are the penguins, who abound by millions. In mid-October they follow the Antarctic spring in from the sea, now tobogganing down the ice cap, then walking bolt upright to rocky mating grounds.

THE CLAIMS OF SEVEN NATIONS CONFUSE ANTARCTIC GEOGRAPHY

Seven nations claim Antarctica. Their claims conflict, overlap, and result in a pretty state of geographical confusion. The British Empire claims three big pie-shaped sectors of the continent: Falkland Islands Dependencies, Ross Dependency, an Australian slice. A French claim is wedged in Australia's. Norway has a long stretch of coast called Queen Maud Land. But, as the map at right and the key below show, the claims of other nations rest right on these sectors. Their territories run around the rim of the continent. How far back toward the pole they go has never been settled. Ellsworth's "American Highland" claim sits right on Australia's sector. Byrd partially explored New Zealand's territory. Oldest of all Antarctic titles dates back to 1493, when the Pope divided the whole non-Christian world into two parts, giving one half to Spain and the other to Portugal. Yet, strictly speaking, all these claims are not actually claims. Only Britain, France, and Norway have officially insisted that they own any of Antarctica. The other countries have never taken official action on land staked out for them by their citizens. But when the time comes for nations to divide Antarctica these unofficial claims may well be the basis for the division.

This contentious continent is the most isolated of the world's seven continents. To oceanographers, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, and Australia all stand on a common "continental slope." But Antarctica alone is not on this continental slope. It is cut off from the other continents by an ocean which plunges to abyssal depths of at least 12,000 feet.

The Arctic is circumpolar ocean surrounded by land. Antarctica is a circumpolar continent surrounded by ocean. It is the world's highest continent. Its mean altitude of 6,000 feet is almost double that of Asia, the next highest continent, which, for all its Himalayas, has a mean altitude of only 3,200 feet. The South Pole itself is situated in a spreading plateau whose average height is about 9,000 feet. This high land is probably the coldest in the world. Once, however, Antarctica was warmer. This was in the carboniferous age, 250,000,000 years ago, when most of the earth enjoyed a mild and genial climate. Antarctica's coal deposits and fossils are relics of the vegetation of a tropical climate.

The ice which now covers Antarctica extends out in some places in huge sheets attached to the mainland. Biggest of these sheets is the Ross Shelf, which cuts inland to 300 miles of the Pole. Many polar explorers have used its smooth surface, and on its edge Admiral Byrd built his Little America.

Byrd Land is shown in detail on opposite page. This map also lists a few mountains and bays which the admiral named after friends, relatives, financial backers. Sulzberger Bay is named for publisher of the New York Times. Iphigene is Mrs. Sulzberger. Marie Byrd Land is named after Mrs. Byrd, Mount Farley after the Postmaster General, Jessie O'Keefe after the wife of an expedition member. One well-known name not on the map is Lydia Pinkham. The heirs of Mrs. Pinkham were willing to help finance Byrd on condition that he name a mountain for the maker of the famous compound. The admiral, however, balked at the proviso and, though badly in need of the money, returned the donation.

GREENLAND—AN AVIATION BASE

Mr. LUNDEEN. Not long ago the Soviet Government sent a plane from Moscow to New York. The plane flew across Scandinavia and Iceland, touched the southern tip of Greenland, and came on down into Canada. It did not complete its flight, but it made a marvelous journey; and in making that journey it passed the aviation base of Greenland at Cape Farewell.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FLIGHT

It is the habit of many of us to look upon Greenland as somewhat of an impossible place, of no earthly use to anybody for anything. However, it was my pleasure to talk to these Soviet aviators, through an interpreter. I asked them what would have happened to their plane if their engines had gone out of commission as they passed Cape Farewell. They said they could have landed some 40 miles to the north, on

fields which are in proper condition for landing. Seaplanes can land in numerous harbors in that locality.

At this point in my remarks I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an article concerning the Soviet flyers.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of April 28, 1939]

SOVIET PLANE OFF FOR NEW YORK FROM MOSCOW—FLYING BY WAY OF ICELAND, DUE HERE TONIGHT

Moscow, Friday, April 28.—Col. Vladimir Kokkinaki, Soviet long-distance flyer, took off at 4:19 a. m. today (8:19 p. m. in New York Thursday) on a projected nonstop flight to New York.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, which announced the take-off, said Colonel Kokkinaki would follow a course by way of Iceland and Greenland on the flight of approximately 4,600 miles. The colonel is accompanied by Maj. Mikhail Gordienko, veteran Russian navigator and radio operator.

The "great circle route" they proposed to follow is on a direct course between Moscow and New York. On the map the course appears as a sweeping curve through Norway and Iceland, across the southern tip of Greenland to Labrador and Newfoundland, across New Brunswick and the coast of Maine and over Boston to Floyd Bennett Field.

The plane, christened the *Moskva* (*Moscow*) got away to a beautiful start. Weather conditions were perfect. The craft, a red twin-engined monoplane, though heavily loaded, lifted itself easily on its way down the long runway.

The veteran flyers expected to reach New York in 25 hours and be there before the opening of the world's fair Sunday.

The take-off came after 2 days of waiting for favorable weather reports. Colonel Kokkinaki had his plane ready Wednesday morning, and high-ranking Soviet officials were gathered at the airport to see him leave, but he was forced to postpone the start after waiting an hour. He had hoped to get away yesterday, but another postponement was forced by the weather.

Radio broadcasts in Russian to provide a beam to direct the Russian flyers will be given every 15 minutes over station WOR beginning at 3 o'clock this afternoon, it was announced last night.

The station, at the request of the Soviet Government, it was said, will send out identifying call letters and weather reports until the plane carrying Col. Vladimir Kokkinaki and Maj. Mikhail Gordienko lands in this country. The flight, according to WOR officials, is expected to end here at about midnight.

EUROPE CONSIDERS GREENLAND

Mr. LUNDEEN. Recently Paul Mallon, in an article published in the general press, spoke of a mission of the Germans to Iceland. I do not quite approve of the language he used. I think some of his words were provocative statements against a friendly nation.

Mr. Mallon spoke of the mission to Iceland to establish an air base. If the German Government is interested in having a base in Iceland, it probably is interested in having bases in Greenland as well, believing that the circle route from Berlin to the Scandinavian countries, to Iceland, to Greenland, and thence to America, is a feasible route for planes. Some portions of the article by Mr. Mallon are of interest. I ask that the article be inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BEHIND THE NEWS—NAZI AIR EXPEDITION TO ICELAND PUZZLES; CALLED NUISANCE MOVE

(By Paul Mallon)

The sneak mission which Hitler sent into Iceland a few weeks back to seek an air base has not withdrawn as advertised.

Authorities here who have been somewhat troubled and amazed by the move have received some private advices which are both amusing and disquieting. The situation has been jumbled by conflicting claims and denials, but it is clear that a Deutsche Lufthansa mission did undertake to get an Iceland base, did make air-map surveys of Iceland harbors, and did not go away when dispatches from that remote region indicated they did.

What Hitler wants with an Iceland air base is not evident, but it is certainly not any of the reasons that are being publicly offered. Lufthansa announced it wanted this air peg, hanging far over England's head and only a few hundred miles from Greenland, because it would be good for a north trans-Atlantic service.

Unannounced truth is Hitler has been told he would not be given landing privileges in this country for a trans-Atlantic service. The official excuse is that this Government (the Civil Aeronautics Authority) does not want four or five foreign trans-Atlantic air services started against our one. Only the British service has been authorized in addition to Pan American.

The grandiose idea that Hitler might use this springboard to launch suicide bombing squads upon the United States or Britain is slightly too fantastic to be considered here.

GREENLAND EQUALS TEXAS AND ALASKA

Mr. LUNDEEN. Greenland is an island of 827,000 square miles, between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea. At its southernmost point it is separated from the North American Continent by the confluence of the Davis and Hudson Straits. Davis Strait separates Greenland from Baffin Land, and Hudson Strait separates Baffin Land from Canada. Greenland lies on the continental shelf of North America. In this respect it differs from Spitzbergen, which lies on the continental shelf of northern Europe.

Up to the time of the explorations of the seventeenth century it was the common belief that both these islands formed what has been termed "a large continuous 'hat' put on the Arctic Ocean," and they were thought to be part of a single area in the Arctic. The Arctic Circle cuts across Greenland about 800 miles north of the southern tip of Greenland.

It will be noted that the southern tip of Greenland is a considerable distance from the Arctic Circle.

This part of the world has been traveled more by white men in the last 20 years than during the previous 200 years. Our knowledge is more accurate of climatic conditions and geographic conditions. Surface transportation is being replaced by airplanes. Aviation is the greatest single factor now contributing to the development of the north.

ONLY 600 MILES FROM LABRADOR

The village of Godthaab, capital of Greenland, on the western coast of Greenland on Davis Strait, is only 600 miles from the town of Hebron, in Labrador, the nearest point to Greenland on the North American Continent proper.

The town of Holsteinborg is approximately 250 miles across the Davis Strait from Baffin Island on the west.

Senators who will refer to the maps will note the steps—Labrador 600 miles from Greenland, a few hundred miles more to the east Iceland, and then the Faroe Islands, and then the step to the Scandinavian Peninsula, and from the Scandinavian Peninsula to the mainland of Europe. For aviation the distances across the ocean between these various places are short.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BILBO in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LUNDEEN. I yield to the senior Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. Can the Senator give us the distances between the various points he has just enumerated?

Mr. LUNDEEN. I will be very glad to see that the exact distances are placed in the RECORD for the Senator's information.

I will say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that I will cite aviators who have crossed Greenland's northern ice cap to the effect that they consider the route across the ocean from Labrador to Greenland to Iceland and then to the Scandinavian Peninsula as the safest route for aviation. Slightly better climatic conditions obtain on the route from New York to Bermuda to the Azores and to Portugal, but the distances on that route are much greater and the danger of ocean travel greatly increased thereby, whereas on the northern route the distances are very short, and aviators tell us, much to the surprise of the layman in that connection, that the weather conditions in the north are not so unfriendly as might be imagined. I will go into that to some extent in the course of my remarks.

AIR-LINE DISTANCES, GREENLAND-ICELAND ROUTE

I will say to the Senator from Nebraska, who inquired about distances along the Greenland-Iceland route, they are about as follows: 600 miles Labrador to Greenland, 250 miles Greenland's nearest point to Iceland, 300 miles Iceland to Faroe Islands, 250 miles Faroe Islands to Shetland Islands, and 250 miles Shetland Islands to Norway—five short steps, so short that aviators will not need to stop at all points, but available if necessary.

HISTORY—VIKING DISCOVERIES

The discovery of Greenland is recounted in the sagas of the Vikings and in old Scandinavian manuscripts. These accounts tell of the discovery of Greenland about A. D. 876 or 877 and the subsequent establishment of a settlement in Greenland about A. D. 985 by a Viking rover, Eric the Red, who sailed from Iceland. The ruins of this colony, which lasted more than 400 years, are still in existence in Greenland.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Reports of "land to the west" are said to have reached this colony, and the sagas relate that Leif, the son of Eric the Red, set sail on the voyage of discovery which resulted in the first known visit to the North American Continent. There is another report to the effect that Leif, in a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, was blown out of his route by adverse winds, missed the southern point of Greenland, and landed either at Newfoundland or Labrador. There were later voyages of discovery as far south as Massachusetts. A leader of one of these later expeditions was Thorffin Karlsefni, the brother-in-law of Leif, who sailed with 3 ships and 160 men and women and founded a colony somewhere along the North American coast, where his son, Snorre, was said to have been born, the first white child born in America.

CHURCHES ESTABLISHED IN GREENLAND

A separate bishopric was established for Greenland in the eleventh century and was governed by the German archbishop at Hamburg. This was 300 years before Columbus. Later the archbishop of Norway governed the Greenland church, according to modern scholars and historians. This separate bishopry was apparently continued until about the fifteenth century up to the time of the Reformation and until after the expedition of Columbus to America.

ICELAND AND GREENLAND

It is said that in A. D. 930 there were about 50,000 Europeans in Iceland, although that country was wholly independent of Europe. The language was Norse. There was also a very large percentage of Irish blood.

IRISH DISCOVERERS IN AMERICA

By the way, that brings to mind that our good friends the Irish claim that they were the first to discover North America. The discoverers were probably some descendants of the Irish who went to Iceland. That we will have to leave to history and historians.

Iceland has the oldest constitutional representative government in Europe; it has had a continuous representative government for more than 1,000 years.

VIKING RELICS IN CANADA

It is interesting to note that there was recently discovered by a prospector near Beardsmore, in the Nipigon region of northwestern Ontario, the grave of a Norseman and rusty pieces of a sword of ancient make and an equally ancient ax head, as well as the part of a viking shield. These relics were brought to the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto and were authenticated as Norse weapons of the eleventh century.

AN OUTPOST OF THE VIKINGS

Greenland was the way station for the Vikings on their journeys from Iceland on their voyages of discovery to the North American Continent.

It was on the first sea route to America for the Vikings' discoveries about the year 1000, and before the rediscovery of America by Columbus. It was the outpost of the European civilization. At times the light of civilization in Greenland burned out completely, as shown by the ancient records. History records that whole colonies in Greenland were completely wiped out either by the Eskimos, the plague or other diseases, or a combination of all. It also appears that for spaces of 50 or 100 years the mother countries of the North forgot their adventurous child in that distant outpost.

GREENLAND COMPARES WITH TEXAS AND ALASKA IN TERRITORY

Greenland has an area which is almost as large as the combined areas of the State of Texas and the Territory of Alaska, and yet it has a population estimated at only 16,000 plus, of whom approximately 325 are Europeans and the remainder Eskimos. The area of the island along the coast is about 47,000 square miles and the interior of the island is a very high plateau with an altitude of approximately 9,000 feet. This plateau is covered with the well-known ice cap, estimated to be from one to several thousand feet in thickness. The coast is cut up by fjords and dotted with islands.

DENMARK AND GREENLAND

Greenland is a colony of Denmark, and the commerce with Greenland has been a state monopoly of Denmark for about 150 years. It is neither the forbidding polar land of everlasting snow and ice nor the garden spot suggested by the Norwegian claims debated at The Hague. Greenland may be compared to a vast platter of which the rim is mountainous and the bowl, six-sevenths of the platter's area, is filled to overflowing with eternal ice.

Southern Greenland has an area of fertile land where sheep and cows thrive, and some short-season crops mature. These spots were colonized by Eric, and for centuries supported thousands. Here and there along the western coast northward to Melville Bay are grazing areas where great herds of reindeer can be maintained. Perhaps more than this might be done. But what is done now is what concerns us today.

In north Greenland men live on land and as a rule earn their living on the sea, the catch including seals, sometimes a whale, and fish in their season. These are their food.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

They are also hunters and traders. They trade skins and fats for merchandise available at Danish outpost stores. In the remote trading posts one meets the finest manhood of the race and its older customs. It is the least commercially developed of circumpolar countries. The prime concern of Denmark has been to keep the 17,000 Eskimos alive and in good health. There are about 500 whites in Greenland. The natives have been encouraged to retain their traditional foods. This keeps them self-supporting and self-respecting. The principal foods imported are sugar and cereals, which will not grow there. There is excellent medical service in Greenland, established and supported by the Danish Government. I may say to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] that medical service is a matter of the state in Greenland. The able Senator may be interested in the history and success of state medicine in that far-distant land.

Danish is taught in the Eskimo language schools. There are also Eskimo books printed in Denmark and in Greenland. An annual is printed in Eskimo by and for the Eskimos and has been published in Greenland since 1861.

The Government is considering the introduction of reindeer and the domestication of the musk ox. In this way the Eskimos might be independent of hunting and fishing. Several years ago sheep were introduced, and they now number only about 10,000, but the climate and vegetation have proved well-suited to sheep raising. A small dairy industry exists, capable of limited expansion.

SNOW-FREE AREA EQUALS GREAT BRITAIN

Greenland is 85 percent snow covered in midsummer. The snow-free area—16 percent—amounts to some 130,000 square miles, an area larger than the British Isles. The largest snow-free area is at its tip, which is the northernmost land in the world. In the summer this land, named after Perry, who discovered it, is green with grass and bright with flowers. Numerous birds, insects, and mammals are found there. Birds migrate, while the mammals stay the year around.

Marble has been exported in small quantities. Greenland's only important mineral development is the cryolite mine at Ivigtut which has been operated successfully for several decades by an American company. Cryolite is a source of aluminum, sodium, and other important substances. The mine is located on a reservation. Eskimos are excluded in accordance with Danish Government quarantine program

for preventing the white man's diseases from being disseminated among the native population. A similar reservation has been established for the Faroese fishing fleet in order that it may exploit the rich west Greenland fisheries.

Some of the world's greatest commercial fishing grounds are on the fringe of the Arctic. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that Alaska, which cost us $7,200,000, has returned to the United States more than $1,000,000,000 from its fisheries. It is about time that we gave some attention to other regions of the far north and the far south.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS IN GREENLAND

No Arctic country has had such a thorough scientific study as Greenland. There have been large Danish scientific endowments as well as Government endowments to maintain research workers in practically every branch of the natural and social sciences. The airplane has been used extensively by both Danish and foreign scientists. Americans have been foremost in studying Greenland from the aeronautical point of view. The most important expeditions of this kind were the four sponsored by the Pan American Airways, each of which stayed in Greenland a whole year. Through this means the aeronautical conditions of Greenland are now fairly well known. Greenland is in a position to play a unique roll in the development of trans-Arctic flying. The practically level top of its great ice cap forms a continuous, nearly perfect emergency landing field 1,500 miles long and up to 600 miles wide. This ice cap is the only large survivor of the last Ice Age left in the Northern Hemisphere. There are many drawbacks, however. The fact that the ice cap forms a high plateau facing the sea inevitably causes it to assist in the formation of local gales along the coast. Coastal bases can be selected which are not particularly windy, however. On the whole, Greenland's climate seems suitable to aviation.

AMERICA WILL SOME DAY ACQUIRE GREENLAND

I want to say to the Senate, so far as I am concerned, that I am not disturbed about the acquisition and purchase of Greenland setting the world afire; but it will be acquired by the United States. We shall some day negotiate for Greenland, and it will be under the American flag, and our commercial air fleets will use it as a base. I am willing to let that statement stand in the RECORD. These things are inevitable. The whole screen of islands up and down the Atlantic coast, these various foreign possessions, are all American. They are of a right American. And some day in the not distant future the American flag will fly over them all. They are near our coasts. They furnish great bases and aviation outposts. They have great resources. That is the reason why I call this matter to the attention of the Senate today.

GREENLAND, ICELAND SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE

The most direct routes from Chicago and other western cities to Paris, Berlin, London, and Moscow lie across Greenland. Air lines can now begin to make reservations for radio stations and landing places along the coast. Radio and supply stations will also be required at one or more inland points across the ice cap, which is 600 or 700 miles wide. These stations could easily be maintained, as was shown by the British and German expeditions that wintered there in 1930 and 1931 at 8,600- and 10,000-foot elevations at 67° and 71° north latitude. The climate in the far north is not an insurmountable handicap to white settlement. The majority of those who have lived there for the past several years testify to that.

In that connection, I wish to say that I am interested in the establishment and maintenance of white settlements in Greenland, primarily as a sustaining base for aviation. We can place colonists there; they can support themselves, and in that way be self-sustaining so far as the maintenance of aviation outposts is concerned.

Swedish botanists have discovered about 120 various varieties of plants and flowers on the eastern coast of Greenland. On the other hand, there are approximately 300 different kinds of plants and flowers on the western coast of Greenland, due to the more favorable climate. With Government aid Greenland could produce much food, cereals, meat, and fish, which could be marketed in the populated areas of the North Temperate Zone. Mining seems to offer the best opportunity for private enterprise in the American Arctic. Only the Russians are utilizing the resources of the Arctic and sub-Arctic on a large scale. Presumably the other circumpolar countries will undertake extensive projects within their Arctic territories only if they become convinced that military necessities demand it.

It is of interest to know that when the United States purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1916 our country relinquished its claim to certain parts of northern Greenland, which we claimed by right of discovery by Admiral Peary. Following the relinquishment by the United States of its claim to this part of Greenland, Denmark declared the entire island of Greenland Danish Territory in 1921, and at that time virtually closed the territory to non-Danish vessels.

NORWEGIAN CLAIMS AND DISCOVERIES

While the claims which this country relinquished, based on the discovery of Admiral Peary, were deemed at the time to be of doubtful value, measured in terms of the wealth of the particular part of Greenland, which was claimed by such right of discovery and exploration, yet that claim had a certain intrinsic value. This fact is now recognized more thoroughly for several reasons, more particularly in consideration of the value of Greenland for refueling facilities for airplanes, and in view of the present effort to establish the claims of Norway to certain rights in Greenland. In this connection, passing reference may be made to the fact that the Treaty of Paris in 1920 handed over the sovereignty of Spitzbergen to Norway with certain similar conditions, which conditions are now in controversy.

RESOURCES

The mineral resources of Greenland are not completely explored as yet. The deposits of cryolite, however, are known to be the largest in the world. Graphite is another important resource. Arctic mammals are an important item of trade, and various Arctic furs are a subject of export.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports from Denmark in 1935 amounted to approximately 1,778,000 kroner, and exports amounted to 5,635,000 kroner. The rate of exchange is 20.92. In 1936 the exports to the United States were $572,000, and the imports from the United States were only $1,476. The balance of trade as to both Denmark and the United States is, then, heavily in favor of Greenland.

SETTLEMENTS

There are several settlements on the coast of Greenland. Godthaab, the capital, is the largest, with a population of 1,300, and is in one of the many valleys of Greenland facing a half-moon harbor. Other settlements are Holsteinberg, Julianehaab, which is at the southern tip of Greenland, and Angmagssalik, on the eastern coast of Greenland. The settlements mentioned were all visited by Colonel Lindbergh and his wife on their airplane trip to Europe via Greenland in the summer of 1933.

GREENLAND ON THE ATLANTIC AIR ROUTES

Colonel Lindbergh made a flying trip around the North Atlantic in 1933, leaving the North American continent proper at Hebron, on the coast of Labrador, flying to Greenland, back to Baffin Island, then to the east coast of Greenland, then to Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and thence to the continent. The flying colonel, with his usual keen analysis of the future of air navigation, pointed out at that time that under present conditions there are three possible practical air routes between America and Europe. The northernmost of these routes is the one that he flew in 1933; that is, through Greenland and Iceland. The advantage of this route is that it affords frequent bases and refueling facilities, and it has the shortest distances between land. The shortest water distance route south of the Arctic is from Newfoundland to the Azores; and the southernmost route which is the

most desirable from a climatic standpoint, would be by way of Bermuda and the Azores. There is, of course, a fourth route, which would be impractical for commercial traffic between the United States and Europe, and that is known as the South America route, by way of Africa.

COLONEL LINDBERGH EXPLORES GREENLAND

Colonel Lindbergh has pointed out that a commercial air line, in order to be profitable, must pay its cost of operation from the revenue received from the load it carries; and from this standpoint it is highly desirable to have refueling bases at relatively short distances.

The desirability of such refueling stations from an economic standpoint is readily apparent when it is understood that every additional mile which must be flown without refueling means that more fuel and less pay load are carried.

Greenland becomes a source of interest, then, not as a way station for sea travel, but as refueling stations for air travel; and this includes not only airplanes but also airships, such as the Zeppelins.

While it is realized that rapid changes are being made in air transportation, that new methods and new designs are being made, some of which may permit long-distance flights with comparative safety in the near future, yet for the present it is apparent from recent experiences of flights across the Atlantic from west to east, so-called nonstop flights, that there are elements of considerable hazard, so that at the present time it is evident that intermediate facilities such as those afforded by Greenland and Iceland are of great value.

The greatest value of Greenland in the near future would appear to be that of an intermediate base for refueling stations for air navigation between Europe and the North American continent.

While Greenland contains undeveloped resources from a mineral standpoint, and also presents a station for a meteorological laboratory and a base for cable facilities, yet its value for these purposes fades into insignificance when weighed against the advantages of the island as an air base or a base for sea raiders.

MILITARY VALUE—A BASE FOR RAIDERS AND PLANES

While it is true that the strategic position of Greenland is not exactly analogous to that of Spitzbergen, yet a look at the map will disclose even to one inexperienced in military strategy that south Greenland, which in point of distance is further south than Spitzbergen, is nearer to the American continent, and bears the same geographical relationship to the North American Continent that Spitzbergen bears to the continent of Europe. With this observation in mind, it is interesting to read expert British opinion expressed in 1920 in connection with the Treaty of Paris, transferring a conditional sovereignty of Spitzbergen to Norway, which is quoted by Baron Dr. Lage v. Staël-Holstein in his treatise on Norway in Arcticum, published in 1932, on page 44, as follows:

> It is clear that Spitzbergen, in the hands of a hostile power or of a power unable to defend its neutrality, might become a base for raiders on the commerce around the north cape. Such a base, well supplied with coal, oil, and iron, and provided with a deep-water harbor, might well become a nest of submarine pirates. Spitzbergen might still serve as a base for swift and deadly attack. There are several suitable sites for airdromes, of which the Foreland Laichs, some 30 square miles in area, is probably best. From there attacks would be possible on northwestern Europe and on shipping in both the North Sea and the North Atlantic.

A BRITISH OBSERVATION

If the British were so apprehensive that Spitzbergen, in the hands of a power unable to defend its neutrality, might become a base for raiders, so that it became necessary to incorporate in article 9 of the treaty a provision whereby Norway undertook not to create nor to allow the establishment of any naval base in any of the territory, and not to construct any fortifications in the said territories, and to impose a collective guaranty for that purpose, then might it not well be argued with equal force that our country has a similar interest in Greenland, should Denmark be unable to defend its neutrality, or should Greenland by chance fall into the hands of a hostile power?

DEMILITARIZATION OF SPITZBERGEN

Spitzbergen, by the Treaty of Paris, has been demilitarized in the same manner as the Aland Islands in the Baltic. But witness today the feverish effort of Sweden and Finland to remilitarize the Aland Islands.

The allied powers, by the Treaty of Paris, while transferring sovereignty of Spitzbergen to Norway, nevertheless imposed a military servitude in the nature of a neutralization of the island.

CRIMEAN WAR AND WORLD WAR EXPERIENCE

It will be remembered that during the Crimean War the Russian fleet is reported to have had a base at Spitzbergen, and during the World War the English fleet kept the Germans out of that zone. It is not contended that an exact analogy exists in the case of Greenland, but no one who is familiar with the military theory of sea power, as expounded by Admiral Mahan, will deny the strategic importance of Greenland from the standpoint of sea power and, further, from the standpoint of the more important modern expedient of air power.

Russians already announce their desire to establish, as soon as possible, direct service across the Arctic between large population centers and North America. They have to wait until terminals in other foreign countries cooperate and foreign air lines cooperate. Routes across the Arctic are direct, whereas tropical routes are roundabout, as can be seen by one who studies a globe and notices the distribution of world population and the centers of political and economic power.

TRANS-ARCTIC AIRWAYS

In Norway, numerous prominent aviation men are on record favoring trans-Arctic airways. Norway is strategically placed on a great circular route between Europe and America. Canada and Greenland are as well if not better placed strategically than is Norway to profit from this transpolar traffic. There is a growing sentiment in each of these countries for taking advantage of their geographical positions.

Arctic flying is safer and easier in midwinter than in midsummer. Canadian airmen are now second only to Russian aviators in their belief that flying can be carried on under more favorable conditions in the Arctic than in many other parts of the world where air traffic is a part of everyday life.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The Arctic Ocean, as Nansen pointed out, is one of the least stormy regions in the world. Fogs are rare in the winter over both land and sea. Ice on planes constitutes less of a flying hazard than it does in the north half of the North Temperate Zone. Fogs are denser and more numerous in the Arctic than in the Tropics, but Arctic fogs are less dense and less numerous than in the North Temperate Zone. In the number and size of emergency landing places, an important factor in aviation, the Arctic and north third of the Temperate Zone excel the rest of the world. Good landing places in the winter are no more than 20 miles apart.

The Levanevsky party flight, made in 1937, was the first on which lives were lost during 15 years of flying over the Arctic Sea. By 1930 scientists almost unanimously agreed that on the average Arctic flying conditions are good. Being so, one would think the great air powers would have begun to lay plans for trans-Arctic airlines. As a matter of fact, only Russia has done this. Others hold back. They might find it politically advisable to establish their first transcontinental airways parallel with the chief steamship routes.

I have here some selected statistics which I wish to place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statistics were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Statistics for Greenland, 1936 (from Statesman's Yearbook)

Population		16,630
Area	square miles	736,518
Foreign trade (the trade of Greenland is a state monopoly):		
Exports to Denmark	kroner	5,201,000
Imports from Denmark	do	2,182,000

Mr. LUNDEEN. Mr. President, I wish now to refer to an able article in Foreign Affairs, the issue of April 1939,

by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the great explorer, the article being entitled "The American Far North." The article is quite long, and I merely refer to it, so that we may have the reference.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUNDEEN. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. MEAD. I am very much interested in the splendid statement being made by the able Senator, but unfortunately I was not in the Chamber when he took the floor, and I am wondering whether he is recommending the establishment of an air line through the Arctic region, or recommending that a survey be made by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, or is just pointing out the feasibility or practicability of a line of this character.

Mr. LUNDEEN. I have before me a resolution providing for the acquisition of Greenland by negotiation and purchase from the Danish Government, the chief point of interest being the establishment of air bases there for future navigation and to prevent the acquisition of Greenland by any hostile foreign power now or in the future, it being recognized that the power now in control of the island will be unable to prevent forcible occupation of this great area of 827,000 square miles, with a snow-free area of 130,000 square miles, which is larger than the combined area of the British Isles. I ask that my joint resolution be printed at this point.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 119) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Providing for negotiations by the President with a view to the acquisition, by purchase, of Greenland

Whereas the United States would be able to make more adequate provision for its national defense, if it were in possession of Greenland; and

Whereas possession of Greenland by a power hostile to the United States would constitute a distinct threat to the United States, and particularly to the populous area along he northeast seaboard of the United States; and

Whereas valuable rade could be developed between the United States and Greenland, if it were a possession of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to enter into negotiations, in such manner as he may deem appropriate, with the Government of His Majesty, the King of Denmark and Iceland, for the acquisition by the United States of Greenland. Such negotiations shall be conducted with a view to the making of a treaty between the Government of the United States and the Government of His Majesty, the King of Denmark and Iceland, providing for the purchase by the United States of Greenland.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I can see many possibilities for our country in the establishment of a line of the character indicated by the Senator. To illustrate, it will be to our advantage to develop a pilot personnel—men who will become acquainted with flying of this hazardous nature. It will be well for us to develop an expertness in flying in the Arctic region. We will be able to perfect the operation of plane service by improvement in de-icing devices and antifreezing appliances. I can see that the proposed route will be the shortest and most direct route, as that has been well established by Post and Gatty and Hughes and the Russian and German expeditions. There is considerable opportunity for America in research and experimental work in the Arctic. It will create new frontiers for our people, in the summer months, especially, opportunity for those in search of recreation, and those who would enjoy visiting these far-off lands.

It occurs to me that the Senator ought to recommend to the Civil Aeronautics Authority that an investigation be inaugurated which would reveal the feasibility of or practicability of the operation of such a line as he suggests. Our country ought to be in the lead always in the establishment of air lines in every zone and in every climate.

There is an element of national defense involved, and if we have a pilot personnel and an equipment to defend our country under any circumstances and in all climatic conditions, it will of course redound to our benefit.

No one knows what the future may have in store insofar as our economy is concerned; now that we may avail ourselves of this new method of transportation, it occurs to me that with a very small subsidy, and that only for a temporary period, we can well afford to establish the line as outlined by the distinguished Senator, even though it were operated at infrequent intervals, until experience in operation determined that we might increase this schedule.

At any rate, I am deeply interested, and the development of improved flying equipment and the development of a more expert pilot personnel, which has been encouraged in this country over a period of years, would in my judgment lend itself to the successful operation of the line the Senator has in mind. There are so many other related advantages that being on the ground first and having the right to land and to service the ships would be to the distinct advantage of the United States.

I fear that our delay will probably find other countries securing the rights which we might enjoy if we would do a little pioneering along the lines the Senator has just outlined. So I am hopeful that, as the result of this splendid effort, this deep study which the Senator has made of this very important subject, the agencies of Government concerned with the development of aviation will take cognizance of the opportunity, and that we will be in a position in the very near future to consider the beginning of a line which will circle the north country in accordance with the suggestions the Senator has left with us today.

WE MUST ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

Mr. LUNDEEN. I thank the able Senator from New York. I had some doubt in my mind as to whether anything would be accomplished by my remarks on a subject which is more or less uninteresting, perhaps; but since bringing the subject before the Senate has engaged the attention of the able Senator, who has given us a very constructive statement of his own views on this important subject, I am sure that some good will come as a result of the discussion today, because the Senator has very ably stated the exact situation and what may be accomplished in the future.

PAN AMERICAN RESEARCH

I do favor research. We have already engaged in some research, and we should engage in more. The Lindberghs crossed the ice cap twice. Pan American research men have made flights to this region and have stayed there for as long as a whole year at a time. The Pan American deserves great credit for its work in South America and the Caribbean, up and down the islands of the sea off our coast, and in Greenland. They have done great work there. When the Government failed us they forged ahead with constructive research, and they deserve credit.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I am sure my distinguished colleague is making a contribution which will result in much good when this question is finally considered and disposed of, either through legislative enactment or administrative regulation.

Mr. LUNDEEN. Mr. President, at this point I wish to include a condensed statement from Flying Around the North Atlantic, by Anne M. Lindbergh, published in the National Geographic Magazine for September 1934, with notes from the introduction to Anne's article by Charles A. Lindbergh. This is condensed into a rather brief article.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

FLYING AROUND THE NORTH ATLANTIC

The main purpose of the flights around the North Atlantic in 1933 was to study air bases which could be used and also to make a study for conditions encountered between America and Europe; that is, climatic conditions and geographic conditions. The northernmost route was through Greenland and Iceland. The most practical commercial route between America and Europe would be Bermuda and the Azores, which is the southernmost route. The shortest distances between land make the most severe climatic conditions. Therefore, the advantage of the Greenland route from the standpoint of frequent bases and refueling facilities must be weighed against the extreme climate and the southern route discounted because of greater distances between land. The most difficult problem the Lindberghs encountered was to determine what to do if they should have an emergency landing on the Greenland ice cap. They were prepared to walk half-way across the ice cap if necessary. They took no parachutes with them on this flight. They felt parachutes were of no value over

the ocean or over Greenland because it would be impossible to live without the emergency equipment from the plane.

GREENLAND, THE WORLD'S LARGEST ISLAND

Greenland is known as the world's largest island. The Lindberghs discovered high ranges along the eastern coast, the maximum height being 12,300 feet. The mountains extend 100 miles inland below Gaaseland instead of 30 miles as shown on maps. Three hours from the coast of Greenland the mountains were first seen, mountains stretching as far as one could see as one approaches. The coast was bare and rocky, cut up by fiords and dotted with islands, and showed no signs of growth or vegetation. When they were very close, they saw something that appeared like green moss in the steep valleys. Godthaab, a little village located in one of these valleys, was found on a half-moon harbor. The Lindberghs were escorted into the harbor by kayaks. This little town seemed very prosperous and lively after stopping at the little town of Hevron, in Labrador. The inhabitants call themselves Greenlanders, not Eskimos. They appeared prosperous looking. The men hunt and fish for their livelihood. The women do much of the manual labor.

The Lindberghs landed in the outside harbor and taxied into the storm harbor beyond the town and dropped anchor. They were then towed into the town harbor by the Danish welcoming boat. The docks were jammed with people to greet them. Commander Dam, of the Danish Government, gave them much assistance during their flights in Greenland.

The frame houses in this little town were well built and freshly painted. Some of them had little fenced-in gardens. In all the little villages they visited the houses were all painted in vivid colors, bright red, blues, yellows. There was a store, warehouse, church, hospital, a large school with an equipped gymnasium among a few of the prominent buildings. Greenlanders themselves appeared healthy, gay, and prosperous looking. The Lindberghs saw few of the original style of Eskimo huts made of turf and stone bricks. They also saw the Greenlanders playing football in one of the little green valleys. The boys wore the hooded blouse, sealskin trousers, and soft sealskin boots.

The storm harbor of Godthaab was the first stop of the Lindberghs in Greenland, where in 1888 the Norwegian explorer, Fredtjof Nasen, completed the first crossing of the ice cap.

LINDBERGH EXPLORATIONS

Holsteinsborg was the second stop of the Lindberghs. Here again the houses were all painted in gay colors. The harbor of Holsteinsborg was shielded on the north by a long, bare mountain. In this little village is located the Government's halibut-canning factory. As the Lindberghs flew directly over the ice cap, the scene below them seemed unreal. The whole world looked like a gigantic white bowl. The temperature never went below 13° C. at an altitude of 13,000 feet. Dr. Lauge Coch, Danish explorer, made an aerial survey of the northeast coast of Greenland. He advised them to land at Ella Island. This flight from the west coast of Greenland to the east coast of Greenland across the great ice cap took them 7 hours.

Clavering Island was the northernmost point they touched. They found finer specimens of Eskimos on Clavering Island due to the lack of human habitation. This ice cap was not made for us but for another people and another age. Herds of muskox were seen. These animals looked something like a buffalo. The muskox is an almost extinct animal of the Ice Age.

The next stop was the harbor of Angmagssalik. In this harbor the water was full of ice bogs. However, the plane managed to land between them and taxied slowly into the tiny inner harbor. This little village was the only settlement they visited in eastern Greenland. The eastern coast was very much like the western coast of Greenland, only more primitive. They saw more native huts and everything was more isolated. They stated that grass and flowers grow in the mountainous region north of the Arctic Circle. They flew back across the ice cap to Godthaab and down the coast to Julianehaat. Julianehaat is the southernmost and largest colony. It appeared to be the most prosperous and attractive. They even had a little fountain playing in a small square in the center of the village. This is the only place in Greenland where fresh milk was available.

Godthaab, the first colony they visited, created their first impression of Greenland. Holsteinsborg was their favorite, for they stayed there the longest. Julianehaab seemed the gayest. They refer to Dr. Knud Rasmusson's books on Greenland.

They left Greenland with the impression that it was the country gigantic and untamed which dominated life and that man was a minor character who had adapted himself to the rigors of this life, whereas the people in Iceland had conquered the elements and the land.

Dr. Lauge Coch also is a Danish authority on the geology of Greenland.

Angmaagssalik was the Lindberghs' last port. In their memory stand out the bright-colored houses, mountain fjords, a green gully, and patches of bluebells half way up the hills.

Mr. LUNDEEN. Further I wish to introduce a short statement from A Stone Age Hostess Entertains.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From A Stone Age Hostess Entertains]

Visited the most northerly Eskimo dwelling in all eastern Greenland. These people receive mail once a year. The word pretty or beautiful could be used in describing the landscape of the Greenland coast. This writer compares Greenland's mountains to the Andes or the Persian Zagros. He compares our civilized life—economic torment, debts, armaments, tariffs, and so forth, to the present day hospitality of the stone-age woman of Greenland. This article deals more with a few personal experiences in Greenland.

Mr. LUNDEEN. I have asked the Congressional Library to give me a brief list of references on Greenland, because I discovered in making the study that it was very difficult to find any source material. If one asked for something on Greenland one would be met with a blank look. We would have to search about for pamphlets and literature and articles on Greenland.

Mr. President, I do not relish the idea of the people of other countries knowing more about North American islands than we do ourselves. I think we should take note of the Dutch possessions that I spoke of the other day, and take note of Greenland, now in possession of Denmark. Let us not forget in that connection that we faced the same situation in 1916 when we took over the Virgin Islands.

The question was asked, "What do we want with the Virgin Islands—a lot of sandbars down in the West Indies?" But now we have discovered that they are valuable and of strategic importance. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars improving Puerto Rico, building fortifications, and improving our defenses. I say here today that Greenland is a vital place of national defense, and it is an important base for aviation.

I ask to have a brief list of references on Greenland placed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The list referred to is as follows:

REFERENCES ON GREENLAND

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Greenland for Emigration. Christian Science Monitor Magazine, February 18, 1939, p. 14.

Herklots, H. G. G.: Voyage to Elsinore. Queen's Quarterly, May 1933, pp. 282–88.

Hertzburg, S.: Greenland Declared Danish. Current History, June 1933, pp. 372–373.

Lindbergh, Anne Morrow: Flying Around the North Atlantic. National Geographic Magazine, September 1934, pp. 259–337.

Norlie, O. M.: Hans Egede, Missionary to Greenland. Missionary Review, July 1937, pp. 375–377.

Orcutt, R.: Stone Age Hostess Entertains. Travel, July 1933, pp. 16–20.

Peary, M. A.: Greenland's Icy Mountains. Literary Digest, April 1, 1933, pp. 20–22.

Stefanasson, Vilhjalmur: The American Far North. Foreign Affairs, April 1939, pp. 508–523.

Stefanasson, Vilhjalmur: Lost 9,000. Canadian Magazine, January 1939.

Thompson, R.: Dispute Over Greenland. Current History. August 1932, pp. 613–615.

Thompson, R.: Greenland's Controversy. Current History, September 1932, p. 748.

Canadian, January 1939, Canadian Magazines Ltd. Norseland Argonauts, by D. M. LeBourdais, p. 9.

Norway in Arcticum—Baron, Dr. Lage V. Stael-Holstein, member Association of the International Diplomatic Academy, Levin & Munksgaard, publishers, p. 27. Brothers of the Northlands, by Rockwell Kent.

The World Almanac—1938. Publishers, New York World-Telegram.

ARCTIC ROUTES NEED STUDY

Mr. LUNDEEN. I have before me a map of Greenland issued by the Danish Government. I should be very pleased if Senators would examine it.

I also refer Senators to the article on Greenland in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is quite complete.

Then I have here a magazine, Le Groenland, issued in Copenhagen, in 1935, by A. Bertelsen and K. Bure giving considerable detailed information with respect to Greenland.

The illustrations are very complete. I ask Senators to give attention to this magazine, which may be found in the Congressional Library.

Mr. President, I know that the time of the Senate should be devoted to the most important subjects before the American people, and I know when we engage in these things which are of more or less detailed statistical study that we are dealing with information that does not perhaps interest us so much as a battle over certain domestic problems which are immediately before us. I have listened to the proceedings had in the Senate Chamber in connection with various appropriation bills. Five hundred and nine million dollars was appropriated for the Army. I supported that appropriation; I thought that was all; but no, we are now confronted with another $300,000,000 for the Army. I shall listen with interest to the debate with respect to that matter.

BILLIONS FOR WAR

Last year several hundred million dollars were appropriated for the Navy. That was the largest appropriation for the Navy we had ever had. I supported it. But within a week we were asked to appropriate $1,000,000,000 more for the Navy. It seems to me we could well ask for a few million dollars with which to acquire some of these outlying bases which then would be ours permanently, whereas the vessels which we build are soon outdated and outmoded. Also, in my mind, their value has greatly decreased since the coming of aviation, and some experts doubt whether they are of any use as against the great bombers of the next war with their bombs weighing as much as a ton each.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, we want to be ready in every field. To me there can be nothing more important than the outlying bases on the Atlantic coast, Greenland, Bermuda, the British and French West Indies, and the Dutch possessions, which run like a bow string from the coast of South America, where one can stand on Trinidad and see that continent and then they string along up to the tip of Florida. If Senators will look at the map of the regions where Bermuda is located, they will find that from that point the great population and industrial centers on the Atlantic coast can easily be reached within 2 or 3 hours with the fastest planes. We must give our serious attention to this important problem of outlying bases and the outlying islands along our Atlantic coast.

EVENTUALLY—WHY NOT NOW?

Mr. President, I am always engaged in long-distance battles, and I shall be happy if I can add a little something toward arousing interest in this subject, even though what we seek to do may not be done this year, or next year, or within the next 5 or 10 years. But I warn the Senate that 5 or 10 years from now may be too late. We should speed up our serious consideration of outlying bases.

There seems to be much fear of foreign powers. I do not share all those fears. I may be wrong in that respect. Let us acquire these bases before any foreign powers move in and take them over.

I have read in reliable magazines and publications that the frontier of Holland is unfortified and that Germany may move in any day and take over Holland. Very well, who will possess the Dutch West Indies then? I do not look for any such advance by this foreign power. Perhaps it may happen. If it does they will gain possession first and we will be out. Let us negotiate for the Dutch West Indies now; let us negotiate for Greenland today; and let us have these possessions under the American flag.

I thank the Senate.

SHIPOWNERS' LIABILITY CONVENTION, AND SO FORTH

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MEAD in the chair) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

To fulfill the obligations of this Government under the Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen) Convention, 1936, I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State and the accompanying draft bill to implement the convention. After careful consideration of the questions involved this proposed bill was prepared by an interdepartmental committee. Legislation should be enacted at this session of Congress, as the convention will become effective for the United States on October 29, 1939.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 15, 1939.*

[Enclosures: Report of Secretary of State, with enclosures as listed.]

AGREEMENT TO EXTEND INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State enclosing a certified copy of An Agreement to Extend the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas, executed as of April 5, 1939, by the Governors of the States of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and Michigan, which has been deposited in the archives of the Department of State in accordance with the provision contained therein. The agreement refers to the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas executed at Dallas, Tex., on February 16, 1935, which received the consent of the Congress in Public Resolution No. 64, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 939). As that compact would have expired on September 1, 1937, an agreement extending its provisions for 2 years was executed as of May 10, 1937, by the Governors of the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado, and received the consent of Congress in Public Resolution No. 57, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved August 10, 1937 (50 Stat. 617). As the above-mentioned compact, in accordance with the extension agreement of May 10, 1937, will expire on September 1, 1939, the present agreement provides that the original compact shall continue in force for 2 years from that date. In a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior dated June 8, 1939, enclosed with the report of the Secretary of State, the opinion is expressed that suitable legislation should be enacted by the Congress giving its consent to the extension to September 1, 1941, of the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas.

Accordingly I hope that Congress will enact legislation givings its consent to the agreement executed as of April 5, 1939, as required by article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 15, 1939.*

[Enclosure: Report of the Secretary of State, dated June 14, 1939, with enclosures.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 1886. An act to extend to June 16, 1942, the period within which certain loans to executive officers of member banks of the Federal Reserve System may be renewed or extended; and

H. R. 6109. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the city of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MEAD in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant,

Mr. KING, on June 14, 1939, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of James W. Morris, of Florida, to be an associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia (position created by the act of May 1, 1938).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

Mr. PITTMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the following nominations:

Claude G. Bowers, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Chile;

Edwin C. Wilson, of Florida, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and counselor of embassy at Paris, France, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Uruguay; and

Douglas Jenkins, of South Carolina, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and consul general at London, England, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia.

Mr. PITTMAN, also from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably Executive K, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, being an international convention for the unification of certain rules to govern the liability of vessels when collisions occur between them, and a protocol thereto, both signed at Brussels on September 23, 1910, with a reservation, and he submitted a report (Ex. Rept. No. 4) thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reports will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James W. Morris, of Florida, to be an associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of that confirmation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

POSTMASTER—NOMINATION REJECTED

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Howard F. Bradway to be postmaster at Somers Point, N. J., which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads adversely.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

The nomination was rejected.

POSTMASTERS' NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the nominations of the postmasters reported favorably be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

MARY L. MALONE—NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on Tuesday last the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Mary L. Malone to be postmaster at Dothan, Ala. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified forthwith of the confirmation of that nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and the President will be notified.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, under the previous order, I move that the Senate now stand in recess.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until Monday, June 19, 1939, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15, 1939

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

James L. Travers, of Duluth, Minn., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 36, with headquarters at Duluth, Minn. (Reappointment.)

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Rear Admiral Harold R. Stark to be Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of admiral, for a term of 4 years, from the 1st day of August 1939.

Commander Wadleigh Capehart to be a captain in the Navy, to rank from the 13th day of February 1939.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Miles P. Duval, April 1, 1939.
Daniel M. McGurl, May 1, 1939.
Giles E. Short, June 1, 1939.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

John P. Cromwell, February 13, 1939.
Forrest Close, February 13, 1939.
Preston V. Mercer, June 1, 1939.
Robert Goldthwaite, June 1, 1939.
Jack B. Williams, June 1, 1939.
Wilkie H. Brereton, June 1, 1939.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

William M. Cole, July 1, 1938.
Hallsted L. Hopping, August 1, 1938.
Maurice M. Bradley, August 1, 1938.
Lester K. Rice, August 1, 1938.
Stephen G. Barchet, August 1, 1938.
William P. Tammany, August 1, 1938.
Shirley Y. Cutler, August 1, 1938.
Rae E. Arison, August 1, 1938.
Bob O. Mathews, August 1, 1938.
Ephraim R. McLean, Jr., August 1, 1938.
Walter V. R. Vieweg, August 1, 1938.
Richard F. Stout, August 1, 1938.
Willford M. Hyman, August 1, 1938.
Bernard L. Austin, August 1, 1938.
Joseph M. P. Wright, August 1, 1938.
John N. Opie, 3d, October 1, 1938.
Aurelius B. Vosseller, October 1, 1938.

Lt. Clifford A. Fines to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of July 1938, to correct the date of rank as previously nominated.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to rank from the 6th day of June 1938:

Howard Z. Senif
William F. Petrovic

The following-named ensigns to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, to rank from the 4th day of June 1936:

James A. Brown
Dale F. Pinkerton
Frederic A. Chenault
James H. Terry, Jr.
John B. Rawlings
Henry A. Arnold

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Clement E. Langlois to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from the 6th day of June 1938.

The following-named ensigns to be assistant civil engineers in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, to rank from the 4th day of June 1936:

James A. Coddington
Kenneth C. Lovell

Lt. Comdr. Staley H. Gambrill to be a commander in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of July 1938.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Albert Handly, August 1, 1938.
Frank W. MacDonald, February 13, 1939.
Warren W. Harvey, June 1, 1939.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names, to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Edward W. Rawlins, July 1, 1938.
Gordon M. Stoddard, October 1, 1938.
Willis E. Cleaves, January 1, 1939.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 15, 1939

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

James W. Morris to be an associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Eva C. Teague, Manila.

KENTUCKY

Joe R. Richardson, Glasgow.
William E. Crutcher, Morehead.
Jones Ashby, Slaughters.

LOUISIANA

Ruby M. Ivey, Benton.
Curry M. Elliott, Bunkie.
Stephen Bellard, Church Point.
Theophilus Lemoine, Cottonport.
Aaron D. Williams, Gibsland.
Auburtin H. Barre, Mooringsport.
Ada K. Allums, Plain Dealing.

MASSACHUSETTS

Celia R. St. John, Cohasset.
John D. Comins, Deerfield.
Donald J. Newton, Montague.

MICHIGAN

Lea M. Griffith, Flat Rock.
Jennie O. Way, Rapid City.
Donald E. Howell, Wayne.

MONTANA

Helen Irene Manning, Hysham.
Nels P. Miller, Medicine Lake.

OKLAHOMA

Earl A. Brown, Ardmore.

TENNESSEE

Henry S. Dupree, Brownsville.
Fred C. Lindsay, Greeneville.
Thomas G. Hughes, Jackson.
William F. Earthman, Murfreesboro.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate June 15, 1939

POSTMASTER

NEW JERSEY

Howard F. Bradway to be postmaster at Somers Point, in the State of New Jersey.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Great art Thou, O Lord, and greatly to be praised; great is Thy power, and of Thy wisdom there is no end. O Living Light of Life, make real the presence of Thy guidance. Bless us with Thy helping hand and with the deliverance of Thy unfailing love. Unto Thy fatherly care do we commend our President, our beloved Speaker, and the Members, the officers, and employees of the Congress, with all their hearthstones. Our Father, the giver of all our days, strengthen the bonds of unity between all our citizens. Bless all mankind and Thy children forever. Oh, let release come, that the world may no longer dig graves of hate and garnish the lands with human blood. In the name of the Saviour and the Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed joint resolutions and bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 7, 1939:

H. J. Res. 171. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to accept on behalf of the United States a conveyance of certain lands on Government Island from the city of Alameda, Calif., and for other purposes;

H. R. 2259. An act for the relief of Stanley Mercuri; and

H. R. 5136. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931.

On June 13, 1939:

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution to provide for the lending to the Virginia Military Institute of the equestrian portrait of Gen. Winfield Scott now stored in the Capitol;

H. J. Res. 322. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the control of outbreaks of insect pests; and

H. R. 5765. An act to authorize commissioning aviation cadets in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves upon completion of training, and for other purposes.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH]?

There was no objection.