

America rose regenerate and free, let us believe with an abiding faith that to them union will seem as dear, and liberty as sweet, and progress as glorious as they were to our fathers, and are to you and me, and that the institutions which have made us happy, preserved by the virtue of our children, shall bless the remotest generation of the time to come."

(The inscription quoted by Mr. Martin is on the Memorial Arch in Valley Forge Park, erected by the Federal Government to the memory of officers and privates in the Continental Army. It was taken from a speech by Henry Armit Brown at dedication ceremonies in 1914.)

Against Third Term

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHAN GURNEY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 25, 1940

TELEGRAM FROM HON. EDWARD R. BURKE OF NEBRASKA TO WENDELL L. WILLKIE

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a telegram sent by the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKE] to Wendell L. Willkie, on July 18, 1940.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

JULY 18, 1940.

HON. WENDELL L. WILLKIE,

Colorado Springs, Colo.:

As one who feels deeply that in the light of present world conditions it is essential for our country to maintain the two-term limitation on the tenure of office of President, I shall work for your victory at the polls in November. Thus only may we make certain that never again will any party or any individual be tempted to try to overturn the wise precedent established by Washington, strengthened by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, and cherished by all Americans who prize their freedom.

I am certain that a host of citizens nurtured in the Democratic faith, as you and I have been, will rally to the defense of the vital principle that under our form of government a limitation on the tenure of office of an all-powerful Executive is essential. We share the firm conviction of the patron saint of the Democratic Party, Thomas Jefferson, that should a President ever consent to be a candidate for a third term he will be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views. We believe with another Democratic President, Buchanan, that the principle that no President should be more than once reelected is as sacred as if it were written in the Constitution.

Andrew Jackson, honored by all real Democrats, steadfastly maintained that our liberties would possess an added safeguard if our Presidents were limited to a single term, and his view became party doctrine by action of the Democratic National Convention in 1912. Grover Cleveland saw the most serious danger to America resulting from the zeal born of benefits received and the hope of favors yet to come with which a horde of officeholders would seek to retain a President in office.

I disclaim the leadership of those of my party who but a few years ago put themselves on record that any departure from the two-term tradition would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions and who today take the very action they then denounced. A fitting rebuke to their apostasy will be administered by an aroused people. In that program of education I volunteer my services for the duration of the campaign.

Senator EDWARD R. BURKE.

Tribute to the Negro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 25, 1940

EXCERPT FROM ADDRESS BY HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN, OF MISSOURI

Mr. SCHWELLENBACH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a

tribute to the Negro by the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN]. This tribute is part of an address delivered by the junior Senator from Missouri at Sedalia, Mo., on June 15, 1940.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SENATOR TRUMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE NEGRO

History is but one long record of the gigantic struggle labor has waged for its true vindication and right reward. But a new wave of feeling, saturated with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which looks upon the poor with sympathetic eyes, is passing over our country. A heightened conception of the worth and dignity of human life is taking irresistible hold upon all sections of society. Man is no longer a breathing robot, but a living spirit endowed with the highest and holiest of powers, capable of touching the heavens in inspiration and desire.

And when we speak of man and his labor, at least in this country and, more particularly, in this locality, we must consider the problem of our Negro population and bend our every effort that, at least under law, they may claim their heritage of our Bill of Rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Their social life, will, naturally, remain their own, but as freemen they must have their equality before law.

The relation of colored and white people in this community and this State is one that should be given our interest and attention. We all desire to see proper and helpful relations exist between all classes of people. Certainly there should be no injustice, no contemptuous or unfair treatment allotted by any class to any other class. Most of all, the stronger group should not impose upon the weaker obnoxious conditions or situations. In all matters of progress and welfare, of economic opportunity and equal rights before law, Negroes deserve every aid and protection.

I believe in the brotherhood of man; not merely the brotherhood of white men, but the brotherhood of all men before law. I believe in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. In giving to the Negroes the rights that are theirs, we are only acting in accord with our ideals of a true democracy. If any class or race can be permanently set apart from, or pushed down below, the rest in political and civil rights, so may any other class or race when it shall incur the displeasure of its more powerful associates, and we may say farewell to the principles on which we count our safety.

During the World War the need of men for an Army and for war industries brought more and more of the Negroes from rural areas to the cities. In the years past, lynching and mob violence, lack of schools, and countless other equally unfair conditions, hastened the progress of the Negro from the country to the city. In these centers the Negroes have never had much choice in regard to work or anything else. By and large, they work mainly as unskilled laborers and domestic servants. They have been forced to live in segregated slums, neglected by the authorities. Negroes have been preyed upon by all types of exploiters, from the installment salesman of clothing, pianos, and furniture to the vendors of vice. The majority of our Negro people find but cold comfort in shanties and tenements. Surely, as freemen, they are entitled to something better than this.

Fortunately, with somewhat better chances for education, the Negro is gradually progressing. It is our duty to see that the Negroes in our locality have increased opportunity to exercise their privilege as freemen. When the details for working out this problem arise for decision, they become rather complex; but we can and must meet the situation. Above all else, education for the Negro is of vital importance.

It is safe to say that just to the degree that the Negro attains a proper educational level will he be able to compete on more nearly equal terms with the educated whites among whom he dwells. But he must have the opportunity to be educated. Since education is fundamental to a democratic form of government, our Government will be broad, free, and secure just in proportion as the education of the people composing it is universal and thorough. This means the Negro as much as anyone else. The condition of our Negro must be bettered. I will quote you a few lines from a speech which I recently had placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Even these brief lines show beyond all doubt just what is being done for the Negro by the Roosevelt administration.

"It has given us \$2,000,000 for improvements at Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital; \$262,000 to Virginia State College; \$87,000 for Lincoln University in Missouri; \$500,000 for the Wendell Phillips High School at Chicago; \$40,000 for West Virginia State College; paid \$100 per month to 114 colored school teachers in Chicago engaged in reducing adult illiteracy, and has extended this benevolent aid in other directions.

"According to the 1930 census Negro youth represented 11 percent of the total youth population between the ages of 16 to 24. It is estimated that in January 1940 approximately 82,800 Negro youths were employed on N. Y. A. programs. This was 11.1 percent of the total employment on these programs, or almost exactly the same proportion which Negro youth of the age bears to the total youth population.

"It (that is, the Roosevelt administration) has done more than any other administration to eliminate the slum districts of our great cities through its public-works programs, and that work has but begun."

Ladies and gentlemen, this record exceeds that of any previous administration, Democratic or Republican. The work of this administration must not be stopped.

May Alaskans Work in Alaska Fisheries?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANTHONY J. DIMOND

DELEGATE FROM ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 3, 1940

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, the subject which I am about to discuss today is of wide concern to the people of Alaska, and it may well be of definite interest to many Members of this body, because it involves questions of decentralization of population, of the employment of local residents in the industries of local communities, and of national defense.

If there is anything in what I shall presently say that may be deemed critical, I hope it will be understood that it is constructive criticism and not censure; the criticism of one who is seeking to promote the welfare not only of his own constituents but of the people of the United States as a whole. The purpose of making this statement is to give information to Congress and to the people of Alaska, to present the facts as known to me, and then, to the best of my ability, to draw reasonable deductions from those facts.

It is now recognized that one of the most regrettable tendencies of our modern social and economic development has been the concentration of people in the great centers of population, where in times of industrial depression or distress they are all but entirely helpless, so that, unless relief comes to them in liberal measure, they are literally faced with starvation. Economists have recognized the high advisability of reversing this process and of having the population of the country more equitably distributed over its surface, thus avoiding great concentrations of people in large communities. The welfare of the Nation is unquestionably promoted by having the people actually living on the land rather than by having them collected in the larger and more thickly settled communities without any attachment to the soil.

Mr. Speaker, as most of the Members of this House know, Alaska is a country vast in area and relatively sparsely populated. The preliminary returns of the 1940 census indicate that there are approximately 72,000 people in the Territory, of whom about 31,000 are descendants of the aboriginal Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian races of the whole or part blood, and the remainder are nearly all of the Caucasian race, with a few Filipinos, Japanese, and others. Since the area of Alaska is nearly 590,000 square miles, it would appear that at the present time there is one inhabitant in the Territory to each 8 square miles of area.

For a number of years past, and especially within the last 12 months, it has become increasingly evident that a much larger population in Alaska would be of definite benefit to the Nation as a whole, particularly with respect to problems of national defense.

As I have said to this House on several occasions, and as many of the Members are aware from their own individual study of the subject, Alaska lies on the short line and on the direct line, both by air and by sea, between the United States on the one side of the Pacific Ocean and the Empire of Japan and Soviet Russia on the other side. Alaska fronts for more than 2,500 miles on the north Pacific Ocean and has an abundance of land-locked harbors free of ice the year round. At its western extremity Alaska reaches to within 260 miles of the nearest Soviet territory at Bering Island, where a large military and naval air base has lately been constructed with the advice and aid of a considerable number of German technicians, and within approximately 700 miles of the northern islands of Japan, on one of which is located a great naval base of that nation. At the other and eastern extremity, Alaska extends to within 700 miles of the main body of the

United States, a really insignificant distance for modern aircraft. Obviously it would be in the interest of the Nation as a whole to have a substantial population in Alaska and to have Alaska developed to the point where it would be largely self-sustaining at least for ordinary articles of food and many of the necessary articles of winter clothing.

HOW THE DISCRIMINATION AROSE

The settlement and development of Alaska have been delayed not only by absentee ownership, or nonresident ownership, of its principal industries and industrial plants, but also even to a larger extent by the practice which has existed from the early days of bringing workmen into Alaska from the States for such seasonal operations as fishing, and placer mining, and road building, and construction work of all kinds, and then returning them to the States at the end of their respective working season, leaving Alaska and the residents of the Territory with little benefit from such operations. In cases without number, and continuously over a period of years until the present time, residents of the Territory have been denied employment in the industries of the Territory because of this influx of workers from the States, who in one fashion or another, in conjunction with the employers, would control the employment, and see that most, if not all, of the jobs were given to nonresidents rather than to residents of Alaska. In the early days of the American history of Alaska, of course, it was necessary to bring workmen into the Territory from the States to perform all types of labor in Alaska because few of the native inhabitants were accustomed to industrial work, and most of them did not care to undertake it, having a native economy of their own which at that time was sufficient for them.

As the years passed, however, and additional people settled in Alaska, the problem of being able to live in the Territory became more acute to the settlers unless they could find some remunerative employment in Alaska. And then as the Territory was more largely explored and overrun by men from the States, the resources of fish, fur, and game, providing food and clothing, which the natives had enjoyed from time immemorial, came more and more under the domination of the new settlers, or visitors, to the exclusion of the natives. Moreover, under the civilizing influences of the missions and the schools, the natives themselves changed their modes of life, and they, too, came to need opportunities to earn money by employment in the industries of the Territory if they were to survive and maintain any semblance of civilized existence.

Despite this increase in the number of permanent residents of Alaska who were not only willing but anxious to secure industrial employment, many of the industries continued to import workmen from the States to perform most of the available jobs, thus excluding residents of Alaska, both natives and whites, therefrom.

The condition became a serious one, particularly in the fisheries of Alaska. Each year has seen, and now sees, thousands of workers imported from the United States into Alaska who remain in Alaska only for the fishing season, and then return to the States with little, if any, benefit to the Territory or its permanent residents. Each attempt on the part of a resident of Alaska to secure a job in the fisheries has been met, first, with refusal, then, with difficulty, and, lastly, on many occasions, with a sort of second-rate opportunity to secure employment in the fishing industry. Residence in Alaska has long been, and is now in places, considered a positive disqualification for a man who sought employment in the work or industries of the Territory, and, particularly, in that of fishing.

Unfortunately that discrimination has not been confined to the fishing industry. For many years contractors building roads in the national forest areas of Alaska declined to employ any substantial number of residents of the Territory, and brought nearly all of their workmen from the States. This unhappy condition has now been remedied by a requirement of the Bureau of Public Roads that Alaskans be given priority in employment in road contracts where residents of the Territory are available for the work.

Still more recently—in fact, last year—the contractors now engaged in building naval air bases at Sitka and at Kodiak,