

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Blessed Christ, the Crucified One, who moves the spirits of men with His sacrifice and service, inspire us with these virtues that they may become the very woof of our thoughts and deeds. O Master of the ages, still speak to the starved hearts of men the perfect love that they need; break the barriers of intolerance, hate, and barren creeds. We beseech Thee to freshen our souls with Thy blessing and quicken our wills, that we may fulfill the duties and obligations which our country has laid upon us. Humbled and blind as we are, amid Thy manifold glories and mercies, O help us to find rest and gladness in the heavenly simplicity of our Lord and Saviour. In His holy Name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6724. An act to provide for the prompt deportation of aliens engaging in espionage or sabotage, alien criminals, and other undesirable aliens.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. GIBSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of executive papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the following departments:

1. Department of Justice.
2. Department of the Treasury.

UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report back favorably (Rept. No. 1478) without amendment a privileged resolution (H. Res. 342), authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1476, on the investigation of un-American activities and propaganda, and ask for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 342

Resolved, That there be printed 35,000 additional copies of House Report No. 1476, current session, entitled "Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States," of which 5,000 copies shall be for the use of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities and 30,000 copies shall be for the House document room.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Gaelic American, New York, December 16, 1939.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therewith an address delivered by Hon. Gus A. Wood, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therewith two brief statements from the Department of State concerning trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therewith an address delivered by Hon. BURTON K. WHEELER at the Jackson Day dinner at Denver, Colo., January 8, 1940.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'CONNOR. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a resolution of the Billings Townsend Club, No. 1, of Billings, Mont.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. William Green, and a reply thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

EXHIBITION OF MINIATURES

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of the House to the fact that the very noted Mexican painter of miniatures, Juan de Dios Hoyos, is exhibiting examples of his work in the Natural History Building of the United States National Museum, Tenth and Constitution Avenue, on the first floor, directly above the main entrance. The exhibition is open every evening until 4:30 p. m. Mr. de Hoyos has been prominent in inter-American conferences and has written a book on the subject advocating the friendship of the American republics. He is also noted as a maker of miniatures, and I ask unanimous consent to insert his letter in the RECORD, together with four excerpts from noted critics on the subject. Gentlemen who have seen miniatures will find something entirely new, in my judgment. The Members of Congress are invited, together with their secretaries and friends.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1940.

HON. KENT E. KELLER, M. C.,
Chairman of the Committee on the Library,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. KELLER: Your suggestion to invite the honorable Members of Congress to visit the exhibition at the United States National Museum at Smithsonian Institution to see miniature of my late mother was received by me with a deep sentiment of appreciation.

It will indeed be a great honor to have the Members of Congress visit my humble work. In order to accommodate their pleasure the exhibition will be extended a few days longer.

I hope that such manifestation will serve to a certain extent to foster more friendly relations between my country and the United States. In my purpose of lending a small part toward this mutual understanding, some years ago I wrote a program of suggestions to the various governments of the Western Hemisphere, many of which were later adopted at several of the Inter-American Conferences.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in extending my invitation to the other Members of Congress, I remain, my dear Mr. KELLER,

Very sincerely yours,

JUAN DE D. HOYOS.

SOME OPINIONS ON THE WORK OF THE MEXICAN PAINTER, JUAN DE DIOS HOYOS, TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15-29, 1939

Joaquin Sorolla B.: "It is a very interesting work, the best I have seen in its class" (Seville, March 26, 1915).

Kees Vandogen: "Mr. Hoyos is the best miniaturist in the world" (Biarritz, September 20, 1919).

Rafael Cardona: "In my visits to the great picture galleries I have never been so spellbound as I was when I saw the miniature of Hoyos' mother, in which I observed the moist circulation of life under the almost maleficent illusion created by the artist's skill" (Mexico, August 19, 1935).

Glen Dillard Gunn: "When the miniature of Hoyos' mother is viewed under the microscope, a miracle takes place. The texture of the skin seems to change as in life, and the mind of the beholder instinctively rejects the intervention of the human agency that created it" (Washington, D. C., November 3, 1939).

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CROWE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a list of the names of the States, the names of the Congressmen, and the names of the districts having forest-purchase units in them in the United States. I ask this for the benefit of Members who are interested. There are 93 Members of the House who have forest units in their districts, and I believe this will be of interest to all Members of the House. Further, I ask that these Members who are interested appear before the Subcommittee on Appropriations of which the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, of Missouri, is chairman and present a statement concerning their interest in the purchase of these forest lands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

GEN. DAVID L. STONE

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for time to address you today regarding one of the most able and distinguished men ever to wear the uniform of our great Army. This man has not attained his great measure of fame on the field of battle but on a broader and much more useful field.

January 10, 1940, is an important date to this Nation for the reason that Gen. David L. Stone leaves his command at Panama Canal Zone to assume his new duties in command of the Fifth Corps Area, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio. The mere fact that a military officer is changing his command is not unusual, neither is it deserving of taking your time to recount. But General Stone is not an ordinary man and his career at the Canal Zone is one of the most brilliant in the history of our Army. In these uncertain and troubled times

when the Panama Canal means so much to the life of our Nation and when the good will of our Central American neighbors is at its highest premium in history, it is well worth a few minutes of our time to pause and pay a fitting and well-earned tribute to General Stone's brilliant career in the service of his country.

I take a further pride in addressing you, briefly, of General Stone, for he once served as colonel at historic Jefferson Barracks in my own district not so many years ago.

Time will not permit me to cover even briefly all that General Stone has done in Panama, nor the efficient, quiet, and modest manner in which his duties have been discharged.

Upon the arrival of General Stone in Panama the relations between the Panamanian Government and people and our Army were none too cordial. The Panamanians judged all of our actions with suspicion and felt that they had to tolerate us because we were in a position to enforce our will. They were continuously looking for a chance to find fault or to create incidents, and in the past many occasions had been afforded them. The high officials of the Government were unknown or at best barely on speaking terms with the officers of our Army.

The press was exceedingly hostile. A few years previous the commanding general of our Army at the Canal Zone sued and obtained judgment against the editor of the Panama American, a powerful influence in Central America, and had him jailed. Thereafter all the papers were looking for a chance to get something on the Army and every little incident was played up to its fullest bounds. Such were the conditions when Gen. David L. Stone took up his command at Panama.

General Stone took in this situation at a glance and with his sympathetic personality, knowledge of human nature, his wisdom, and his intimate knowledge of civil affairs, straightened out the situation before he had finished the first year of his command. The editor of the Panama American, once our bitter editorial critic and antagonist, is now a sympathetic and useful friend.

General Stone made contacts with the president and all of the officials, high and low, of the Panamanian Government. He invited them into his home and discussed their family and other intimate problems with them. He acted not as a high and mighty official of an imperialistic United States, but as a friend and as a fellow Panamanian would. He pointed out how they could improve their methods of farming and fisheries; how they could develop their road system, their conditions of labor, and, above all, how they could benefit by cooperating with the United States; how they could live under the same roof with us and yet be close and intimate friends. He made them feel that they, too, were responsible for the safety of the Canal and that they would benefit by safeguarding it at all times. He won over the commandante of the national police who, at the beginning of General Stone's command, was virielly un-American. Today he is one of the general's closest friends.

General Stone cut the red tape between government officials and discussed matters informally in personal conference and even over the phone. Soon he found that they were seeking his advice on all matters of importance to the welfare of Panamanians. The president and his brother became close friends of the general and until the death of the president a short time ago, treated him as one of his own kinsmen. As the president lay on his bed suffering from an illness which took his life a few days ago, he ordered the secretary of state to sign a decree granting General Stone the thanks of the Panamanian Government and the decoration, the Cross of Balboa. Panamanians feel that no man has ever been so deserving of that decoration as General Stone, for he holds a place in the hearts of Latin Americans which has never been held by any other American.

Upon the death of the President not long ago a strong faction was plotting an uprising to prevent Dr. Boyd from assuming the Presidency to which he was entitled under the Panamanian Constitution. Dr. Boyd was hurrying to Panama by plane from the United States at the time, and conditions were ripe for serious trouble in Panama. Fortunately, the persons seeking to deprive Dr. Boyd of the Presidency decided